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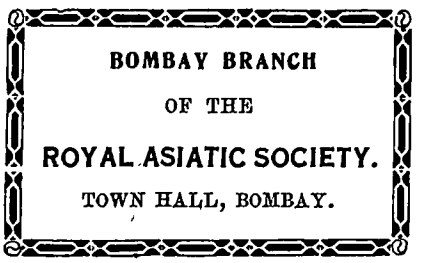

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

REVIEW

OF THE

TRADE OF INDIA

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1941-42

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Owing to security reasons, it has been necessary in the present edition, to delete some information and tables generally contained in this publication. For the same reasons, it was considered desirable to delay publication.

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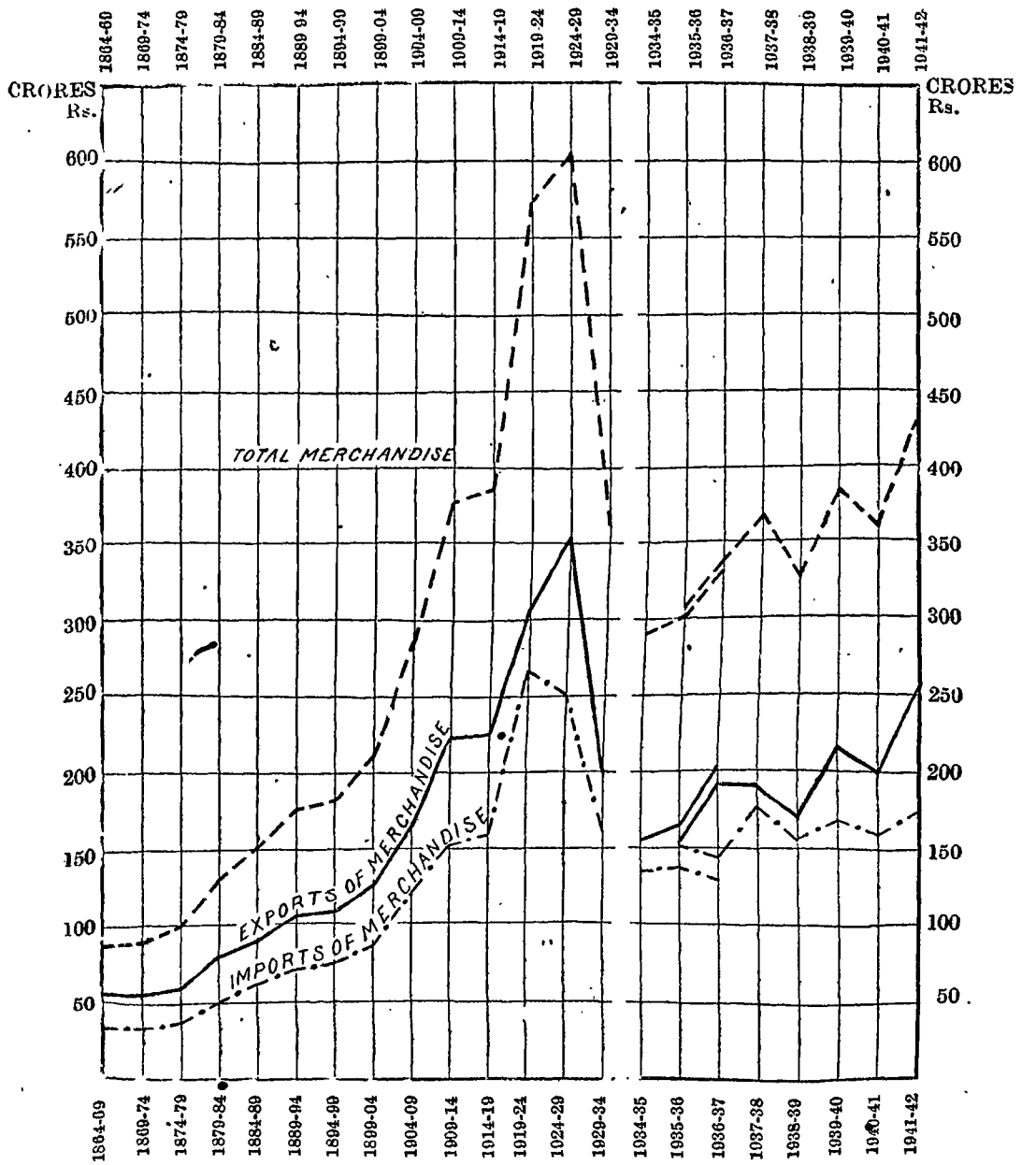
Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India.

Quinquennial averages during the seventy years (1864-69 to 1929-34) and the annual trade for the last eight years.

(Private and Government.)



NOTE.—(i) The space after 1929-34 separates the several quinquennia and the annual figures.

(ii) The *three* points starting from *1934-35* represent unadjusted figures which include Burma.

(iii) The points starting from *1935-36* represent adjusted figures excluding Burma for 1935-36 and 1936-37 and actual figures thereafter.

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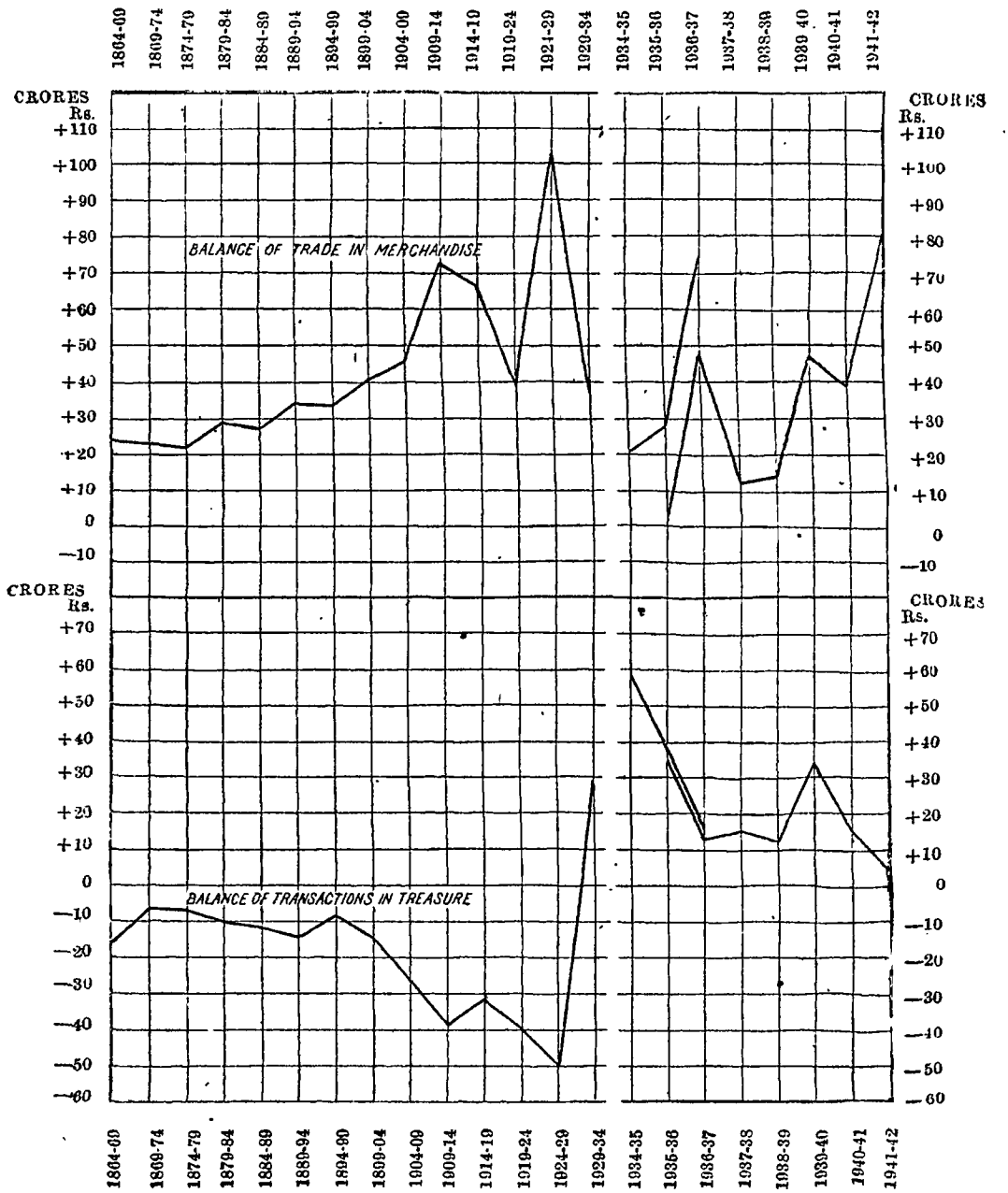
Balance of Trade in Merchandise and Transactions in Treasure
Quinquennial averages during the seventy years (1864-69 to 1929-34) and the annual balance for the last eight years.

(Private and Government.)



NOTE.—(i) The space after 1929-34 separates the several quinquennia and the annual figures.

(ii) The *three* points starting from 1934-35 represent unadjusted figures which include Burma.

(iii) The points starting from 1935-36 represent adjusted figures excluding Burma for 1935-36 and 1936-37 and actual figures thereafter.

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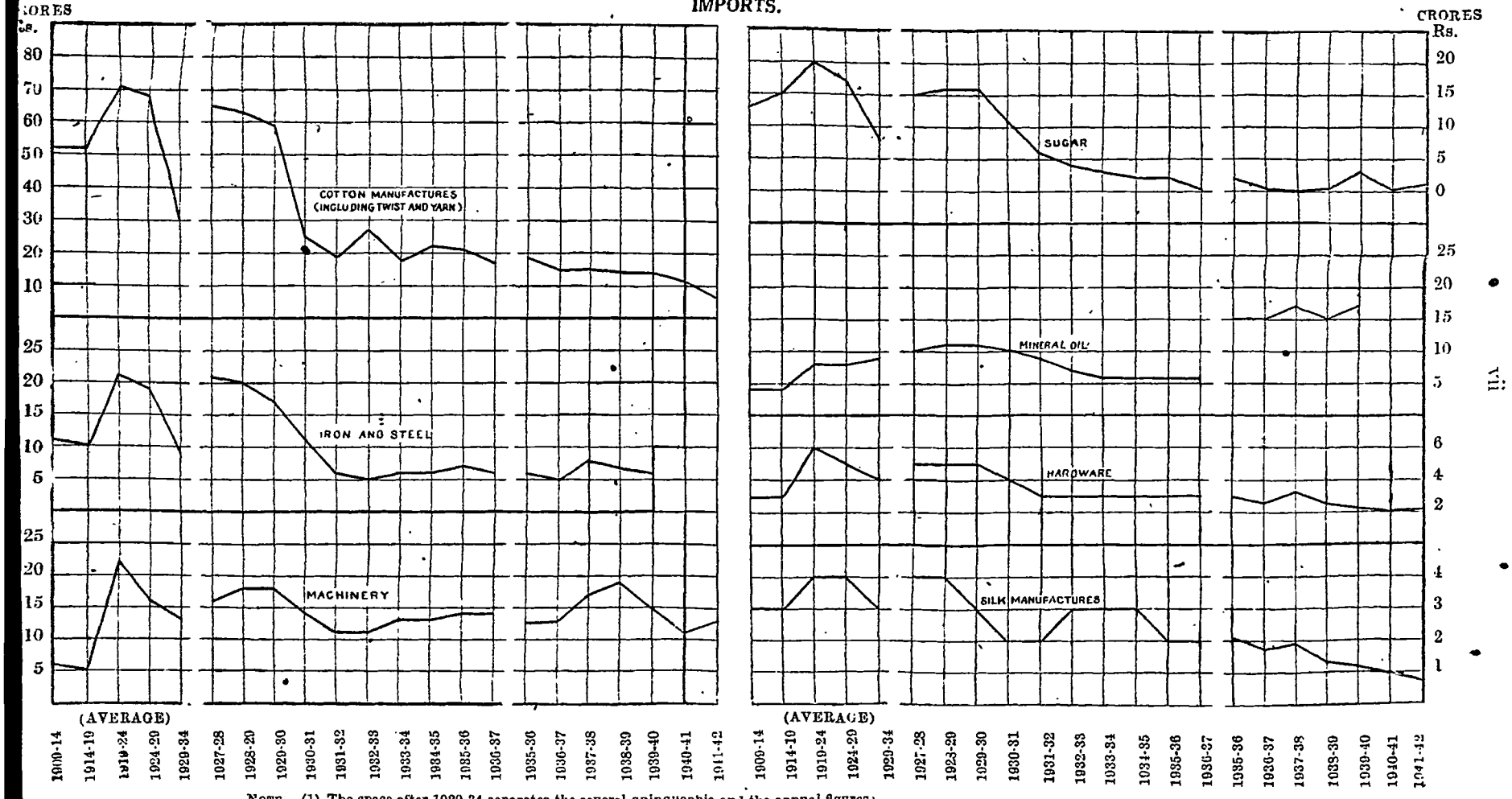

NOTE.—(1) The space after 1929-34 separates the several quinquennia and the annual figures.
(2) The points starting from 1927-28 and ending in 1936-37 represent figures for India including Burma.
(3) The points starting from 1935-36 represent adjusted figures excluding Burma for 1935-36 and 1936-37 and actual figures thereafter.

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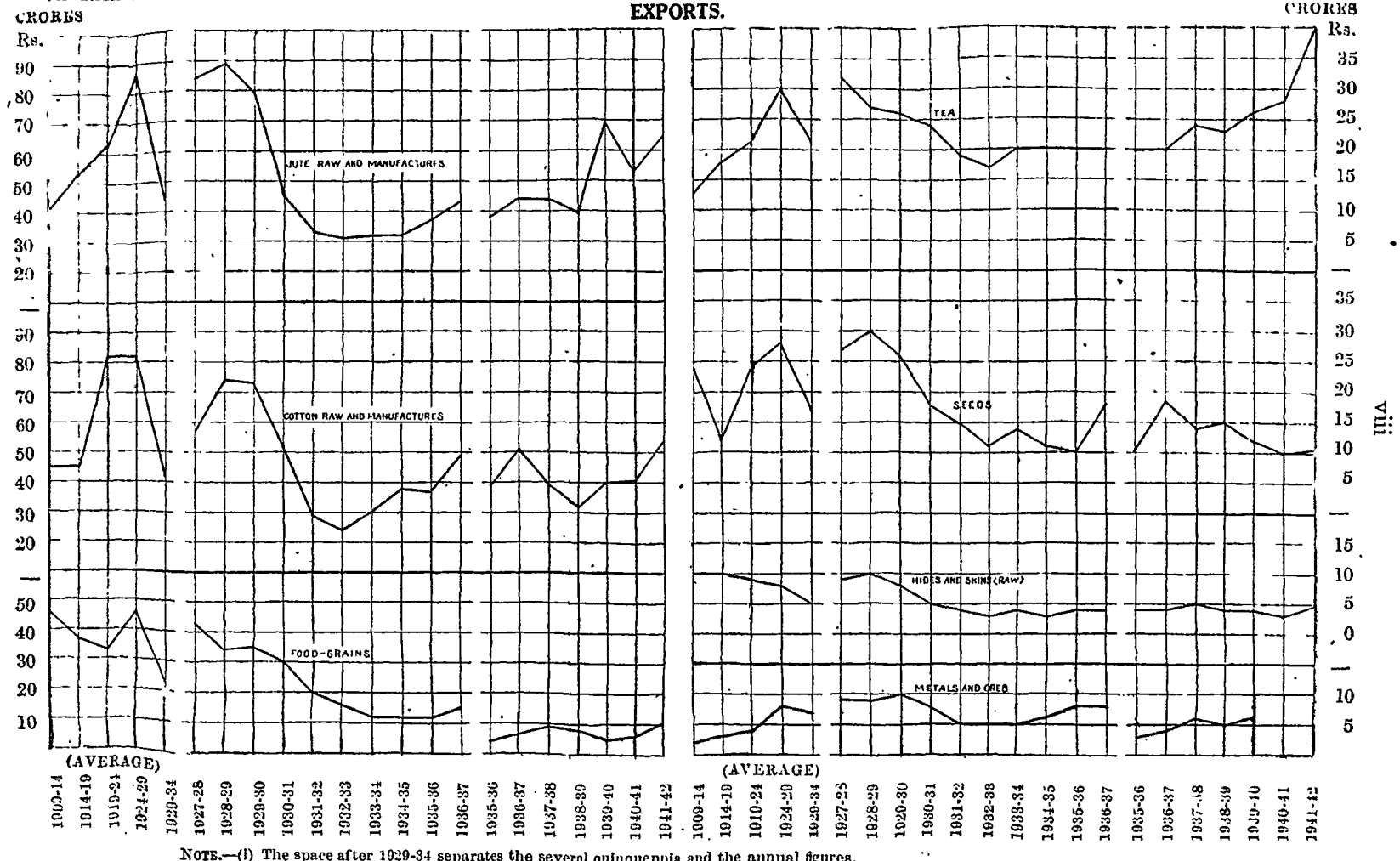
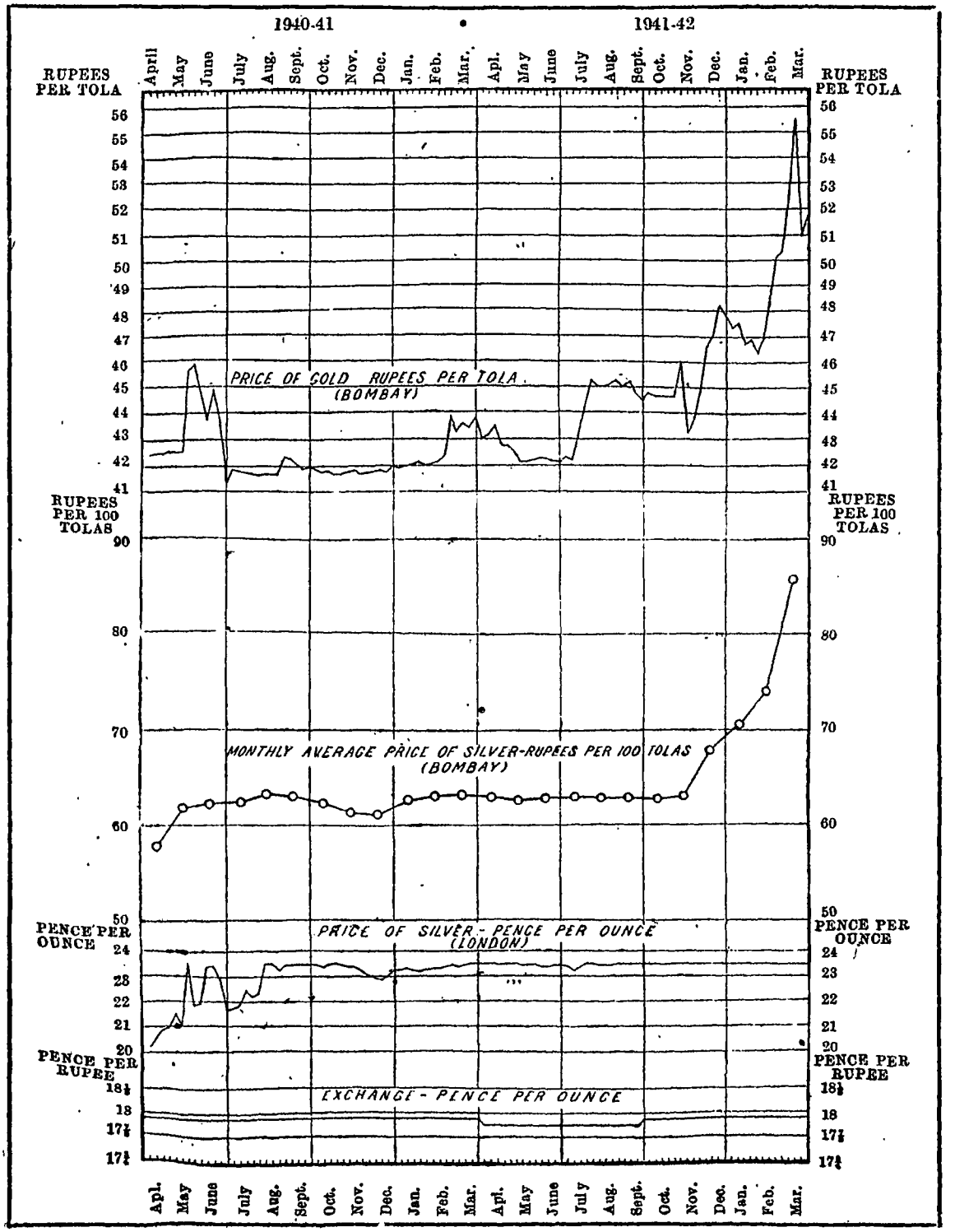
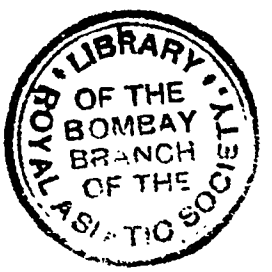


NOTE.—(i) The space after 1929-34 separates the several quinquennia and the annual figures.
(ii) The points starting from 1927-28 and ending in 1936-37 represent figures for India including Burma.
(iii) The points starting from 1935-36 represent adjusted figures excluding Burma for 1935-36 and 1936-37 and actual figures thereafter.

CHART E

Price per tola of English bar gold in Bombay, price of silver in London per standard ounce and the telegraphic transfer rate in Calcutta on London at the end of each week and the monthly average price of silver in Bombay per 100 tolas, during the years 1940-41 and 1941-42.


1940-41
1941-42
April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb. Mar. Apl. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb. Mar.
RUPEES PER TOLA
56 55 54 53 52 51 50 49 48 47 46 45 44 43 42 41
PRICE OF GOLD RUPEES PER TOLA (BOMBAY)
RUPEES PER 100 TOLAS
90 80 70 60 50
MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICE OF SILVER-RUPEES PER 100 TOLAS (BOMBAY)
PENCE PER OUNCE
24 23 22 21 20
PRICE OF SILVER - PENCE PER OUNCE (LONDON)
PENCE PER RUPEE
18½ 18 17¾ 17½
EXCHANGE - PENCE PER OUNCE
Apl. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb. Mar. Apl. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb. Mar.



NOTE

The facts and figures contained in this Review have been revised up to the end of June 1942 only.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA IN 1941-42.

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

General.

The Review of the Trade of India in 1941-42 is largely concerned with the economic forces governing the world at war. The essence of war economy is the sacrifice of immediate welfare to other needs and ambitions; and in all cases, the ultimate object of war economy is to direct the available resources to the production of such goods and services as are necessary to the successful prosecution of the war. The whole economy of a country endeavouring to achieve this result is of necessity more or less fundamentally changed. A peace economy in a non-collectivist State is based on the successful anticipation of the future wants of the population; but under a war economy such foresight regarding future wants ceases to be the major instrument of success. Demands—wants to be fulfilled—are now to an increasing extent determined by the government and made known before the productive process begins. The power of the Government to acquire the goods and services it requires is, however, conditioned by national productive capacity and by the government's ability to borrow abroad or to sell abroad existing claims to wealth. Thus, the problem of war economy for all governments is how best to harness and activitate the various resources for use in the conduct of the war. During the year under review, every important country of the world was fully occupied with the means of achieving this object and the economic structure of each country was being reshaped as fast as possible to meet the war-time demands made on it.

In the United States of America, the initial stage of the transition to a war economy pushed business activity to unprecedented heights in 1941. Neither strictly devoted to a preparation for war nor to increased output for consumption, the transitional economy embraced a combination of both, and, industrial production attained record levels. The Federal Reserve Index of Industrial Production (1935-39=100) began the year at 139 and rose to 165 by December 1941 with an average for the year of 156, a fourth more than in 1940 (the previous peak) and 42 per cent. above the 1929 level. Expansion was maintained at a rapid rate for the first three quarters of the year, but despite over-growing demand, shortages of key raw materials curtailed the pace of the advance very markedly in the final months. Industrial developments at the beginning of the year were influenced both by the armament programme and by the high level of consumer's income it generated. By the middle of the year, however, the former influence became dominant and towards the beginning of 1942 American industry was on the road to full enlistment in the world's armed struggle.

Such a process required vast changes in the pattern and flow of production. These were begun in 1940 and continued throughout 1941. The greatest shift was, however, to be undertaken after December 1941 when America emerged as a belligerent country fully allied with Great Britain and Russia. Additions to arms capacity during 1941 were almost exclusively in the form of new plant rather than in the conversion of existing facilities. This plant—involving an estimated outlay of 2 billion dollars for armament facilities, 1 billion for requisite raw material and machinery capacity *plus* close to another billion for civilian consumer lines—formed a prominent part of the record capital formation carried out during 1941. The most spectacular advance in output during the year appeared in certain industries engaged directly on turning out finished arms. Output of planes averaged more than 1,500 monthly, using only 9-month figures up to September 1941, compared with the 500 units per month average in the preceding year. In September 1941, the last month for which data on deliveries were made public, output had risen to 1,914 planes compared with 1,016 in January. Deliveries in ships also rose markedly. The number of naval ships completed during the year has not been published, but deliveries of merchant tonnage, aggregating 749,000 gross tons were only a little less than twice the 1940 completion of 445,000 gross tons. The Federal Reserve Index of shipbuilding production (1935-39=100) advanced to 736 in December 1941 from 263 a year earlier. Moreover, the creation of the new complex of war industries required unprecedented amounts of machinery and related equipment, total expenditure for which was estimated to be nearly 50 per cent. above the 1940 total of 5·6 billion dollars. Activity in the various industries comprising the machinery group showed a sharp increase, the index averaging 209 in 1941 or an increase of about 55 per cent. over the 1940 average of 135.

The main difference between the U. S. A. and the U. K. in respect of industrial production, however, lay in the fact that whereas consumption was rigidly controlled and curtailed in the latter country, it was allowed to grow apace in the U. S. A. Notwithstanding increased production for capital formation and military use, the output of consumer goods in the U. S. A. was also in record volume in 1941. The largest gains appeared in consumer durables towards which an extremely heavy demand was directed as a result of the growing consumer purchasing power. Some 3·6 million domestic refrigerators, 2·1 million domestic vacuum cleaners and 2·3 million washing machines and ironers were passed down 1941 production lines. The automobile production of 4·84 million units was also about 8 per cent. higher than in 1940 and only a little less than the record level of 1929. The Federal Reserve's index of furniture production (1935-39=100) jumped from an average of 117 in 1940 to 145 in 1941, 10 points above the previous record of 1929. Such were the commodities which were in most direct competition with essential military and capital needs for materials, equipment and skilled labour. But, after the entry of the U. S. A. into the war, the consumer durables were the first to experience priority restrictions. Within a few weeks of the declaration of war, plans had been enforced for the total suspension of automobile manufacture except for war and essential civilian requirements and over two-thirds of the industry was adapted to armament production. Similar action was subsequently taken with respect of one industry after

another until (by the middle of 1942) the manufacture of several types of durable consumers' goods had virtually ceased.

Apart from the production of armaments, the war and defence expenditure of the United States advanced rapidly after her entry into the war and during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942, the Government had spent $ 32·4 billion, of which $ 26 billion or about 80 per cent. was for war activities. This meant that nearly a quarter of the estimated national income during the fiscal year had been devoted to the prosecution of the war and the figure for the fiscal year 1942-43 was expected to be higher than half of the national income. The magnitude of these figures can best be judged by the fact that during 1938-39 less than 2 per cent. and during 1939-40 less than 8 per cent. of the national income was so utilised. Such enormous increase in public expenditure, accompanied as it was by proportionately an insignificant increase in taxation or savings, could not but reflect on the general level of prices and the costs of living. There was also a sharp advance in wage rates and during the last three quarters of 1941 almost three-fifths of the workers received on the average a wage increase of about 8·5 per cent. The farmer under the stimulus of Government's policy to raise the prices of farm products benefited even to a greater extent. Coupled with more widespread employment and longer working hours, this meant a sharp rise in employees' income which, in the aggregate, was offset only in part by the rise in the cost of living. The general level of wholesale prices (Bureau of Labor Statistics 1926=100) advanced from 75·0 in August 1939 to 98·8 in April 1942 showing thereby an increase of about 32 per cent. The cost of living index (Bureau of Labor Statistics 1935-39=100) which was nearly 100 in August 1939 advanced, on the other hand, only to 115 in April 1942.

A transfer of the national income of this magnitude could hardly be effected without some kind of monetary expansion especially in view of the rising purchasing power unaccompanied by any drastic control over prices and on the income of individuals. This was reflected in the enormous increase in the total currency in circulation. The total circulation in August 1939 was $ 7,171 million and it advanced by 22 per cent. to $ 8,732 million in December 1940. The increase during 1941 was even more pronounced and the figure for December stood at $ 11,160 million or an increase of over 55 per cent. since August 1939. The total circulation of $ 11,767 million in April 1942 was nearly three times the money in circulation during the 1929 boom, although the general price index in 1941 was much below the 1929 level. In order to ensure an orderly transfer of purchasing power with the minimum disturbance of price relationships and to bridge the expanding purchasing power with the shortage of goods and services likely to be available for civilian use, President Roosevelt recommended the adoption of a sevenpoint programme in a message to the Congress on April 27th. His proposals consisted mainly of: (1) heavy increases in direct and indirect taxation to keep down personal expenditure, (2) ceilings on prices, stabilisation of wages and agricultural incomes and (3) the diversion of earnings through rationing, savings and other devices.

It is, however, probable that by the middle of 1942, the U. S. A. had not attained her full stature as a belligerent country and the "scarcity" aspect

of her economic life, so fully discussed in last year's Review, had not yet come to the forefront. The need for controls to maintain price ceilings, to curtail private expenditure, to increase savings and to mobilise all available industrial resources had been gradually appreciated, but in the short time available since Pearl Harbour very little could be achieved in the combination of rationing, taxation and saving. It has been estimated by the *Economist* (August the 15th, 1942) that the income-tax paid by a single person on an income of $ 1,000 was still the lowest in the U. S. A. Whereas the tax so paid in the U. K. was $ 189 and in Canada $ 88 that paid in the U. S. A. was $ 84. Another equally interesting calculation in the *Economist* (January 24, 1942) shows that under the condition of maximum State expenditure the *per capita* expense of war and defence in the U. S. A. in 1941-42 could not have exceeded $ 200 against the *per capita* income of over $ 710. The corresponding figures for the U. K. were estimated at $ 263 spent on war and defence out of a *per capita* income of only $ 521.

The transition from peace to war economy was more or less fully achieved in the United Kingdom during the year under review when existing controls were more rigidly enforced and several new controls instituted. Upto the end of 1940, there was little control over industry, except indirectly through the rationing of raw material supplies, the prohibition of the production of certain consumers' goods and the curtailment of others. But towards the end of the year under review, the proportion of manufacturing resources devoted to the production of civilian and exports goods had been substantially reduced, and many industries, such as the manufacture of motor vehicles and radio sets had been completely and other industries such as cotton textile, coal mining, largely converted to war production. On March 4, 1941, it was announced that the output of some of the factory trades supplying the civilian home market was to be concentrated into the smallest number of plants. The object of the concentration scheme was not to bring about any further contraction in output, but to release for war work additional man-power, factory space and machinery. Apart from securing the concentration of the production of certain consumers' goods, the Government took control over the movement of industry. The Location of Industry (Restriction) Order, 1941 which came into force in July provided that no factory or warehouse having an area of 3,000 or more feet super could transfer its premises without a licence issued by the Board of Trade. Moreover, in order to prevent the dislocation of essential industries, the Ministry of Labour was empowered to direct any citizen to perform any service which the Ministry thought that person capable of performing. The Essential Work Orders also prohibited the movement of labour from one centre to another without the permission of the Ministry. The curtailment of non-essential production and the strict regimentation of industrial enterprise resulted in a considerable drop in the net profits of industry. The net profit after debenture interest dropped from £ 198·6 million in 1940 to £ 175·6 million in 1941. Some of the fall in the latter year was undoubtedly due to the operation of the Excess Profits Tax at 100 per cent. which was a little lower for some part of 1940. This factor could not, however, be of much importance and the fall in the *Economist* chain-index.

of industrial profits (1928=100) from 106·6 in 1940 to 94·3 in 1941 showed a real diminution in the net profit earning capacity of most industries.*

The magnitude of the war effort in the United Kingdom is revealed by the budget estimates during recent years.

	1938-39 (Actuals).	1940-41 (Actuals).	1941-42 (Actuals).	1942-43 (Estimated).
Expenditure (£ million)	775	3,884	4,776	5,280
Revenue (£ million)	927	1,409	2,074	2,627

The above figures show the widening gap between revenue and expenditure. According to the White Paper issued with the Budget Estimates for 1941-42, the total domestic expenditure requiring domestic financing during the calendar year 1941 was £3,822 millions, of which £1,832 millions was found by revenue. Of the remaining "domestic deficit" of £1,990 millions, £469 millions. was financed by extra-budgetary funds, local authority surpluses and compensation payments; £1,028 millions came from savings and undistributed profits, leaving a residue of £493 millions representing domestic disinvestment. Some estimates of the real burdens involved can be hazarded from the statistics furnished in the White Paper which gives the figures for personal expenditure on consumption. The adjusted figures are £3,584 million for 1938 and £3,863 million for 1941. As the London and Cambridge Economic Service Bulletin II, Volume XX observes, "no satisfactory index of prices can warrantably be applied to reduce the 1941 figure to the 1938 basis, but if increase of 30 per cent. is assumed the adjusted 1941 total is about £3,000 million, showing a 16 per cent. quantitative reduction on the peace-time volume of consumption. If this adjustment is accepted the real sacrifice on the consumption side can be represented as follows. In return for greater effort and strain, which can be subsumed as sacrifice of leisure, the community has in addition suffered a quantitative reduction in consumption of one-sixth.....In addition there is the encroachment upon material capital with a depletion of actual and potential capital by £1,500 million during 1941 alone." (pp. 32-34).

If 1940, the first full year of war, mainly reflected the course of external and political events, the year 1941 portrayed the logical consequences of war-time financial methods on the Stock Exchange in London. Considerable encouragement was also derived from the relatively favourable course of the war, especially in Russia. But, apart from some short-period influences, the trend of prices was determined by purely financial factors. To a rising national income and volume of savings were added the proceeds of periodic Treasury vestings. These operations included American, Canadian, South African and Indian securities as well as the repayment of the 5 per cent. LCC Loan 1940-60. These influences were early felt in the gilt-edged market and

*The chain-index of industrial profits (1928 =100) in India, on the other hand, increased from 99·6 in 1940 to 137·8 in 1941. The Indian figures for the latter year are provisional and likely to be revised upwards. (See below pages 40-42).

prices advanced steadily. Thus, in October 1941, 3½ per cent. War Loan touched 106-5/8, the highest level since 1936. Industrial shares also showed a large improvement and throughout the year 1941 prices of all stocks continued their upward trend. The *Financial News* index number for ordinary shares prices (1st July 1935=100) rose from 70·4 on 31st December 1940 to 79·7 on the last day of 1941. The highest level touched during 1940 was 80·6, whereas during 1941 it was 83·2. In the U.S.A., on the other hand, the average of all stock prices on the New York Stock Exchange was about 15 per cent. lower in December 1941 than a year earlier. As compared with 1937 the average had declined one-third, and it was down by two-thirds when contrasted with the average of 1929. Traders and investors were more impressed with the uncertainties of business future than the current profit records, and only 170 million shares were transferred on the New York Exchange, the lowest annual volume since 1918. The break in the market after Pearl Harbour was only of minor significance in the general movement downward throughout the year. Falling stock prices and increasing dividend payments combined to increase the average yield on 200 common stocks (as computed by Moody's) from 5·7 per cent. in December 1940 to 7·30 at the end of 1941. An exactly contrary trend was noticeable in India (see chart XVII, pp. 89-90) and it will be shown in the following pages that with the acceleration of industrial activity gilt-edged and stock prices ruled firm during the major portion of the year and the recession following the declaration of war with Japan proved to be temporary. The following table (See also Chart III below) showing the trend of security prices discloses the relative buoyancy of the stock markets in India :-

Index Numbers of Security Prices in America, Great Britain and India.

Year or Month.	Bonds.			Common Stocks.		
	United* States Derived Price.	United* Kingdom (Dec. 1921 =100.)	India** (1927-28 =100.)	United* States (1935-39 =100.)	United* Kingdom (1926 =100.)	India** Variable-yield Security (1927-28 =100.)
1937	110·2	124·6	121·4	117·5	96·3	120·0
1938	111·1	121·3	121·6	88·2	80·8	106·4
1939	113·8	112·3	115·0	94·2	76·9	107·1
1940	115·9	113·3	114·2	88·1	70·8	117·1
1941	117·8	123·8	117·3	80·1	72·5	128·8
1941—						
January	117·7	122·2	117·3	85·0	71·8	121·2
February	116·7	121·9	116·7	80·1	70·5	122·9
March	116·9	122·5	117·4	80·3	69·9	123·8
April	116·8	121·7	115·8	77·9	69·7	118·2
May	117·0	122·7	117·1	77·1	70·4	119·9
June	117·7	122·9	117·6	79·5	70·7	123·2
July	118·7	124·7	117·9	83·2	72·5	129·2
August	118·5	124·5	118·0	83·2	73·8	129·0
September	118·1	125·0	118·0	83·6	75·1	136·2
October	118·8	125·5	118·0	80·4	74·8	138·8
November	119·2	125·7	118·0	77·4	76·0	150·6
December	117·5	125·5	116·2	71·8	74·8	132·1

General.

Year or Month.	Bonds.			Common Stocks.		
	United* States Drived Price.	United* Kingdom (Dec. 1921 =100.)	India** (1927-28 =100.)	United* States (1935-39 =100.)	United* Kingdom (1926 =100.)	India** Variable yield Security (1927 28 =100.)
1942—						
January	117·5	126·8	116·3	72·6	76·0	128·5
February	117·1	126·5	108·5	69·9	73·0	121·1
March	116·7	127·1	109·8	66·0	72·2	119·6
April	117·8	..	110·5	63·3	..	119·1

*Compiled from the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

**Compiled in the Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India.

In discussing the war-time developments in the U.S.A. it was mentioned that so great an increase in industrial production could not have been achieved without some measure of currency expansion in the country. It will also be shown in the following pages that the volume of note circulation in India has been advancing rapidly since the outbreak of war. The data published in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics published by the League of Nations (February 1942) show that India and the United States are not the only two countries where note circulation has been rapidly increasing and that this is a war-time phenomenon common to all countries whether belligerent or neutral. Apart from India and the U.S.A. the volume of monetary circulation has been increasing more and more rapidly in Roumania, Belgium and Germany. In the last-named country, the circulation, which was 5,900 million RM at the end of 1937, reached 8,600 million RM a year later, and had risen to 14,000 million RM at the end of 1940 and 19,300 million RM at the end of 1941. The following table taken from the same source shows the percentage increase in note circulation since the outbreak of war in 1940 and 1941 in some of the countries during each of the last two years :—

	1940	1941
Roumania	31·9	51·0
Belgium	23·2	40·6
Germany	18·9	37·7
Japan	25·4	30·1
United States	14·9	27·8
United Kingdom	12·4	17·9
Switzerland	10·9	2·8

Chart 1.

Index numbers of wholesale prices—All commodities.

[Base : 1926=100.]

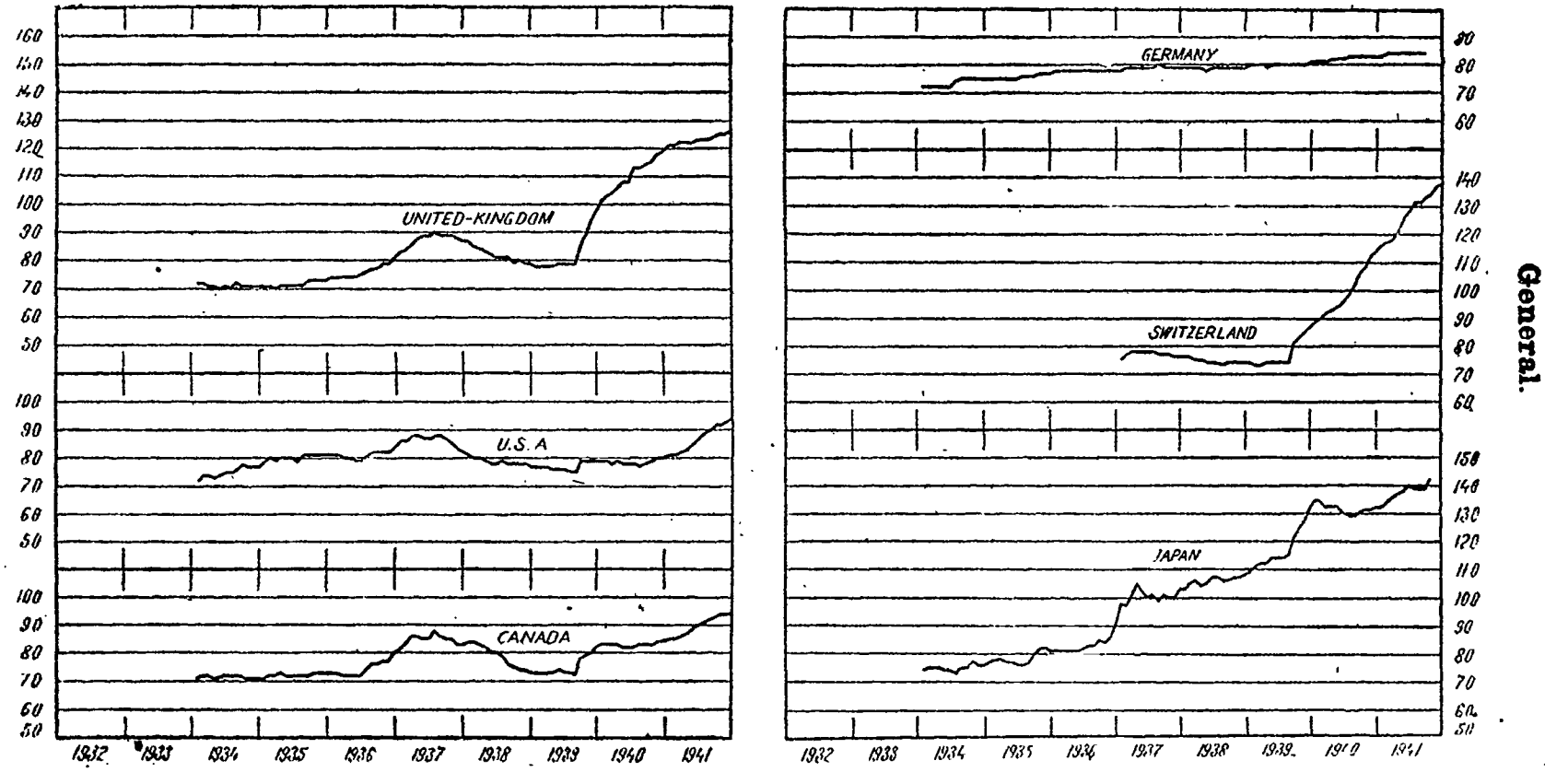
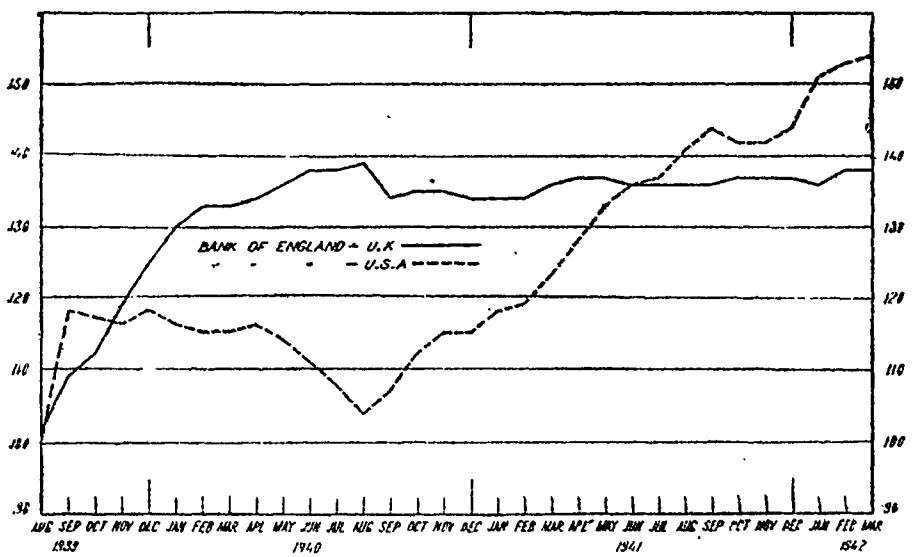


CHART II.

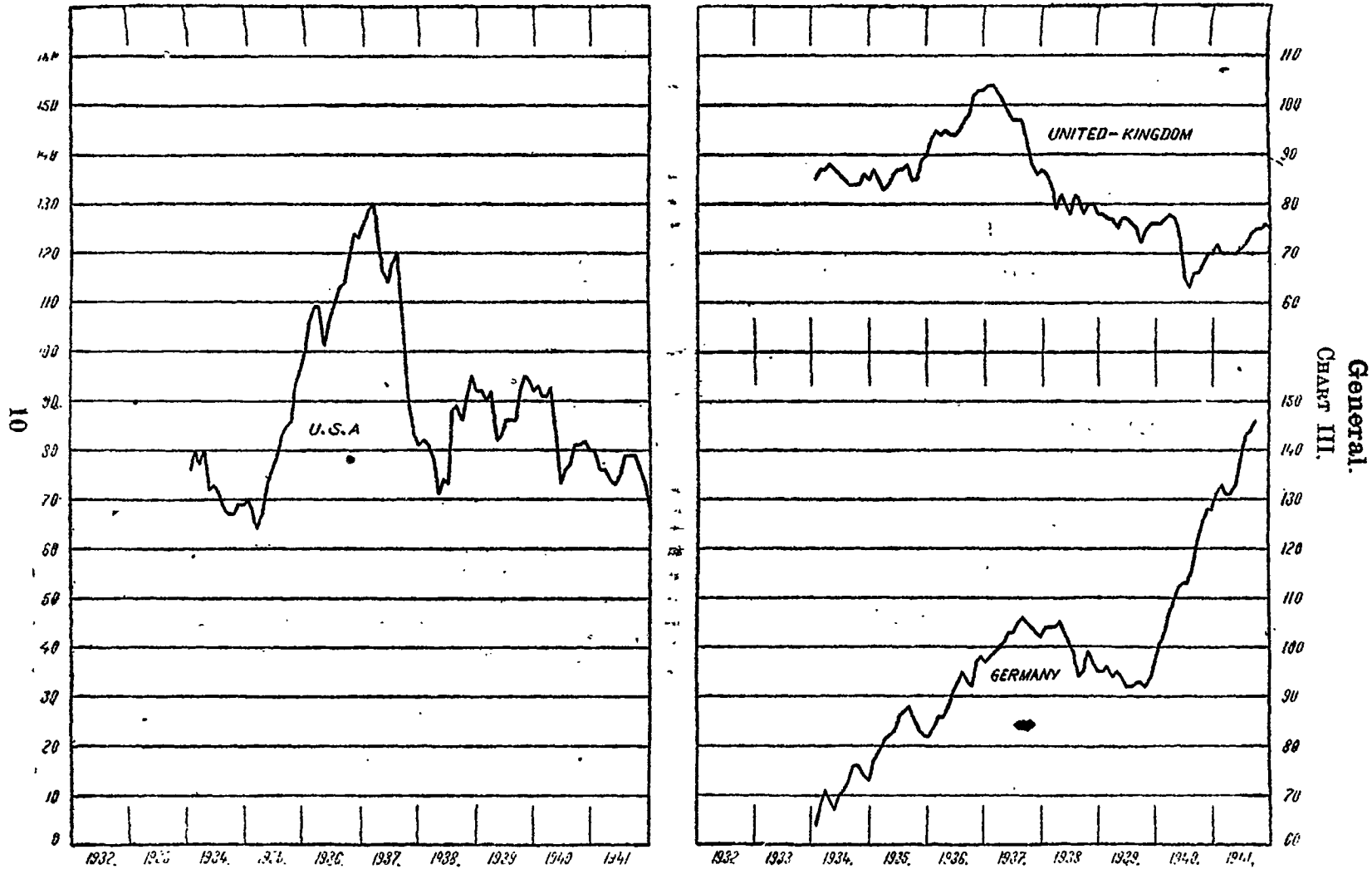
Average Monthly Index Numbers of Primary Commodity Prices.

[Base: 19th August 1939 = 100.]


BANK OF ENGLAND – U.K
– U.S.A
AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APL MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APL MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR
1939
1940
1941
1942

Index Numbers of Security Prices—Common Stocks.

[Base: 1926=100.]



General.

Course of Wholesale Prices (Charts I—II).—Variations in the volume of notes in circulation no longer affect exchange rates, for nearly all countries have confined exchange rates within a rigid system of restrictions. In regard to prices, on the other hand, although control has delayed or lessened the rise, it has proved powerless to prevent its continuing in all the countries of the world. Monetary expansion, which is not the only cause of this increase in prices, operates, however, in the same manner as other factors resulting from the war. Moreover, price indices computed under a system of official prices and rationing must obviously be accompanied by serious reservations, particularly in cases where the system of consumption has undergone considerable changes. Nevertheless, a detailed table in the League of Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (July 1942 issue) shows the changes which have occurred in the cost of living, since the war, in 39 countries and gives separately the price indices for foodstuffs, heating and lighting, clothing, rent, etc. While rents have, in general, remained stable, the cost of foodstuffs in some cases, that of heating in others, and that of clothing in still others, has increased greatly. In the United States, foodstuffs prices have increased most, those for clothing coming next. In other countries, the rise has been greatest in the case of clothing prices, *e.g.* in several countries of Latin-America, India, Japan, Germany (30 per cent.), Hungary and the United Kingdom (more than 90 per cent.), Norway and Switzerland (about 80 per cent.), Sweden (nearly 70 per cent). On the other hand, the cost of heating and lighting has risen greatly in Denmark and in Finland (more than doubled), Ireland (75 per cent.), Norway (nearly trebled). In Sweden, the increase has amounted to 65 per cent, *i.e.* almost as much as in the case of clothing. A comparison of this increase with the increase in note circulation, shows that, in the case of Ireland, the United Kingdom, Switzerland and some Latin-American countries, the two movements have been more or less proportional.* *

Chart I shows the trend of wholesale prices in the United Kingdom, the U.S.A., Canada, Germany, Switzerland and Japan.* The rise in wholesale prices in the United Kingdom is more pronounced than in any other country except Switzerland. The rise in the first-named country was generally due to increased shipping and war risks insurance charges and the difficulties of importing raw and food materials from abroad. In Switzerland, as in most other countries for which data are available, prices have risen more for imported goods than for other goods.† The increase in the price of imported goods, as compared with August 1939, has been more than 50 per cent. greater than the increase in the price of export goods or national products. (Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, November, 1941). It is significant to note that in spite of the general increase in industrial expansion the prices in the U.S.A. have remained subdued all through the war although a steady upward trend is visible. Chart II shows the prices of primary commodities in the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. It will be noticed that whereas the prices of primary commodities in the United Kingdom were always higher

* Prices in India have been fully discussed in the following pages 76-82 where a comparative table of prices in important foreign countries is also given.

† This tendency has been especially prominent in India and will be discussed at some length below. (Chart XV, pages 80-81.)

than in the U.S.A., the tendency was completely reversed after the middle of 1941 when the U.S.A. prices of primary commodities exceeded those in the United Kingdom. This was largely due to a shortage of key raw materials in America which has been mentioned earlier. In Britain these prices have been rigidly controlled and even the distribution of most of these raw materials is governed by the State. Since none of these checks operate rigidly in America, prices of such materials have maintained their upward trend and are likely to stage another increase as the American war effort attains its full momentum.

Agricultural Situation.—The war has influenced India's agriculture no less than her industries, and the forces which affected her foreign trade and thereby completely upset the normal price relationships could not but exert a far-reaching influence on her agriculture also. Moreover, changes in the general requirements of the community all out to mobilise its resources for war effort, altered the relative demands for agricultural commodities. As has been explained in the preceding two issues of this publication and as will be emphasised again and again in the following pages, the very structure of India's foreign trade tended to alter under war-time conditions and although its quantum, including trade on behalf of Defence Services, probably increased, its composition was subjected to many changes. In the sphere of agriculture, several commodities the prices of which were normally sustained by the large volume of exports were hit hard by the cessation of trade with the Continental and the Far Eastern countries. Thus, the exports of raw cotton which during the normal pre-war years averaged about 2·75 million bales per year diminished to less than 1½ millions in 1941-42. Raw jute was the worst sufferer; the average exports in pre-war years were about 4 million bales and these shrank to about 1½ millions during 1940-41 and 1941-42. About a quarter of the groundnut crop raised in India used to be exported during normal years, and the large decline in exports which ensued in 1940-41 and 1941-42 greatly dislocated this trade and although linseed was statistically in a better position, the reduction of exports caused no inconsiderable hardship to the cultivator. In short, all the commercial crops from which the cultivator normally derived the greatest profit ceased to be remunerative to the same extent as before and throughout 1940-41 and the major part of 1941-42 the cultivator was faced with large surpluses of these crops.

Exports From British India

Years	Raw Cotton	Raw Jute	Groundnuts	Linseed
	(000's bales of 400 lbs. each)		(000's Tons)	
1937-38 . .	2,731	4,185	619	227
1938-39 . .	2,703	3,866	845	318
1939-40 . .	2,948	3,191	540	219
1940-41 . .	2,168	1,362	330	238
1941-42 . .	1,438	1,763	490	256

It is well-known that the lag between the preparation of soil, sowing of seed, etc. on the one hand, and the final process of marketing the harvested produce is nearly 6 to 9 months. The apparent prosperity which the earlier months of war generated and its continuance up to the fall of France were

largely responsible for increasing the difficulties of agriculture which ensued after the cessation of trade with practically the whole of Europe after June 1940 and with Japan, China, Federated Malay States and Australia during 1941. Inspired by the hopes of increasing prosperity as the war continued, the cultivation of most of the commercial crops was extended and during the various crop seasons 1940-41 (that is, crops generally sown in June-August 1940) there were large increases in the areas brought under cultivation. The jute acreage in 1940 was thus the highest ever cultivated and the yield of 132 lakhs bales was far in excess of any normal requirements. The sugarcane acreage of that year was also the largest on record, the acreage in 1940-41 being 4,598,000 as compared with the preceding five years' average of 3,821,000 acres. The groundnut acreage, due largely to the increasing export demand from France, had been growing steadily during the pre-war years and the figure of 8,770,000 acres in 1940-41 was the highest ever attained except during 1937-38. The cotton grower enjoyed unbroken prosperity during 1940-41 and inspired by the expectation of a larger demand, still further extended his cultivation in 1941-42.

Acreage Cultivated During Various Crop Seasons

Season	Cotton	Jute	Ground-nuts	Linseed	Sugar-cane
1938-39 . .	23,490	3,165	8,506	3,869	3,130
1939-40 . .	21,580	3,161	8,410	3,715	3,640
1940-41 . .	23,311	5,669	8,770	3,619	4,598
1941-42 . .	24,151	2,160	7,070	3,348	3,515

These record extensions on the one hand, and the gradual closure of export markets on the other resulted in an all-round decline in the prices of the commercial crops. This was particularly noticeable during the financial year 1940-41 when exports were also at the lowest level. The marginal table in the preceding paragraph however shows that agriculturists became cautious during 1941-42 and that there was a drastic curtailment of acreage sown under commercial crops during the monsoon and the winter months of 1941. The position of each crop during 1941-42 seasons will be discussed in the following pages where it will be shown that the reduction of cultivation was largely responsible for arresting the downward trend of prices prevailing in the preceding season.

A decidedly opposite trend was however noticeable in respect of the major food crops, wheat and rice. When the war broke out in Europe, it was scarcely realised that it would spread to the Pacific and the shipping difficulties it created proved to be greater than those anticipated during the earlier months. The agriculturist could not, therefore, foresee either the dislocation of trade in commercial crops nor could he anticipate the shortage of food-grains which became evident towards the middle of 1940-41. As has been mentioned above, the prices of commercial crops registered a sharp advance on the outbreak of war and prices ruled high until the fall of France in June 1940. The prices of food-grains, on the other hand, registered only a few modest increases and by the sowing season of 1940 it appeared all to the advantage of the cultivator to switch over to the commercial crops at the expense of food-crops. The following table shows the movement of

prices in the first few months of war and how the trends were completely reversed after June 1940 :—

Monthly Index Numbers of certain Agricultural Commodities.

(19th August 1939=100)

	Rice	Wheat	Cotton	Jute	Linseed
September 1939	111	117	124	124	108
December 1939	114	156	186	254	156
March 1940	114	140	163	194	127
June 1940	121	117	110	145	106
September 1941	133	133	125	89	108
December 1941	140	160	120	94	99

Another unexpected factor in the food-crops situation was introduced by the shipping difficulties which became acute after the middle of 1940. India was called upon to supply large quantities of wheat to the Near East countries owing to lack of shipping from Australia. The exports of wheat including wheat flour, expressed in terms of wheat, amounted to about 80,000 tons in 1939-40. In 1940-41 they totalled 140,000 tons whereas in 1941-42 they were well over 310,000 tons. These figures do not include exports on behalf of Defence Services. Apart from these heavy exports, the demand in India itself both on account of the military and the civil population kept on increasing and towards the middle of 1941 there were unmistakeable signs of a comparative shortage of this commodity. The general difficulties of shipping in 1940-41 similarly affected the imports of Burmese rice into India and after the outbreak of war with Japan in December 1941 and the invasion of Burma, any chances of securing Burmese rice disappeared altogether. On the average, India used to import about 1½ million tons of Burmese rice and, assuming her exports to be negligible, had to supplement her rice requirements by Burmese imports to the extent of 5 to 7 per cent. of her own produce. The net imports (after allowing for exports and re-exports) of rice and paddy (expressed in its equivalent of rice) amounted to 1,046,000 tons in 1938-39. In 1939-40 they totalled 1,830,000 tons and in 1940-41 they were only 974,000 tons. The Burmese trade came to a virtual cessation soon after December 1941 and the net imports in 1941-42 amounted only to 648,000 tons. The scarcity of the supplies of rice and wheat due to these factors raised their prices to abnormal levels and wheat prices were centrally controlled at more than double the pre-war rates. The index number of rice prices (19th August 1939=100) which maintained an upward trend throughout 1940-41 spurted up to 180 in July 1941 and the index in June 1942 stood at 207. Various measures which were adopted to remedy this situation will be discussed in the following pages.

In the meanwhile, a vigorous campaign asking the cultivator to grow more food has been launched. More than at any other time, the war has shown that Indian agriculture is no longer immune to outside influences, and, that problems relating to the prices of agricultural products, their imports and exports and their marketing according to provincial requirements must be treated on an all-India basis. Under Provincial Autonomy, agriculture will necessarily remain a subject largely out of the sphere of the activities of the Central Government but still in many ways the problem of agriculture will have to be viewed from an all-India angle. The significance

of the grow-more-food campaign under the auspices of the Central Government lies in the fact that the machinery of inter-Provincial co-ordination in respect of agriculture has now been greatly reinforced and that it may, in future, be more widely used for the orderly development of agricultural policies affecting India as a whole. The war has thus proved the utmost importance of a co-ordinated all-India policy in respect of all the commercial crops which figure so prominently in foreign trade as also the food-crops on which depend the economic goodwill and co-operation among Provinces.

The following table gives a summary of the more important crop forecasts for 1940-41 and 1941-42 together with averages of the five years ending 1939-40.

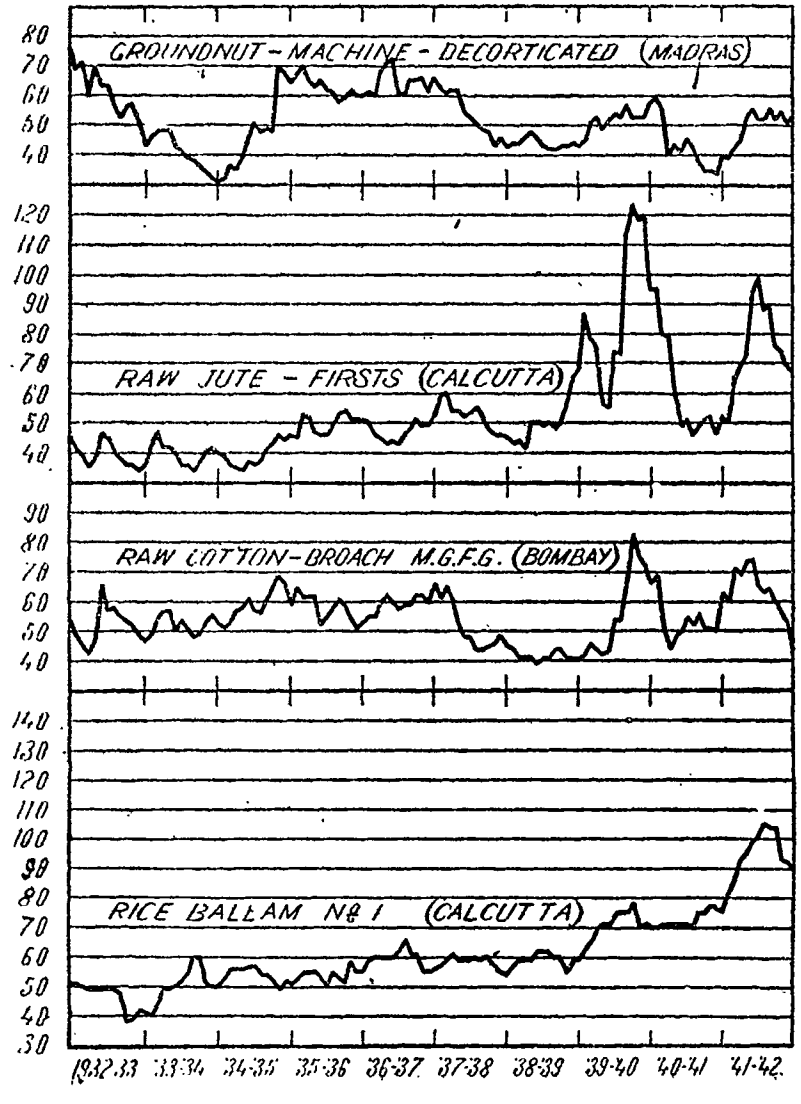
The summary of final crop forecasts for 1940-41 and 1941-42.

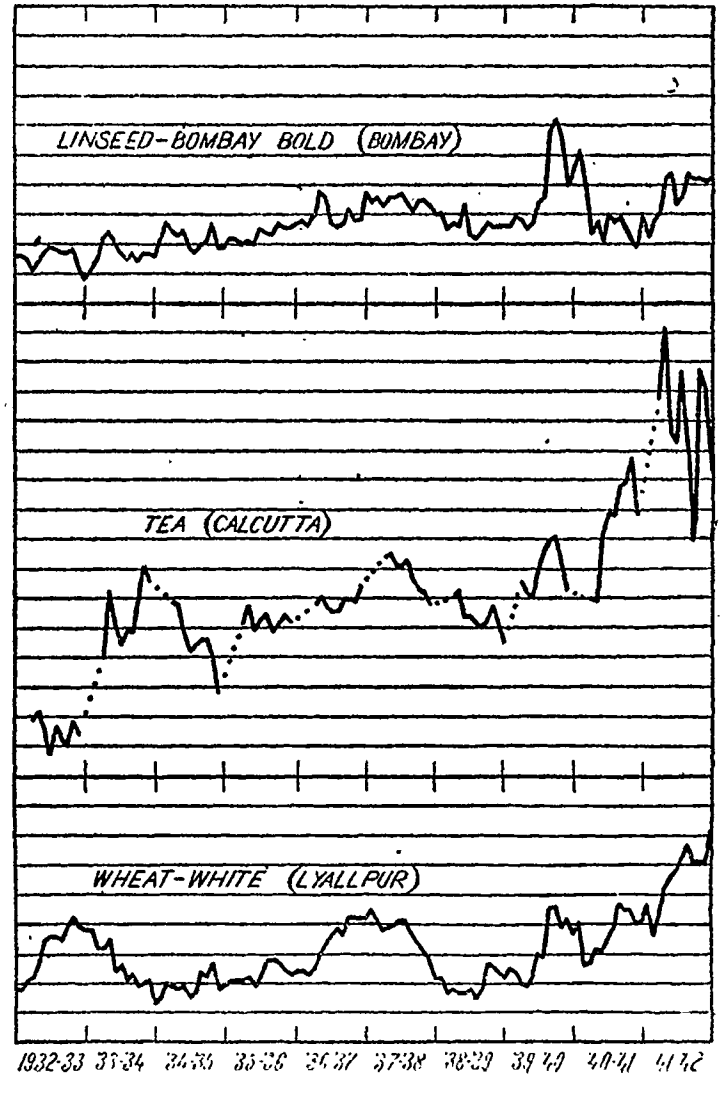
——	Average five years ending 1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	Per cent. increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1941-42 as compared with	
				1940-41	Average of five years ending 1939-40
Wheat—					
Area—(Acres 000's)	34,478	34,840	34,039	—2·3	—1·3
Yield—(Tons 000's)	10,174	10,027	10,037	+0·1	—1·3
Rice—					
Area—(Acres 000's)	73,657	73,059	73,570	+0·1	—0·1
Yield—(Tons 000's)	25,966	22,150	25,351	+14·5	—2·3
Groundnut—					
Area—(Acres 000's)	7,639	8,770	7,070	—19·4	—7·4
Yield—(Tons 000's)	2,947	3,702	2,586	—30·1	—12·2
Linseed—					
Area—(Acres 000's)	3,722	3,619	3,348	—7·5	—10·0
Yield—(Tons 000's)	437	434	361	—16·8	—17·4
Sugarcane—					
Area—(Acres 000's)	3,821	4,598	3,515	—23·6	—8·0
Yield—(Tons 000's)	4,499	5,803	4,371	—24·7	—2·8
Cotton—					
Area—(Acres 000's)	24,204	23,311	24,151	+3·6	—0·2
Yield—(Bales of 400 lbs. 000's)	5,552	6,080	6,127	+0·8	+10·4
Jute—					
Area—(Acres 000's)	2,856	5,669	2,160	—61·9	—24·4
Yield—(Bales of 400 lbs. 000's)	8,430	13,186	5,474	—58·5	—35·1

The following chart No. IV illustrates the course of agricultural prices (1928-29=100) since 1932-33. The individual commodities shown in the chart will be discussed at greater length in the following pages and it will suffice to say here that the prices of almost all the commodities were higher in 1941-42 than in the preceding year. The prices of groundnuts ruled firm throughout the year under review as also those of linseed, rice, wheat and tea. Raw jute prices which were depressed throughout 1940-41 staged a gradual recovery during the year under review and although there was a declining tendency after November 1941, the values were always higher than those ruling in the preceding year. The upward trend of raw jute prices until the outbreak of war with Japan and the steep downward trend thereafter may also be noted from the chart.

Index Numbers of Agricultural Prices in India.

[Base : 1928-29=100.]


GROUNDNUT - MACHINE - DECORTICATED (MADRAS)
RAW JUTE - FIRSTS (CALCUTTA)
RAW COTTON - BROACH M.G.F.G. (BOMBAY)
RICE BALLAM No 1 (CALCUTTA)
1932-33 33-34 34-35 35-36 36-37 37-38 38-39 39-40 40-41 41-42



General.

Raw Cotton.—During the year under review, the international raw cotton trade suffered world-wide disruption as a result of the spread of hostilities. With Japan, China and the Continental European countries cut off, it became almost impossible for India and the South American cotton-growing republics to find markets for more than a small proportion of their 1941-42 cotton crops. In the United States, on the other hand, raw cotton consumption by domestic mills rose so remarkably that little cotton was available for export out of preceding season's production and a large amount had to be released out of the Government-controlled stocks to meet British and Canadian requirements. Following a consumption of 9,722,000 bales in 1940-41 and exports of 1,039,000 bales, the domestic carryover of American cotton on the 1st of August 1941 totalled about 12,166,000 bales, of which all but 140,000 bales were American cotton. The domestic carryover of American cotton at the beginning of the year under review was thus substantially larger than in the preceding year when it totalled 10·6 million bales. As regards the American crop, the growing season throughout was mixed and, as a result, the harvest prospect did not change materially from the 1st of August 1941 Bureau forecast of 10,817,000 bales, as against the final estimate of 12·6 million bales in 1940-41. The final estimate of the 1941-42 crop was 10·976 million bales of 500 lbs. each. A predominance of wet weather around picking time, however, reduced the average grade of the crop below Middling and the proportion of clean white cotton gathered was the smallest for many seasons. The average yield per harvested acre was 235·4 lbs. as compared with 252·5 lbs. in the previous season and the record of 269·9 lbs. in 1937-38.

The dominant factors affecting cotton prices in America were the Government loan programme and the requirements of cotton textiles for defence purposes. Throughout the year under review, cotton prices followed a persistent upward trend, moderate during the early part of the season but substantial from the beginning of May when it became apparent that it was the intention of the U. S. Congress to raise the mandatory loan level from 52 per cent. of parity, which had hitherto been its basis, to 85 per cent. of parity. A cotton loan was officially announced on the 5th August on ⅞ Middling average of 14·02 cents per pound compared with 8·90 cents during the previous season. The rates for the new loan ranged from 10·67 cents for Low Middling, tinged, to 22·79 for long staple. Anticipation of this legislation resulted in the active re-possession of old loan cotton and a sharp upturn in New York prices, which were carried beyond the new loan level partly by speculative buying but even more by a sustained trade demand resulting from record requirements of cotton for domestic and defence requirements. The average monthly mills consumption of raw cotton during 1941-42 increased to 909,000 bales as compared with only 709,000 bales in the preceding year and the index number of cotton and cotton seed prices (1909-14=100) received by farmers rose from 80 in March 1941 to 151 in March 1942. Domestic consumption thus remained exceptionally favourable throughout the year and the total consumption for all uses was about 11 million bales as against the figure of 9·7 million bales in 1940-41. The outlook for exports was however unfavourable with a large proportion of world's spindles continuing under Axis control. The carryover on the 1st of August 1942 was thus expected to be exceptionally high and not much less than the 12·17 million bales in 1941.

General.

Official statistics covering raw cotton production and distribution are no longer obtainable from the majority of the leading countries. From information derived from trade sources, it is, however, possible to make a rough estimate of the 1941-42 world supply. Due almost entirely to the reduced American production, the world's aggregate crop of lint during the season under review was estimated at about 31·08 million bales of 500 lbs. each or about 2·9 million bales less than in the preceding season. The Egyptian Government's December estimates of the crop (including Searto) was about 1·7 million bales of 500 lbs. each as compared with 1·9 million bales in 1940-41. Owing to the suspension of all official statistics, it is not possible to estimate accurately the present stocks of cotton in Egypt. In spite of the fact that the British Government purchased practically the whole of the Egyptian crop of 1940, it was probable that large surpluses out of that crop still remained in the country owing largely to the Egyptian Government's inability to consume its own share of that crop. During the year under review, the British Government therefore made it clear to the Egyptian authorities that the limitation of cotton acreage should be regarded as an integral part of the scheme for the purchase of the 1941 crop. Under this scheme Britain agreed to buy half the crop outright and to finance the Egyptian Government's purchase of the other half. In order to prevent further accumulation of surplus cotton in 1942, the Egyptian Government enacted legislation to enforce a drastic curtailment in the 1942 planted acreage to about half the pre-war area.

The whole structure of the raw cotton trade in the United Kindom underwent important changes during the year under review. Owing to reduction in the amount of shipping space available for raw materials, the United Kingdom Government reduced their shipping programme for raw cotton from all sources. In order to ensure that the reduced imports were of the quality needed and were used to the best advantage, all growths of cotton were made subject to import restrictions. Instructions were issued in March 1941 by the shipping representative of the Ministry of Supply in the United Kingdom to register on his behalf the requirements of cotton shippers for space for the United Kingdom stating that all applications for space should be accompanied by a note of the Ministry of Supply licence number, the quantity of cargo covered by the licence and the quality of cotton to be shipped. It was also stated that as a general rule, priority for shipment would be given to long staple cotton with a view to ensuring that the cotton most suitable for the prosecution of the war and most urgently required by the Government and the trade was obtained. The Cotton Controller announced on the 28th March 1941 that he was willing to take over at contract price *plus* reasonable expenses, contracts made before January 14th for imports of India, Kenya, Nyassaland, Tanganyika and Uganda cotton in respect of which import licences were not granted. In view of this decision of the Government of the United Kingdom to become the sole importer of raw cotton, the cotton futures market at Liverpool was closed early in the year under review and purchase and distribution of raw cotton were to be made on behalf of the Government by the Company formed from the representatives of the Liverpool and Manchester Cotton Associations. The Company was given the power to act as agents for the Government in acquiring by purchase or other-

wise cotton in any part of the world, to import cotton to the United Kingdom and to arrange for the distribution of such cotton. The formation of this Company resulted in a rigid centralisation of the imports of cotton and its distribution to mills in Britain, and, the Company worked under the direction of the Cotton Controller. Throughout the period under reveiw, the textile industry was thus entirely under official control and raw cotton prices were stabilised over long periods regardless of the intermediary fluctuations in New York. These prices, with minor alterations effected towards the middle of the year, were the official maximum prices quoted on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange on 31st March 1941, the date on which the market was closed and the Government took over responsibility for the importation and distribution of cotton.

Owing to the shipping difficulties which persisted throughout the year under review, the United Kingdom Government adopted a scheme of concentration under the supervision of the Cotton Controller and the effect of concentration was to reduce the cotton textile industry to about 50 to 60 per cent. of capacity. As an integral part of the scheme for the concentration of production and the conservation of shipping space, clothes rationing was introduced in June and export quotas fixed for cloth shippers. The necessity for producing dollar exchange made a selective export policy inevitable under which such countries as the United States, Canada and South America were given preferential treatment. The entire trend of official policy during the year was therefore one of restricting as much as possible the raw cotton and cotton textile trade and there seemed no possibility of the restrictions being removed until the termination of the war.

On 24th July 1941, the Reserve Bank of India issued a circular withdrawing the availability of United States dollars for the payment of differences owed on futures business in the New York market, except for such business as was open prior to that date. The effect of this Notification was to sever the speculative contact between the Bombay and New York markets. New York, however, continued to exert a potent influence on Indian sentiment and the upward trend of American prices sustained Indian cotton through some of its worst crises during the earlier part of the 1941-42 season. The long-term stabilisation of prices in the United Kingdom and the scheme of concentration and import restrictions in that country considerably added to the wartime isolation of the Bombay market. The Indian cotton situation thus remained largely one of domestic significance, particularly after the freezing of Japanese assets in India. The heavy off-take of Indian cotton by the United Kingdom did, however, give a much needed support to the prices of Indian cotton. Exports of raw cotton from India to the United Kingdom during the cotton year ending August 1942 amounted to 554,000 bales of 400 lbs. each or about twice the quantity exported during the corresponding period of the preceding year.

According to the Annual Report of the Indian Central Cotton Committee for the year ended 31st August 1941, the Indian season (September-August) 1940-41 opened with a carryover of 19·3 lakhs bales of 400 lbs. each held by the trade and spinning mills in India as compared with 18·06 lakhs in the previous season. The increased carryover was particularly embarrassing because it was due largely to a full yield in the Oomra districts during the previous season and loss of export markets for short staple varieties.

General.

The actual crop of 1940-41 on the basis of the I. C. C.'s estimates amounted to 64·9 lakhs bales (excluding extra-factory consumption of 4·5 lakhs bales), of which 30·0 lakhs bales were estimated to have been of staple length 7/8″ and above. The total supply for the season including extra-factory consumption was thus 88·7 lakhs bales, being higher than that of the previous season by nearly 12·9 lakhs bales.* Out of this supply of 88·7 lakhs bales nearly 38·5 lakhs bales were estimated to be of staple length 7/8″ and above. Owing to restricted imports of cotton goods and increased requirements of Defence services and overseas markets, there was a large increase in domestic consumption and the consumption of Indian cotton by Indian mills during the season 1941-42 reached the record figure of 36·2 lakhs bales, being 5·7 lakhs higher than that of the previous season**. As regards exports, this was the first cotton season in which there was complete cessation of exports to the Continent which (on the average of the three seasons ending 1938-39) accounted for an annual off-take of 8·6 lakhs bales, including roughly 6½ lakhs bales of short staple varieties. The total exports in the 1940-41 season were 20·1 lakhs of bales as compared with 23·5 lakhs in the previous season. While the entire surplus of cotton of staple length 7/8″ and above, resulting from the loss of the Continental markets, was practically absorbed by the Indian mill industry, only a small proportion of the surplus of short staple cotton could be so utilised. Long staple cotton, on the other hand, had a very good season being in strong demand by domestic mills and also in demand for export with the sterling block countries where it was substituted for American cotton. The result was the almost complete exhaustion of desirable staple stocks towards the end of the season, the surplus being confined entirely to short staple varieties. Thus, towards the end of March 1941, staple cotton came under a powerful demand and fair quantities were exported to such countries as Australia which hitherto had not figured prominently among Indian export markets. The tight position of Broach cotton was evident from the fact that arrivals of this variety in Bombay between 1st September 1940 and 3rd April 1941 totalled hardly 96,000 bales as compared with 310,000 bales during the corresponding period of the previous season. From R249 on March 24, 1941, there was a certain easing in the price level in April, but Broach April/May 1941 again rose and was traded at R247 on April 29. Thereafter, despite minor set-backs, the trend remained upwards and the peak price of R323 was touched on May 15. So hectic was the speculative activity at this stage that a great majority of tenderable cotton began to find its way into the hands of one or two parties. The Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association therefore issued a notice on May 19 recommending traders to reduce their commitments in the Broach Contract to a minimum and warned them that unless the speculative activity showed signs of abatement the Board would be compelled to fix spot rates and make futures

* On the basis of the revised figures for cotton crop published by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the total supply in 1940-41 would amount to 80·10 lakhs of bales.

** The figures for the financial year 1941-42 are given in Chapter III. The total consumption of Indian raw cotton in Indian mills during the financial year 1939-40 amounted to 3·05 million bales. It rose to 3·36 millions in 1940-41 and was estimated at 3·94 millions 1941-42, or an increase of about 6 lakhs bales or about 17 per cent.

dealings illegal. This warning and particularly the action of the Board in taking over from the Daily Rates Committee the responsibility of fixing daily spot prices had a sobering effect on the market. Between May 19 and July 26, the prices of all cottons maintained a vigorous uptrend, although there were fewer signs of excessive speculation or cornering.

The greatest set-back to the raw cotton trade in India was the freezing of Japanese assets simultaneously in the Empire and the U. S. A. on July 26, 1941. Of the total cotton grown in India (about 60 lakhs of bales of 400 lbs. each), long and medium staple cottons constitute about 35 per cent. of the production and the remaining 65 per cent. consists of short staple cotton. There has always been a good demand for long staple cotton and the Indian mills not only consumed the bulk of the production but also supplemented their requirements by importation. Short staple cotton, on the other hand, had a much smaller demand and it has been estimated that over 40 per cent. of the short staple cotton grown during the pre-war years was exported to Japan. The announcement regarding the virtual cessation of Indo-Japanese trade was therefore bound to dislocate the market and the news was received with extreme nervousness in Bombay. The highest price paid for Broach July/August 1941 on the 23rd July 1941 was R278½. On rumours regarding the impending event, the price came down to R270 on July 25 and the rate quoted a few days later was as low as R230. The Oomras which mostly depended on exports to Japan and whose statistical position was already vulnerable had even a worse season. Opening at about R247 on the eve of the freezing order, the prices collapsed to R197½ on the 28th of July. The market hardly recovered from this shock and throughout the rest of the season the prices remained weak and unsteady and the market a victim to any unfounded rumour.

In terms of the cotton trade, the freezing of Japanese assets meant that only cotton which had been sold to Japan *and* against which credits had been opened before that date could now be shipped. A similar freezing order affecting China followed on July 30, but later both these regulations were modified to permit fresh credits being opened to enable cotton sold before July 26 to be shipped to Japan and in the case of Shanghai fresh credits were permitted even for new business. The immediate effect of these modifications was largely off-set by the absence of ships to carry cargo eligible for export. As, however, Japan was in need of cotton it was generally assumed by the trade that it would only be a matter of time before ships were provided to lift these cargoes. There was a further development in August when banking machinery set up between the Bank of England and the Yokohama Specie Bank provided for the exchange of goods which could not be bought elsewhere than in Japan for goods which, so for as Britain was concerned, were surplus. It was a reasonable supposition to read into this arrangement a wider scope for Empire goods and in particular for the exchange of surplus cotton for goods wanted from Japan. The feeling towards the end of August was therefore rather better concerning the Far Eastern outlook and the steep fall in prices which ensued after the "Freezing Order" was checked to some extent. The exports of raw cotton to Japan in August and September 1941 amounted to 13,969 and 9,618 bales respectively, there being no exports to that country after the latter month.

General.

The season (September-August) 1941-42 thus opened extremely unfavourably for Indian raw cotton and the trade had to cope with large stocks of unwanted cotton especially of short staple varieties. The carryover on 31st August 1941 from the last season was estimated at 27·9 lakhs of bales which was considerably greater than the record figure of 19·3 lakhs at the beginning of the preceding season. A large bulk of this carryover consisted of short staple cotton. Whereas the carryover of short staple cotton below 7/8" on 31st August 1940 was 10·9 lakhs bales, the figure at the opening date of the 1941-42 season was 16·7 lakhs. The crop this season also proved to be a bumper one being the largest during the last decade except for 1936-37. According to the final official estimates the yield of raw cotton amounted to 61·27 lakhs bales as compared with the corresponding estimate of 60·80 lakhs during the previous season. The total supply available for the 1941-42 season thus amounted to 89·17 lakhs as against 80·10 lakhs bales in the preceding season on the basis of the official crop forecast figures. This represented an increase of about 9 lakhs bales or about 11 per cent. as compared with 1940-41.

Although the textile industry worked to capacity throughout the season, the consumption of cotton during the nine months of the cotton season ended May 1942 was not so great as to absorb any substantial proportion of the surplus. The mill consumption of Indian Cotton during this period amounted to 30·11 lakhs bales as against 26·70 lakhs in the corresponding period of the last season. The increase was thus only 3·16 lakhs bales.

EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON.

(000's of bales.)

Financial years.	
1938-39	2,702
1939-40	2,948
1940-41	2,168
1941-42	1,438

The exports, on the other hand, showed a very large decline. During the cotton year ended August 1942, the total exports from India amounted to 8·73 lakhs bales as compared with 20·13 lakhs during the preceding year, or, a decline of 57 per cent. The cessation of Indo-Japanese trade thus exerted a far-reaching influence on the market and almost all the difficulties of the raw cotton situation during the season under review were due to this factor. The extent of dislocation caused by this factor will be appreciated from the fact that exports to Japan, China and other Far Eastern countries during the 1940-41 season amounted to 14·80 lakhs bales, representing 74 per cent. of total exports. These were, moreover, confined to short staple cotton, $9\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs bales (representing over three-fourths of the total short staple cotton exports), of which were exported to these countries in that season.

Throughout the year under review, the raw cotton market at Bombay remained weak and unsteady and buyers limited their purchases to their immediate requirements. The most outstanding factors which persisted in depressing the market were the absence of export demand, the uncertainty of the war situation and the unfavourable statistical position of short staple cotton which could not but affect the values of long staple cotton as well. The prices which had collapsed after the freezing of Japanese assets on July 26, began to stage some recovery towards the end of November when it was generally believed that the Far Eastern situation was likely to

improve owing to the reported American pressure on Japan. Moreover, there was a much increased demand for textile goods at this time and on the 15th of November 1941 the Government of India suggested to the Provincial Governments that they should issue notifications enabling labour in factories and mills to work 60 hours per week. The outlook on the eve of the declaration of war with Japan was not therefore altogether too pessimistic.

The declaration of war early in December and the unexpected progress of the Japanese in French Indo-China, Thailand, Burma and the Federated Malay States delivered one blow after another to the market. It is true that since the "Freezing Order" in July, there had been a virtual stoppage of trade with Japan and that the Indian markets had more or less readjusted themselves to the changed position. India's trade with the Eastern countries like Burma, Australia, New Zealand and the Federated Malay States had during this intervening period increased enormously. It was now evident that this trade would also be greatly affected and that the Pacific route for trade with the U. S. A. would not be available to the same extent as before. Apart from this anticipated loss of trade, the extreme nervousness felt at Rangoon and Calcutta led to a cancellation of large piecegoods orders and the outlook for raw cotton deteriorated progressively. The price of Broach April/May 1942 which was R252 on December 5, 1941, declined by stages to about R148 on April 30. The fall in the prices of short staple cotton was even more pronounced. The monthly index number of raw cotton prices, based on weekly averages, prepared in the Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India (19th August 1939=100) declined from 166 in July 1941 to 137 in October and again rose to about 150 in December. After the latter month, the downward trend was regular and more pronounced, and, the average index number declined to 105 in April 1942. During this period, the prices of short staple cottons like Oomras, Bengals, etc. were often less than those prevailing before the outbreak of war in September 1939.

The Government of India and the Provincial Governments were fully alive to the difficulties of the cotton situation during the year under review. In the first instance, the Supply Department lowered their specifications of the cotton goods required by them. It was estimated that as a result of this change an additional outlet for 400,000 bales of short staple cotton would be created. The Indian Central Cotton Committee adopted a resolution that the only remedy for improving the situation was to curtail the area under short staple cotton by half and to divert this acreage to food crops. Certain Provincial Governments also undertook to grant loans or subsidies to cultivators changing over from short staple cotton to food crops. The Government of India issued a Press Note on the 26th January 1942 stating that they had been giving their closest attention to the situation and that they had decided to create a special fund which would enable them to undertake measures for the relief of the situation. It was further stated that they had in view "not merely immediate steps to steady the market by making purchases of raw cotton of the types concerned as suitable occasion arises, but also to assist the

cultivators to change over from short staple cotton to other more useful crops, whether cotton of longer staples or entirely different crops, preferably food-grains." The Notification of January 29, announced the decision to form a special fund to be used for the relief of the cultivators of short staple cotton. This fund was to be created from the proceeds of an additional duty of one anna per pound on imported raw cotton, the imposition of which was announced on the same day. In view of the fact that the fall in the prices of short staple cotton had not been greatly arrested despite these announcements, another Press Note was issued on February 11 stating that operations involving payment out of the Raw Cotton Fund would not have to await the actual collection of the duty, but could be financed by the Fund on advances obtained against the prospects of future collections.

Raw Jute.—The vicissitudes of the raw jute trade in the year 1940 have been described in the previous issue of this publication. It has been mentioned there that a conference between the representatives of the Governments of India and Bengal and of the jute industry in regard to a proposed revision of the minimum price agreement took place in December 1940. A buying programme designed to prevent a possible collapse of prices was agreed upon as a result of this conference and the Government of Bengal issued a Communique stating that they had decided to subject jute cultivation in the coming seasons to drastic restrictions. Although this measure was ultimately expected to counteract the effect of the excessive size of the crop, the Government were seriously apprehensive of a temporary collapse of prices to be realised by cultivators as they brought the 1940 crop to the market. In order to counteract this tendency the mills agreed to minimum buying prices and also signified their willingness to purchase specified amounts by specified dates. The Government of Bengal, on the other hand, agreed to support this scheme by making good the purchases which mills might be unable to make. During the four months following the agreement, there was heavy buying of jute by middlemen and dealers with the result that prices in the mofussil at times ruled considerably higher than the parity of minimum prices fixed under the agreement. In the meanwhile, the demand for jute goods revived and the agreement worked to the satisfaction of all, mills having collected considerable stocks which turned out to be comparatively cheap. In spite of the fact that the actual purchases effected under the agreement fell considerably short of the quantities agreed upon, the psychological effect on the market was favourable and there was a sudden rise in prices accompanied by speculative buying.

Since mills were anxious to observe the minimum price conditions of the agreement, the market ruled extremely steady during the first four months of the year 1941. This steadiness was not however due so much to any intrinsic improvement in the demand and supply position as due to the revival of confidence in the commodity. The months of May and June, 1941 on the other hand, witnessed a real improvement in the situation and the market which had remained stagnant during the past many months showed marked signs of liveliness. Towards the end of April 1941 two orders from the Government of India for 111½ lakhs of yards of hessian cloth for May to September 1941 delivery were received. Another substantial

order was received towards the end of May 1941 and as the ready stocks with mills were inadequate, the demand for the raw material shot up. The mills which had been cautious purchasers during the past few months now increased their purchases with a view to meeting the requirements of the new orders and building up their rather depleted stocks. Apart from the favourable influence of the new orders, the volume of enquiry from the River Plate and north America was on the increase. The U. S. A. stock and consumption figures also showed promise. The conference between the Bengal and Assam Governments to consider the jute regulation scheme and the report that the Conference had reached a decision to strengthen the crop restriction measures were additional factors and as a result the raw jute prices hardened up. The price of jute ready first (baled) which was R35 in April thus rose to R44-8-0 in May and R48-0-0 in June and the index number of Calcutta prices (July 1914=100) advanced from 54 in April to 69 in May and 73 in June.

It will be recalled that in February 1940 the Government of Bengal issued the Jute Regulation Ordinance 1940 with the intention of limiting the area sown in the 1940-41 (July-June) season. At the time when this Ordinance was issued the prospects of the trade were believed to be favourable. The Government was therefore prevailed upon to revise its decision and to confine itself to propaganda for voluntary restriction. This propaganda had no effect and inspired by the hopes of an increased demand for war purposes, the ryots actually sowed a much larger area than in the previous season. The result was a crop of 132 lakh bales, probably the largest ever reaped and this became the root cause of all the difficulties which arose during the 1940-41 season. On the 19th of August 1940 the Government of Bengal issued a Communiqué that they had decided to resort to a scheme of crop restriction and on the 26th of September it was announced that the 1941 acreage would be only one-third of the total recorded area on which the crop was grown in 1940. According to the all-India Final Review of the Jute crop for 1941-42 published in September 1942 the total area under jute in 1941 was 2·13 million acres as against 5·67 million in the preceding year. The estimated outturn was 54·2 lakhs of bales of 400 lbs. each as against 132 lakhs in the preceding year.

With the restriction of acreage on the one hand and a considerable revival in demand on the other, the season (July-June) 1941-42 opened with greater promise than the preceding one, although the carryover from the 1940-41 crop was still unwieldy. According to the estimates of the Indian Central Jute Committee the stocks of raw jute with mills on the 30th June 1941 were 46·53 lakhs of bales as compared with 19·92 lakhs on the corresponding day of the previous season. The stocks in the Calcutta market were estimated by the trade to be about 15 lakhs and the production during 1941-42 according to the official crop forecast was 54·2 lakhs of bales. The total supply in 1941-42 was thus estimated at 116 lakhs of bales as compared with about 160 lakhs during the previous season. The position as regards the stocks of manufactured goods with mills was a little more satisfactory. The stocks of sackings on 30th June 1941 were 177 million yards as compared with 212 millions on the corresponding date of the last season. The stocks of hessians including sandbags were 267 million yards as against 234 millions at the opening of the previous season 1940-41.

General.

The outlook for exports at the beginning of the season (July-June) 1941-42 was also exceptionally good. The total exports during the season 1939-40 amounted to 29·6 lakhs of bales and those during 1940-41 owing to increased shipping difficulties were only 13·5 lakhs. The consumption and stock figures in the U. S. A. at the end of June 1941 were so promising that large exports to that country were anticipated by the trade. The consumption during April-July 1941 was reported to be 221 million yards as against 194 million yards during the corresponding period of the preceding year. On the other hand, there was a large decline in stocks. The total stocks in the U. S. A. during April-July 1941 were about 1,049 million yards as against 1,100 million yards during the corresponding period of the preceding year. The increased demand and decreased stocks also raised the prices in New York. The average price of burlap 10½ oz. × 40″ was about 12·3 cents per lb. in May 1941. In June it rose to 12·9 cents and on July 26 it was as high as 14·6 cents.

This upward trend of prices especially at a time when the Calcutta prices were not particularly high evoked strong criticism in New York and the office of the Price Administration and Civil Supply issued an Order early in August 1941 fixing the maximum prices for different qualities of hessian cloth. Justifying this decision the Price Administrator stated that during the past twelve months the prices of burlap in New York had been more than doubled and that very often New York prices bore no relation to those prevailing in Calcutta. The schedule of fixed prices was based on those prevailing in Calcutta on July 29 and the ceilings had been fixed at 15 per cent. higher than those ruling at Calcutta on July 29 for deliveries made before 31st December 1941 and at 10½ per cent. higher for deliveries made after that date. The rising prices of raw jute at Calcutta after the ceiling had been fixed in New York coupled with shipping difficulties often led to the evasion of New York prices. It was also argued in Calcutta that the prices on 29th July 1941 were abnormally low and that the margin of 15 per cent. was inadequate to cover all incidental charges. But the U. S. A. Government were unwilling to change these prices and it was reported that the Government of India convened a Conference of jute interests in November 1941 and decided not to fix maximum prices in India. This decision was reported to have been based on an undertaking given by jute interests that there would be no undue appreciation of prices above the ceilings fixed by the U. S. Government. The deterioration in the Far Eastern situation, the increase in shipping difficulties and the general difficulties of the raw jute trade in India, however depressed Calcutta prices to such an extent that the ceiling prices in New York ceased to interest the trade after December 1941, the trade being only too anxious to find any outlet for the heavy stocks of raw jute and jute manufactures in Calcutta.

The season (July-June) 1941-42 opened with a virtual famine of raw jute and jute goods at Dundee. Throughout the preceding season the imports of raw jute in the United Kingdom were on an extremely small scale, being 4·7 lakhs of bales as compared with 11·3 lakhs during the season 1939-40. Several mills were reported to be working less than capacity and the scarcity of ready goods was being felt all over the country. Consequently the prices were also on the increase, the average price of Daisee ⅔ rising from about

£29-10-0 in April to about £37-10-0 by the middle of May 1941. After easing off a little in June, it advanced to about £39 towards the middle of July and the price quoted in September was about £46. A declining tendency however set in after October, largely as a result of large shipments having been booked from Calcutta during the past four months, the exports during June-October 1941 being about 52 thousand tons as compared with about 18 thousand tons during the corresponding period of 1940. The prices in the United Kingdom throughout the season under review were however considerably higher than those prevailing during the preceding season and this gave a much needed support to Calcutta prices also. As from the 6th of October a new Control of Jute (No. 3) Order took effect by which the Jute Controller took over all jute arriving in the U. K. on and after that date. The price fixed was the same as that paid by spinners *plus* £3 per ton, spinners being allowed to keep all stocks they had in hand. All fresh purchases had to be made from the Jute Controller on the basis of £43 for Daisee $\frac{2}{3}$, a price which still had to be paid, though the shipment rate from Calcutta, which stood at that figure at the time of the publication of the Order, had declined considerably after that date. Under the new system, as it affected the trade in Calcutta, the Controller in the U. K. was to buy from merchants in the U. K. who made their offers in competition. After the close of the business the Controller obtained the names of the shippers in India and then the Ministry of Shipping allotted the necessary freight among the shippers as far as possible *pro rata* to sales. It was also announced that all unshipped contracts would be shipped in chronological order and that the Controller would take over all contracts whether shipped or not. The new Order was not received very enthusiastically at Calcutta, because it was expected that the concentration of purchases in one hand would invariably result in depressing the prices, since the Jute Controller apart from having the power of fixing prices would also be able to influence open market operations.

The fortunes of the Indian raw jute trade have to be traced against the background of these events, since the U. S. A. and the U. K. taken together are about the largest consumers of the commodity. The conditions described in the foregoing paragraphs were on the whole favourable to the trade in India and the volume of exports to these countries was much larger during the season under review than the preceding one. The total exports of raw jute* to these countries during the season (July-June) 1941-42 were about 11·63 lakhs of bales as against 9·52 lakhs during the preceding season. There was also a considerable improvement in domestic demand and mill-consumption was on the increase throughout the season. The output of manufactured goods increased from 10·55 lakhs tons during 1940-41 season to about 12·12 lakhs of tons during the season under review.

TOTAL EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE.

(000's bales of 400 lbs. each.)

Season (July-June).	
1938-39	3,881
1939-40	2,063
1940-41	1,350
1941-42	1,523

The first month of the season witnessed the virtual cessation of the Indo-Japanese trade brought about by the freezing of Japanese assets in the

*For exports of raw jute, sacking bags and cloth and hessian bags and cloth during the last five financial years, see Chapter III, page 132.

Empire and the U. S. A. But so strong was the general improvement in the situation that there was little dislocation of the market and the prices actually showed a substantial increase during the month, the Calcutta index number of prices having advanced from 73 in June 1941 to 76 towards the end of July 1941. This was due to the continued strength in the prices of the manufactured goods and the great interest shown by mills in the new crop arrivals. Moreover, as has been mentioned above, the volume of enquiry from the U. S. A. and the South American Republics was on the increase and the Dundee market was clamouring for more supplies of the raw material. Towards the end of August two large Government orders for 197 million sandbags were placed with the Indian Jute Mills Association and the prices offered were considerably higher than those for the previous orders. As the stocks of ready goods were inadequate to meet the requirements of these orders, the Association announced an increase in the working hours from 45 per week to 54. These developments were accompanied by a sudden improvement in the freight position and large shipments were lifted from Calcutta and Chittagong. The exports of raw jute during July-September 1941 amounted to 77·9 thousand tons as against 29·8 thousand tons during the corresponding period of the preceding year. All these factors imparted a strong tendency to the market and owing to paucity of arrivals due to shortage of wagon-space, prices in Calcutta registered a considerable advance. The index number of raw jute prices (July 1914=100) rose from 76 in July to 104 towards the close of September, this being the highest ever attained during the past 17 months since February 1940.

This improvement was not however to last long and the bouyant tone that was in evidence in the hessian market towards the close of September 1941 could not be maintained during the following months. Values began to recede after the decision of the Indian Jute Mills Association to work 60 hours per week instead of the 54 hours which had been in force since 1st September and mills became anxious to sell freely for the forward positions. There were also rumours that the Government of India intended to fix maximum prices in order to support the ceilings in New York and the announcement regarding the concentration of the Dundee trade under the U. K. Jute Controller discouraged speculative buying. During the month of November two large sandbag orders and one order for hessian cloth were received. This improved the tone of the market, but there was little appreciation of values. In the meanwhile, the Government of Bengal announced their decision to increase the acreage under jute from one-half of the 1940 recorded area which was in force in 1941 to two-thirds of the same area in 1942. It was believed by the trade that this increase would permanently depress prices during the next year and that it was not justified by the conditions already prevailing in the market. While operators were still recovering from the effects of this announcement, the Far Eastern situation was fast deteriorating and the actual outbreak of hostilities in the Pacific early in December completely dislocated the market. The most important outlets for India's jute during the past few months had been the countries in the Far East, the U. S. A. and the South American Republics. It was now clear that this trade would be greatly affected and in some circles it was believed that purchases on behalf of mills during the next few months would be negligible. The price of jute

which had been about R61-0-0 per bale on the eve of the war declined to about R53-8-0 per bale on the declaration of the war. Sellers became anxious to dispose of their holdings and buyers were reluctant to do any business at all. In view of the slump in prices, the Board of Control of the East India Jute Association held an emergency meeting and fixed R56-0-0 per bale as the minimum price at which transactions in the Association would be permitted. In spite of this decision, there was a virtual stoppage of trade, there being no buying support while sellers who had already accumulated large new crop holdings were too anxious to seek an outlet at any price. During the months of January-April 1942, the cancellations of large shipments, the decline in the prices of jute goods, the virtual closing of the Pacific routes after the fall of Singapore and the increased danger of air attacks on Calcutta after the fall of Rangoon made the market completely panicky and the selling pressure became so great that only the best qualities obtained anything like fair prices. Holders of inferior varieties were anxious to discount rates and this depressed the prices of better varieties also. Price quotations were therefore purely nominal and whatever little business was done was at distress rates only. The index number of raw jute prices (July 1914=100) which stood at 98 on the eve of the war declined to 79 in January 1942, the lowest level reached during the season being in May when the index was at 67.

Throughout the season under review, the disparity between the prices of raw jute and jute goods was widening. Whereas there was a considerable demand for jute goods and the working hours in the mills were on the increase, the demand for the raw material was greatly restricted and with the shrinkage of exports there always remained large unwanted stocks on the market. This depressed raw jute prices in spite of the increased mill demand. The divergence between these price trends became most noticeable after the outbreak of hostilities with Japan. Whereas the index number of raw jute prices was 70 in March 1942 that for manufactured goods was 141.

The Raw Jute Taxation Act of Bengal was enacted on the 18th August 1941. The Act provided for a levy of a tax of two annas per maund of raw jute purchased by the occupier of a jute mill or purchased and despatched outside Bengal by any means of transit by a shipper of jute. In explaining the reasons for introducing this piece of legislation, the Honourable the Finance Member to the Government of Bengal stated that the yield of the tax was intended to be spent on (a) the execution of measures for the stabilisation of jute prices, (b) improvement and organisation of the marketing of raw jute and (c) generally furthering the interests of jute growers of the Province and of the industry as a whole. It was also stated that though the rate of two annas per maund was very low and insufficient for securing the ultimate object which the Government had in view, it would suffice for the present experiment undertaken by them. The tax was expected to yield about R50 lakhs in a normal year.

Groundnuts.—It has been mentioned in the previous issue of this publication that the spread of war in Europe resulted in a drastic curtailment of the outlets for Indian oilseeds. Groundnut was the worst sufferer being largely dependent on the countries in Continental Europe for the disposal of nearly

three-quarters of its normal exports. Mainly because of the cessation of trade with these countries, the exports of groundnuts from India (including Kathiawar Ports) were reduced to 633,000 tons in 1939-40 as against 997,000 tons in the pre-war year 1938-39. The reduction in 1940-41 was still more drastic, total exports during that year being only about 342,000 tons. This was due to the fall of France which was the largest single importer of the commodity during normal years. During the year 1941-42, the total exports from British India and Kathiawar Ports amounted to about 404,000 tons, which although much below the pre-war average were considerably better than those in the preceding year. It has also been mentioned in the previous issues of this publication that soon after the outbreak of war in September 1939, there was a very brisk demand for this seed and that the prices ruling during the first few months of the war were considerably higher than those prevailing during the preceding few years. The effect of these high prices was reflected in the total acreage brought under cultivation during the 1940-41 crop season. The area during this season was 8,770,000 acres as against 8,410,000 acres in the preceding season. Although the increase in acreage was only 4·3 per cent., that in yield was much greater the crop being 3,702,000 tons as against 3,165,000 tons in 1939-40. This represented an increase of 17·0 per cent. While the crop of 1940-41 was coming to the market by the beginning of November 1940, France had collapsed, shipping difficulties had greatly increased and the trade with England, the only important outlet for export, considerably disorganised. The average index number of the prices of groundnuts prepared in the Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India (19th August 1939=100) which was about 120 in May 1940 began to recede during the later months, especially as the weight of the new crop began to press on the market after December 1940, and the average index number for that month was only 77.

The year 1941 thus opened with large stocks of surplus groundnut both at Bombay and Madras and since the demand from Indian millers was also poor, prices of the best varieties were being determined by the volume of contracts placed on behalf of the Ministry of Food and the possibilities of exports to countries other than the United Kingdom. The poorer varieties had hardly any market at all and during the earlier months of 1941, the prices showed a strong declining tendency. In the meanwhile, vigorous propaganda was being directed towards voluntary reduction of groundnuts acreage, which was largely successful because the cultivator also realised the futility of growing this crop.

The crop season 1941-42 therefore showed a considerable reduction both in the acreage and yield. The area cultivated during this season was only about 7,070,000 acres showing thereby a reduction of 1,700,000 acres over the preceding year or a decrease of 19·4 per cent. The reduction in yield was even more pronounced being of the order of 30·1 per cent., the total yield declining from 3,702,000 tons to 2,586,000 tons. The anticipation of the smaller crop, the comparative improvement in exports and the general strength of other markets lent considerable strength to this commodity also and a sudden appreciation of values was witnessed after July 1941. The average index number of prices (19th August 1939=100) advanced to 100 in

July, and stood at about 125 in the last week of August. Throughout the rest of the year, the markets were steady and the upward prices of the previous months were fully maintained.

After the outbreak of war with Japan and with the unexpected progress of the enemy in Malaya, Burma and the Pacific Islands, the outlook for this commodity was revolutionised for the better. Copra, groundnut and linseed can be used for the same objects, namely as vegetable fats for human consumption. The United Kingdom has always been a large consumer of copra, the imports from the British Malay territories alone amounting to well over 50 to 70 thousand tons per year and the total imports from all countries amounting to about 1¼ lakhs of tons. Similarly, the United States of America has been a large consumer of copra, the total imports on the average amounting to well over 2½ lakhs of tons. It was now evident that with the cessation of this trade, the demand on Indian oilseeds would be considerable. On the other hand, the 1941-42 crop, as mentioned above, was estimated to be about 30·1 per cent. less than that of the preceding year and it was anticipated by the trade that with continuing export demand and increased offtake by Indian millers the position of groundnut as the season advanced would become exceptionally powerful. The average index number of groundnut prices (19th August 1939=100) which was 119 on the eve of the war with Japan actually advanced to 121 on 31st January 1942 and to 172 in early July 1942.

It was mentioned in the preceding issue of this publication that the Government of India and His Majesty's Government were both anxious to safeguard the groundnut grower against the collapse of prices after the latter half of 1940. With this object in view, His Majesty's Government undertook at the beginning of September 1940, to maintain their buying price for Indian groundnuts at £10 per ton free over boat. The quantities which His Majesty's Government were able to buy at that rate were, however, hardly sufficient to prevent the local market rates from falling appreciably below that level, especially when an unusually large new crop came into the market. The exporting firms were therefore able to procure the required quantities at rates appreciably below that at which they received payment from His Majesty's Government. In order to remedy the situation thus created, His Majesty's Government agreed to adopt a scheme whereby they would continue to make their purchases at the agreed minimum price, but would collect from the shippers a rebate based upon the difference between that price and the current market price in India. This rebate was to be transferred to the Government of India to be used for the benefit of producers. The arrangement was actually adopted for all purchases made by His Majesty's Government since the 12th January 1941. The contributions ceased to acrue after June 1941 owing to the rise in the market price of groundnuts above the level of £10 per ton. The total sum acrued on this account amounted to about £132,000 but a refund of £32,000 was subsequently made to His Majesty's Government as a partial set off against the premium which they had to pay in later months owing to the rise in prices.

General.

On the basis of the conclusions reached at a conference of the representatives of the Groundnut Growing Provinces and the Central Government, the Government of India announced their decision to create a Fund to be named "Fund for the Relief of Groundnut Cultivators". This, it was stated, would be administered on the following principles :—

(1) The amounts received by His Majesty's Government as shippers' contribution under the arrangements described above, and passed on to the Government of India will be credited to the Fund.

(2) Disbursements from the Fund will be authorised by the Central Government for expenditure on approved schemes which will directly or indirectly benefit the groundnut cultivator. For this purpose propaganda for restriction of the area under cultivation will be regarded as an approved object of expenditure from the Fund. The Central Government may also permit expenditure from the Fund on schemes of research and for propaganda consumption to encourage.

Linseed.—It has been stated in the previous issue of this publication that during the first few months of the war the prospects of Indian linseed were viewed with great optimism in India and it was thought that given the necessary shipping, Indian linseed would be able to command remunerative prices in export markets during 1940-41. The enormous scale on which naval and air-craft construction was proceeding in Western countries had increased the world demand for linseed oil, which had also acquired a special importance owing to the shortage of butter and other fats in those countries and the consequent need for increased manufacture of products like margarine for which it was an essential raw material. The world supplies of linseed were none too plentiful mainly because of the successive short crops in the Argentine, the world's largest linseed producer. Argentine linseed was, moreover, at a disadvantage in Empire countries where purchases from hard currency areas were being controlled. For these reasons, the outlook for Indian linseed was considered to be very favourable and it was even thought that the export surplus available in India might not be adequate to meet the requirements of Allied countries. The Government of India, therefore, issued a notification in April 1940 restricting the exports of linseed, together with those of rapeseed and castorseed, to neutral countries with a view to conserving the supplies for the Allies. It was explained that the Government of India had received an assurance from His Majesty's Government to the effect that the prices for these seeds would be based on the parity of prices prevailing in the Argentine for linseed and rapeseed and in Brazil for castorseed, due account being taken of the normal premium which Indian oilseeds enjoyed over the foreign varieties. All these calculations, however, were completely upset by the subsequent course of events and by June 1940, the outlook for Indian linseed deteriorated to such an extent that the Government of India issued instructions immediately to relax the restrictions on the export of these oilseeds to neutral countries. Although the United Kingdom has always been the most important customer of Indian linseed, in normal times exports to Continental countries formed a fair proportion of

the total shipments of linseed from this country. The virtual cessation of trade with these countries from June 1940 onwards meant a serious loss to the linseed market though it was subsequently made up by increased purchases by the United Kingdom. As in the case of groundnuts, His Majesty's Government undertook in August 1940 to maintain their buying price for Indian linseed at £12-10 f. o. b. per ton. When subsequently the market price fell appreciably below this level they also agreed to the transfer to the Government of India of a rebate based on the difference between the agreed price and the prevailing market price. The contribution which thus accrued amounted to about £28,000, but a refund of £13,000 was made to His Majesty's Government as a partial set off against the premium which they had to pay owing to the subsequent rise in prices above the agreed level. The net contribution of £15,000 was entrusted to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to be utilised for the financing of schemes which would directly or indirectly benefit linseed cultivators.

The statistical position of linseed however remained much stronger than that of groundnut and the fall in prices during 1940 was not so pronounced. After the fall of France in June, the crop of the season 1940-41 which began to come on the market towards the end of 1940 proved to be much smaller and in this respect linseed was again in a better position than groundnut. The linseed crop of 1940-41 was only 434,000 tons as compared with the preceding season's crop of 466,000 tons, or, a decline of about 7 per cent.

The year 1941 did not thus open so badly for linseed as it did for groundnut. Although the prices were still lower than those prevailing before the outbreak of war, the statistical position of the commodity was essentially sound and there was actually a little increase in exports from 219,000 tons in 1939-40 to 238,000 tons in 1940-41. As the weight of the new crop exhausted itself towards the end of May 1941 there was a rising tendency in linseed prices. At the same time, Indian millers became interested in the commodity and the volume of internal consumption rose to some extent. Prices therefore showed a large increase after May and the index number of linseed prices (19th August 1939=100) which was 88 in February rose to 98 in May and advanced to 116 in September 1941. After the latter month, there was little linseed available in the market and although prices remained substantially stable, very little business was reported owing to paucity of supplies. The 1941-42 crop however began to come on the market by the end of 1941 and it was reported to be the smallest crop for many years, the yield according to the Final Forecast being only 361,000 tons as against 434,000 tons in the preceding year, or, a decline of about 17 per cent. over the preceding year's crop which was itself abnormally low. At the same time, there was a sudden improvement in the export trade and apart from the large purchases on behalf of the Ministry of Food which continued throughout the year, a substantial volume of business was reported for Australia. The exports during 1941-42 amounted to 256,000 tons and much of this quantity was exported during the last quarter of the year, that is, after the new crop began to come on the market. Thus, towards the end of March 1942, the statistical position of linseed became so strong that prices began to advance rapidly. The price of Linseed Bold per cwt. at Bombay was R8-12-0 on April, 24. It advanced to R9-8-0 on May 22 and was being

quoted at about R12-8-0 towards the end of July, the index number (19th August 1939=100) being 173 on the 25th July 1942.

Wheat.—The world wheat situation during 1941 was far from satisfactory. World production of wheat during this year (excluding Russia and China) amounted to 496 million quarters of 480 lbs. each as compared with 499 million quarters in 1940. Excess stocks with the four chief exporting countries, *viz.* U. S. A., Canada, Argentina, and Australia amounted to 190 million quarters at the end of 1940 as compared with 160 million quarters at the end of 1939 and a pre-war five year average of 100 million quarters. Total production of wheat in these countries during 1941 was a little less than in 1940, being estimated at 206 million quarters as against 217 million quarters in the preceding year but total supplies after including the carry-over from the previous year amounted to a record figure of 394 million quarters. With the extension of war, exports were still further restricted as compared with the previous year and it was generally believed that after meeting the export and internal demand of these countries very substantial surpluses would be carried forward. The United States of America reaped a bumper crop of 118 million quarters from a small acreage. A harvest of this magnitude coupled with the preceding year's carry over resulted in an estimated supply of 167 million quarters at the end of 1941 and it was expected that after satisfying internal and external demand a large surplus would be carried forward into 1942. The production of wheat in Canada during 1941 was nearly half of that in 1940, being estimated at 39 million quarters and although total supplies were large, the position was relieved to some extent by shipments to the United Kingdom. Argentina's crop of 1941 was lower than in the preceding year and yielded 28 million quarters as compared with 37 million quarters in 1940 but even this short crop coupled with the previous season's carryover increased available supplies considerably. Production of wheat in Australia during 1941 amounted to 21 million quarters which was almost twice the size of the preceding year's crop. Though the carryover from the preceding season was not heavy due to a smaller crop in that year, total supplies during 1941 were still at a high level. Consignments to U. K. which were substantial, considerably relieved the position in that country and surplus stocks remained within manageable limits.

In spite of abundant world supplies of wheat the situation in India was full of difficulties. There was practically no carryover from the 1939-40 crop and the 1940-41 crop was a smaller one being estimated at 10·03 million tons as compared with 10·8 million tons in the preceding season. The balance of wheat and wheat flour converted in terms of wheat available for consumption in India was 9,735 thousand tons in 1941-42 as compared with 10,646 thousand tons in 1940-41 or a decrease of about 911,000 tons or about 9·3 per cent.* These figures do not include exports on behalf of the Defence Services and allowing for these the real diminution in available stocks would be even greater. Under normal conditions the importation of wheat into India is determined by price parities between various countries but with the scarcity of shipping space, restrictions in trade, etc., this factor failed to operate during the year under review. Moreover, with a substantial increase

* See Chapter III, p. 142 for details.

in freight and war risks insurance rates, Australian wheat was at a considerable disadvantage in the Indian markets as compared with Indian wheat. In February 1942 the fall of Singapore finally eliminated the possibility of any imports from Australia. Total imports of wheat, mostly from Australia, during the year under review thus amounted to 18,000 tons only. On the other hand, the demands on Indian wheat had largely increased. Large purchases were made on account of His Majesty's Government for the armies concentrated in the Middle East. There were heavy exports to Egypt and Persian Gulf Ports. Total exports from British India on private account amounted to 186,000 tons in 1941-42 as compared with 45,000 tons in the preceding year. The partial failure of the rice crop of 1940-41 which was estimated at 22·15 million tons as compared with 25·73 million tons in the preceding year, coupled with the difficulty of obtaining sufficient imports from Burma resulted in an increased internal demand for wheat. As the combined internal and external demand was keen, while total supplies were short, prices kept on rising. The position was further aggravated by hoarders and speculators who were instrumental in pushing up wheat prices to record levels until Government was obliged to adopt a number of measures to keep prices within reasonable limits.

During the later half of April and the first half of May 1941 most of the Punjab wheat markets remained closed as a protest against the enactment of the Punjab Marketing Act. This had a bearish effect on the market and prices which would otherwise have risen sharply did not do so. The deadlock was solved during the second fortnight of May and prices began to rise. This movement received a considerable support from heavy purchases made by some Commission houses. As arrivals of the fresh crop were low and the monsoon was late, prices resumed an upward trend, and the Lyallpur quotation of white wheat stood at R3-6-9 per maund at the end of June as compared with R3-7-0 at the end of March 1941. The outbreak of war between Russia and Germany on the 22nd June reinforced the rising tendency as dealers thought that more supplies of wheat would be needed by Iran and other Near Eastern countries. Moreover, the scarcity of rains in the United Provinces and Northern India indicated a possible shortage of the next crop and there was a feverish speculative activity on the part of dealers who began to hoard stocks. It was reported that a single dealer in Hapur had cornered nearly half the stocks of wheat in that market. Prices therefore continued to rise sharply and Lyallpur quotation stood at R3-14-3 at the end of July. The publication of the All-India Final Wheat Forecast of 1940-41 during August confirmed the general belief of a shorter crop as the yield of wheat according to this Forecast was estimated at 10·0 million tons as against 10·8 million tons in the preceding season, thus registering a fall of 7 per cent. This vigorous upward trend in prices was also maintained throughout September 1941.

With a view to encouraging imports of wheat into India, the Government of India announced their decision on September 30 to reduce the import duty on wheat from R1-8-0 to a nominal figure of annas 2 per cwt. It was hoped that this measure would attract supplies from Australia sufficient in volume to check the rising trend of wheat prices in the country. The trade, however, discounted the possibility of Australian imports even at the

reduced rate of duty as they thought that not only was the shipping outlook far from satisfactory, but the enhanced overhead charges like freight and war risk insurance rates would put Australian wheat at a disadvantage in India. They also believed that Australia did not have a large exportable surplus and whatever little was available could more profitably be absorbed in other countries. The rising trend of prices continued therefore unabated and the market was completely dominated by speculators. The position was further aggravated by the German occupation of Soviet Ukraine.

On November 2, 1941 the Government of India issued a Press Note in which they warned dealers that they were actively examining the question of controlling wheat prices. They made it clear that, if necessary, they would fix the maximum price of wheat at R4-6-0 per maund at the primary markets like Lyallpur and Hapur and that dealers, who entered into commitments above that rate, would do so at their own risk. Later in the month the Government of India announced that they had secured the discontinuance of wheat purchases for export on account of His Majesty's Government and that they had arranged to get a cargo of 16,000 tons from Australia. Neither the warning mentioned above nor the announcement referred to had the desired effect as speculators took a very bullish view of the deterioration in the political situation in the Far East. They felt reassured that the outbreak of hostilities in the Far East would result in an ever increasing demand of wheat for the armies in that theatre of war. They also thought that with Japan in the war, shipping prospects from Australia would be worse than ever before. Prices therefore went on soaring and reached the record level of R5-7-0 at Lyallpur in the beginning of December.

On the 5th December 1941, the Government of India issued a Notification fixing the maximum wholesale prices of wheat at R4-6-0 per maund at Lyallpur and Hapur and by normal adaptation at other markets. This price was nearly double of that ruling just before the outbreak of war and was about R1-0-0 more than the highest reached since September 1931. The Provincial Governments were requested to instruct their Deputy Commissioners to enforce control in their respective districts. The appointment of a Wheat Commissioner for India was also announced. The existing import duty of As. 2 per cwt. was completely abolished with effect from the 6th December. Prices fell immediately, but speculators were unwilling to part with their stocks at controlled rates, particularly because the wheat growing districts experienced dry weather conditions during the major part of December. The outbreak of war with Japan during the month was regarded by hoarders as a very favourable development. Trade in certain centres was brought virtually to a standstill and so acute was the shortage in some consuming areas that Government had to resort to their power of requisitioning stocks. The remaining three months of the year under review saw wheat markets steady and quiet. Transactions took place at the controlled rate but the volume of business was very small. Exports fell but the undertone still remained firm. The fall of Singapore in February 1942 finally eliminated the possibilities of imports from Australia. According to the Second All-India Wheat Forecast for 1941-42 published in that month the area under wheat was estimated at 32·4 million acres as against 33·4 million acres in

the preceding season, showing a decrease of 3 per cent. All these factors were interpreted very bullishly by the market and speculators were still more active. Several cases of hoarding were reported from certain places and Government had to take strong action in bringing out buried stocks. The problem of local shortages was further aggravated by the lack of railway wagons which were increasingly in demand for war purposes. This state of affairs continued and towards the close of the year under review the Government of India decided to take early and timely steps to control the movement of the next crop, and a Notification was issued on the 28th March, revising the maximum wholesale prices of wheat. The new rates fixed were ₹5-0-0 per maund at both Lyallpur and Hapur and ₹5-4-0 per maund at Mirpurkhas and the Provincial Governments were requested to fix wholesale and retail prices in their respective areas on a derivative basis. During the months of April-July 1942, the wheat position remained more or less favourable and the inter-Provincial movement of this cereal was subjected to a rigid control under the supervision of the Wheat Commissioner for India.

Rice.—It has been mentioned in the previous issue of this publication that the failure of the rice crop in certain districts during the 1940-41 season and the general difficulty of obtaining rice from Burma gave a sharp upward trend to rice prices in India during 1940-41. The yield of rice during this season was estimated at 22·15 million tons, being the lowest on record during the past three decades. It is probable that during normal years the shortage of supply in India would have been made up by increased imports from Burma where large surplus stocks were available. But the difficulties of shipping remained acute throughout the year and the volume of imports from Burma was small, being 1,173,000 tons as against 1,767,000 tons during 1939-40. Moreover, the prices in Rangoon were also abnormally high and dealers, in the expectation of still better prices, were inclined to withhold their stocks.

The year 1941-42 thus opened with an acute shortage of this cereal, but the yield during the season was much larger being 25·4 million tons as compared with 22·15 million tons during 1940-41. This was largely due to the diversion of the acreage normally under jute in Bengal towards this crop. It has been mentioned that under the Jute Restriction Scheme the Government of Bengal compulsorily reduced the area under jute by about 3 million acres and since rice was the most suitable substitute crop, the acreage under it increased to nearly the same extent. The total yield of rice in Bengal was 9·82 million tons as compared with 6·04 million tons during 1940-41, or, an increase of more than 63 per cent. The difficulties of the raw jute trade therefore proved to be a blessing in disguise. The imports of Burma rice throughout the year were on the small scale being 982,000 tons as compared with 1,173,000 tons during 1940-41. Exports, on the other hand showed a substantial increase rising from 251,000 tons during 1940-41 to 304,000 tons during the year under review. This was due to the shortage of rice in countries which previously depended upon Burmese imports and whose trade with India was still open. The increase of 53,000 tons in exports was practically absorbed by Ceylon and the Union of South Africa where rice is largely consumed by the Indian population.

The exports to Ceylon during 1940-41 amounted to 117,000 tons as against 145,000 tons during the period under review, or, an increase of 28,000 tons. The exports to the Union of South Africa increased by 17,000 tons from 24,000 tons during 1940-41 to 41,000 tons in 1941-42.

Apart from the general upward trend in commodity prices, the rise in the price of rice during the year under review was largely due to the shortage of the rice crop during 1940-41 and the inadequacy of imports from Burma. The crop of the season 1940-41 began to come to the market by the beginning of December 1940 and since the crop was exceptionally small, prices began to move up. The price of rice Ballam No. 1 (per maund of 82-2/7 lbs. each at Calcutta) which had been more or less stable at about R4-14-0 during the preceding eight months rose to R5-2-0 in November 1940. The quotation for May 1941 stood at R5-14-0 and that in December 1941 at R7-2-0. The rise in prices during the calendar year 1941 was thus R2 or about 40 per cent.

The crop of the season 1941-42 began to come to the market by the middle of December 1941 and as has been mentioned before, the outturn was a good one being 25·4 million tons against 22·15 million tons during 1940-41. The available supplies of rice, that is, yield *plus* net imports into India amounted to only 23·11 million tons during 1940-41, whereas during 1941-42 they totalled 26·03 million tons or an increase of about 3 million tons or 13 per cent. Since these supplies had to be marketed between December 1941 and December 1942, the supply position for 1941-42 seemed eminently satisfactory and prices during the months of January and February 1942 showed a large decline. The invasion of Burma and the final occupation of the country by the Japanese in April, however, precluded all hopes of further imports of Burma rice and prices resumed their upward trend. Although rice is India's largest crop, India has always imported large quantities of Burma rice to supplement her requirements of this cereal. During pre-war years, India imported about 1¼ to 1½ million tons of rice per year mostly from Burma or about 5 to 7 per cent. of the total Indian production. The cessation of this supplementary source of rice was bound to have an adverse effect on prices which continued to rise soon after the beginning of the Burma campaign. The price of Ballam rice thus rose from R6-2-0, to which it had fallen in March 1942, to R8-1-0 in June or an increase of R1-15-0 or 32 per cent. The average index number of the four Indian varieties of rice included in the Calcutta index numbers series (July 1914=100) rose from 103 in March 1941 to 124 in August 1941. It declined to 106 in February 1942 and advanced again to 148 in July 1942.

Supply of cleaned Rice excluding imported and exported paddy in India.
(000,s tons.)

—	Yield in India.	Export.	Imports.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1937-38 .	26,699	227	1,198
1938-39 .	23,962	282	1,282
1939-40 .	25,734	262	1,887
1940-41 .	22,150	251	1,207
1941-42 .	25,351	304	982

India's requirements of rice fluctuate between 25 to 27 million tons per year and under favourable crop conditions India can produce about 25·5 million tons on the basis of the normal acreage under this crop. The cessation of the imports from Burma need not, therefore, greatly affect the supply position during 1942-43, if some more acreage especially in the

groundnuts districts of Madras and the jute districts of Bengal is diverted towards this crop.

Industrial Conditions.—The conditions for the industrial mobilisation of India were exceptionally favourable throughout the year under review and industrialists were not slow to take advantage of the situation created by the war. The progress of the various organised industries will be discussed in the following pages where it will be shown that the trend of industrial activity remained upward throughout the year and boom conditions prevailed in most industries. Among the factors governing industrial development, the pride of place must be given to the international situation during 1941-42. The Nazi military machine in its lust for new conquests attacked Russia in June 1941 and got so involved there that Britain obtained the much-needed relief for building up her foreign trade and reorganising her shipping. The battle of the Atlantic proved definitely that the initiative on the high seas lay with the Allies. Early in December 1941 Japan declared war against Britain and America. The outbreak of these hostilities had an unnerving effect on all the markets and a very pessimistic view of the closing of the Pacific sea-routes to America and Australia was taken by the commercial community. The dislocation of trade arising from these hostilities was, however, temporary and it was soon realised that with the entry of America into the war, the Allied prospects had rather improved than deteriorated. Moreover, the trade with Japan had already come to a standstill since the freezing of Japanese assets in July and the outbreak of hostilities in December could not directly and immediately affect industrial production in India. Apart from the international situation, the conditions prevailing in India also stimulated increased output. The most important characteristic of the year was the comparative absence of labour trouble in the country. There was no general strike in any important industry and the number of working days lost in disputes was the lowest recorded during recent years in which the volume of employment had been satisfactory. The years 1928 and 1929 showed the largest volume of employment during the inter-war period and the number of working days lost in disputes was 31·6 and 12·2 millions respectively. Compared with these figures, the number of days lost in 1941 was only 3·3 millions and was less than one-half of the days lost in the preceding year 1940. Such figures relating to absenteeism and hours of work as are available also show that labour worked to capacity and in spite of internal disputes about dearness allowances, night-shifts, etc., the relations between employers and labour remained eminently satisfactory. In the sphere of public finance conditions were most encouraging; plentiful supplies of money were available at pre-war rates, there were hardly any fluctuations in exchange and the general increase in taxation, despite increased war expenditure, was not very great. On the other hand, the greater volume of employment, the general rise in the purchasing power of the masses and the increasing requirements of Defence Services resulted in straining the productive resources of the country to the utmost, and, in the absence of rationing and other checks civilian requirements kept on competing with those of Defence Services. Industries had thus to cope with a phenomenal in increase in demand which was aggravated by the restriction of the imports of consumer goods and the normal pre-war trade in articles of common use. There was also a general improve-

ment in the shipping position and while the value of both imports and exports increased during the year, the increase in the latter was much greater. The value of imports in 1941-42 was R173 crores as compared with 157 crores in the preceding year, or, an increase of only R16 crores. The value of exports of indian merchandise, on the other hand, increased from R187 crores in 1940-41 to R237 crores during the year under review, or, an increase of about R50 crores or 27 per cent. Certain industries which during normal years did not figure prominently in the export trade were called upon to enter foreign markets during the year and others had to meet increasing demands from foreign countries.

—	Quantum of Exports.	Quantum of Imports.
	R (Crores.)	R(Crores.)
1927-28 . . .	2,92 (100·0)	2,55 (100·0)
1938-39 . . .	2,96 (102·2)	2,26 (88·7)
1939-40 . . .	3,09 (105·8)	2,31 (90·5)
1940-41 . . .	2,60 (89·2)	1,84 (72·2)
1941-42 . . .	2,76 (94·8)	1,68 (65·8)

Industrial Profits.—The extremely favourable conditions which prevailed during the year under review are further illustrated by the following table showing the general profit index for the more important industries in the country. Profit figures of a particular company relating to a particular year cannot be published until long after the year has closed. Such delays are not due to any slackness on the part of the company concerned and, considering the difficulties of casting a balance-sheet, are inevitable. A balance-sheet cannot be compiled until all the relevant returns have been collected from branches which may be scattered all over the world and profits cannot be declared until all accounts, tax rebates, bad debts, depreciation, etc., are adjusted. Broadly speaking, profits declared in any particular year reflect in the main the conditions during the preceding year. Thus, profits declared in 1941 may be assumed to be those earned in 1940. Besides, different companies close their accounts on different dates, so that profits declared by them do not relate to the same period. The following general index based on the sum total of such profits is, therefore, not strictly accurate and can best be used as only a rough guide.

The following table gives the general profit index for all industries :—

Profits and Chain Index.

[Total for all Industries.]

Year.	No. of companies.	Profits (R000).	Profits, same companies preceding year (R000).	Chain Index (Base 1928 =100).
1928	308	12,52,23	..	100·0
1929	308	9,76,19	12,52,23	78·0

General.

Year.	No. of companies.	Profits (R000).	Profits, same companies preceding year (R000).	Chain Index (Base 1928 =100).
1930	310	5,93,87	9,82,40	47·1
1931	317	3,58,11	6,06,98	27·8
1932	320	4,48,34	3,60,18	34·6
1933	324	5,73,21	4,48,91	44·2
1934	327	8,18,32	5,77,56	62·6
1935	335	9,25,02	8,36,52	69·2
1936	332	8,42,73	9,24,19	63·1
1937	334	8,35,11	8,62,86	61·1
1938	329	9,38,19	8,40,83	68·1
1939	340	11,71,58	11,01,52	72·4
1940	342	16,09,98	11,70,03	99·6
1941	344	22,27,77	16,09,24	137·8

The above figures furnish striking evidence of the improved profit conditions which have been generated by the war. The chain index (1928=100) which was 68 in 1938 rose to 72·4 in 1939 which covered about 4 months of the war. Complete data for 1940 are now available and it will be seen that the observations about industrial conditions in 1940, made in the last Review, though they were based on incomplete data available at the time of writing, remain substantially correct in the light of further statistics now available. The index rose to 99·6 in 1940, even though this was a year full of international crises, such as the fall of France, the occupation of a major part of Europe by Germany and the heavy shipping losses of the Atlantic The profit figures for 1941 declared in 1942 are available for 344 companies They show that the 344 companies included in the index earned a net profit of R22,28 lakhs as against the profit of R16,10 lakhs of the same 342 companies in 1940. The chain index thus shows a rise of about 38 points and is

about 39 points higher than the base year 1928 which was regarded as one of the most prosperous year after the end of the Great War. The individual industries whose profits enter into this composite index will be discussed in the following pages where it will be shown that the profits earned in the cotton mill industry, iron and steel industry and in the sugar industry were the largest.

Variable Yield Securities.—The index number of security prices furnishes another indicator of business conditions in the country, and changes in this index provide a valuable though somewhat rough idea of the day to day fluctuations in business psychology. The following table shows the index numbers of variable yield securities in India since 1928-29 :—

Variable Yield Securities.

[Base : 1927-28=100.]

Months.	1928-29.	'29-30.	'30-31.	'31-32.	'32-33.	'33-34.	'34-35.	'35-36.	'36-37.	'37-38.	'38-39.	'39-40.	'40-41.	'41-42.
April	101·0	97·7	95·6	74·5	61·5	81·4	95·5	109·7	105·9	125·2	102·3	97·6	123·0	118·1
May	101·1	97·0	93·2	68·7	61·0	82·6	97·2	112·4	108·1	124·5	100·0	100·8	115·6	110·2
June	100·5	96·3	89·8	64·1	58·1	85·1	96·9	110·7	109·8	121·3	100·5	100·4	(*a*)	128·9
July	100·3	97·3	86·1	62·3	61·4	86·7	97·8	109·8	114·7	123·7	107·7	100·0	111·7	129·2
August	98·1	100·1	83·8	58·5	66·8	86·7	102·6	102·7	113·3	124·5	107·8	98·5	109·5	129·0(*b*)
Sept.	98·5	101·2	79·7	61·0	67·5	86·9	106·0	102·8	112·4	128·7	104·5	111·4	110·6	136·2(*b*)
October	97·8	100·4	78·7	64·7	68·9	85·8	110·8	106·6	113·3	128·1	107·3	111·9	114·2	138·8(*b*)
Nov.	96·9	97·1	77·1	65·6	69·0	85·0	111·5	108·7	117·1	121·8	109·5	124·7	119·8	151·6(*b*)
Decr.	97·1	96·5	75·0	63·2	69·6	85·7	115·2	108·6	119·4	115·2	107·3	130·7	119·3	132·1(*b*)
January	99·4	95·4	75·8	61·8	76·3	86·1	120·8	106·3	124·2	112·0	105·4	120·9	121·2	128·5(*b*)
Febr.	99·9	93·2	76·6	63·3	77·4	89·4	119·4	105·5	126·6	109·0	103·6	121·6	122·9	121·7(*b*)
March	100·6	93·6	76·1	63·3	77·6	92·8	112·8	103·7	137·0	108·5	100·8	122·1	123·8	119·6(*b*)

(*a*) The index number for June 1940 could not be compiled, as dealings on the stock exchanges in India were severely restricted during that month.

(*b*) Two quotations dropped.

The year under review opened with the stock markets in India in a state of nervousness due to the outbreak of hostilities in the Balkans. A wave of liquidation followed and the index number of variable yield securities (1927-28=100) was marked down to 118 in April 1941 as compared with 124 in March. In view of this deterioration, the stock exchange authorities decided to restrict jobbing business and share prices staged a little recovery. Encouraging war news from the Middle East supported the upward trend and there was good investment inquiry with higher turnover in all sections. The index number attained a level of 136 in September 1941 which surpassed the record figure of 131 in December 1939. Each of the following two months established new records with the index rising to 139 and 152 respectively. The industrial outlook was regarded so optimistically that the unfavourable political developments in the Far East and the occasional deterioration in the Russo-German war situation failed to arrest the upward trend. The markets continued to be buoyant until the outbreak of hostilities with Japan early in December 1941 brought the war much nearer to India and the share-

markets lapsed temporarily into a state of extreme nervousness. There was a general desire to liquidate holdings but buyers were scarce. Share prices collapsed and the index fell precipitiously to 132 in December from the record level of 152 in November. In order to check this downward trend the Stock Exchange authorities declared a state of emergency, closed forward trading and fixed minimum prices. These measures helped to check a rapid fall in prices which however continued to decline, though not so sharply, during January 1942. The fall of Singapore in February pulled down prices once again and the index for that month stood at 122. The Japanese advance into Burma during March 1942 lowered the index for that month by two more points to 120. This figure was about 4 points lower than that for March 1941, but the average index for the year 1941-42 worked out to 129 as compared with 117 during the preceding year.

Industrial Prices.—The large increase in industrial production and profits, referred to above, could not have been achieved without the stimulus of better prices. The prices of all industrial products ruled firm throughout the year under review and yielded substantial profits even after allowing for the increased costs of production due to higher prices of raw materials, enhanced wage bills and greater taxation.

The average index number of the prices of cotton manufactures 1928-29=100) which fluctuated narrowly between 60 and 74 during 1940 shot up to 109 during the year under review. The appreciation in the values of certain varieties of cloth was particularly marked and the index number of the prices of *chaddar* which was 70 in December 1940 rose to 137 in December 1941. The average index number of the four representative varieties of cloth (prepared in the Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India : 19th August 1939=100) was 110 in December 1940. Throughout the year 1941, it rose steadily and stood at 191 in December 1941. With the comparative scarcity of cloth brought about by the reduction of imports, increasing needs of the Defence Services and the broadening of demand for internal consumption, the index made another large advance to 208 in June 1942.

The upward trend of the prices of jute manufactures has already been contrasted with the declining trend of the prices of raw jute. The large volume of war orders received by the Jute Mill Industry compelled mills to work to capacity and most of them operated 60 hours per week through the major part of the year. The prices of jute goods remained firm throughout the year and the peak of the year was attained in September 1941. Taking the year as a whole, the ruling prices were the highest of any year during the last decade.

The enormous increase in the requirements of the Defence Services and in the costs of production, and, the comparative scarcity leading to virtual rationing of the Iron and Steel products were reflected in the sharp rise in prices. The average index number of the prices of these products (1928-29=100) was about 136 throughout the year 1940-41, whereas during the major part of the year under review the index number was well over 160. The highest level touched was in February 1942 when the index stood at 178.

Sugar prices also showed a pronounced upward trend throughout the year. The general index which had been steady at 88 since August 1940, rose to 96 in July 1941 and towards the close of the year it stood at 120, at which level it was stabilised by price control.

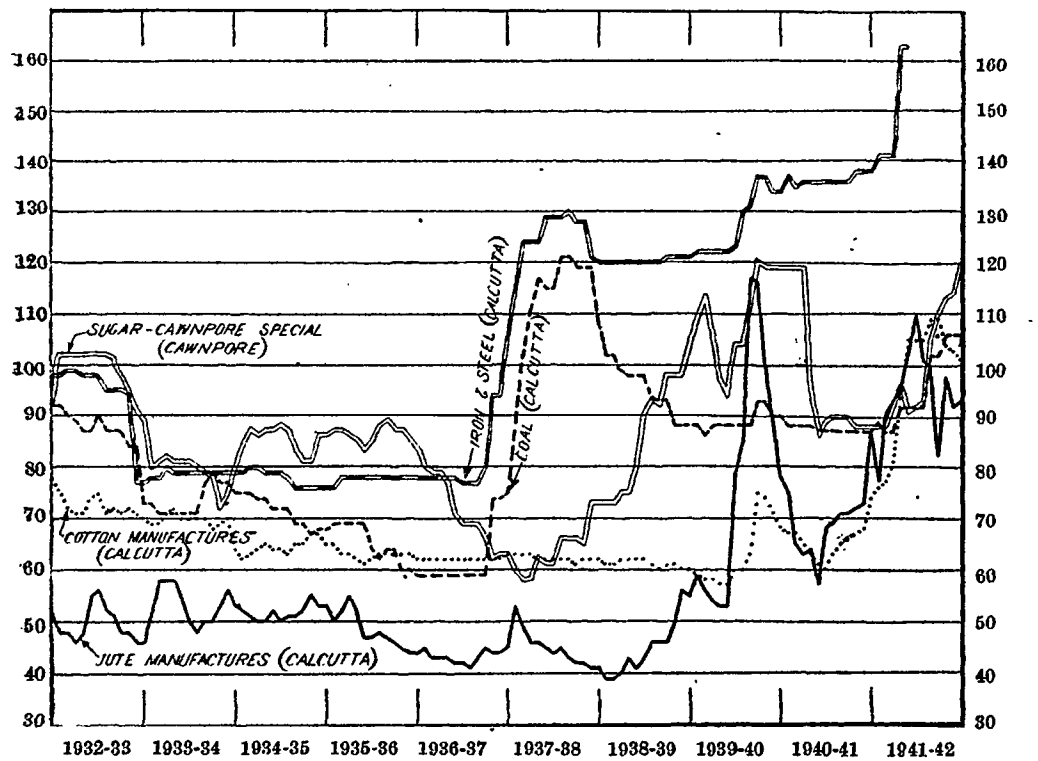
Coal was, however, the only industry which did not share fully in this upward trend and although there was a large improvement in value, it was not so pronounced as in other industries. The general index number (1928-29=100) which was about 87 in 1940-41 advanced to 102 in November 1941 and was stable at about 106 after January 1942.

The following chart shows the course of prices since 1932-33 of the industrial products discussed above :—

CHART V.

Index Numbers of Prices of Principal Industrial Commodities.

[Base : 1928-29=100.]



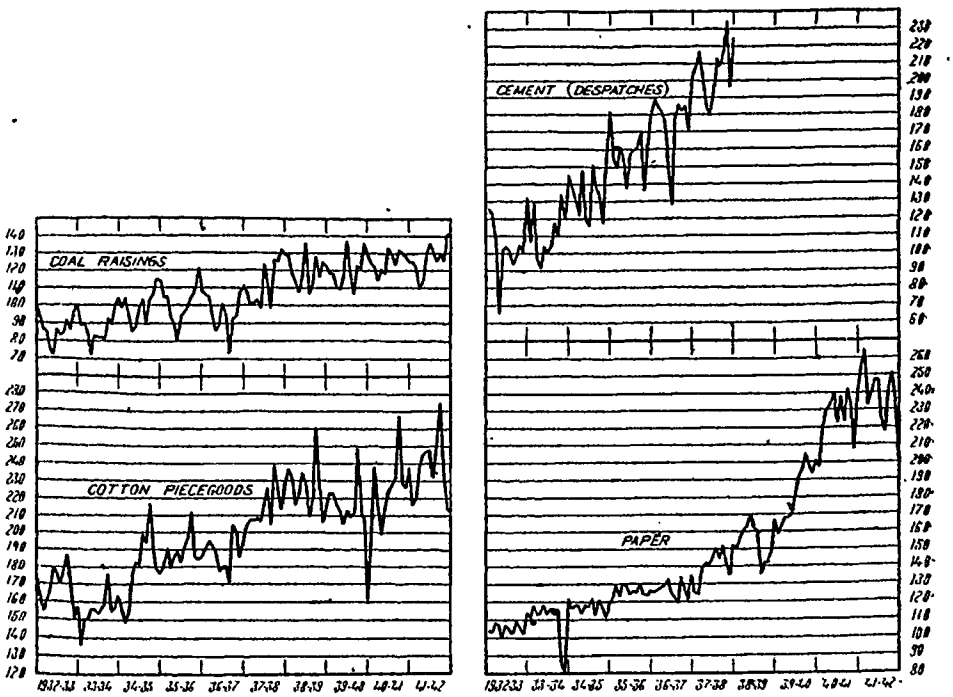
Industrial Production.—The factors governing the output of each of the larger industries will be fully discussed in the following sections. A composite index of industrial production has not yet been constructed for India, but an idea of the trend of production in certain industries can be had from the following chart. Production figures for pig iron, finished steel and cement which used to be published in the earlier issues of the Review have had to be discontinued for security reasons; but it is well-known that the increase

of output in these industries was likely to be even greater than in those shown in the chart.

CHART VI.

Indices of Industrial Production in India.

[Base : 1928-29=100.]



The following table on which the above chart is based shows the monthly indices of output of each industry :—

Monthly Indices of Industrial Production in India.

(Base : 1928-29=100)

1941-42.	Cotton Manufactures Piecegoods.	Coal.	Paper.
April	216·1	125·0	254·2
May	220·3	121·6	265·2
June	237·1	108·8	232·0
July	244·8	114·5	239·8(*a*)
August	246·7	129·1	247·2(*a*)
September	248·1	136·2	247·3(*a*)
October	232·2	129·6	223·6(*a*)
November	253·6	125·4	217·4(*a*)
December	274·9(*a*)	128·9	241·6(*a*)
January	232·1(*a*)	124·8	250·3(*a*)
February	214·5(*a*)	141·4	235·2(*a*)
March	211·9(*a*)	141·7	201·0(*a*)
Monthly Average	236·0(*a*)	127·2	237·9(*a*)

(*a*) Provisional.

General.

Practically every industry, big or small, was affected directly or indirectly by activities connected with war production. In this connection, the achievements of the Supply Department deserve special mention. The following extract from a Press Note issued on behalf of the Department illustrates how India has undertaken new kinds of industrial enterprises and to what extent success has now been achieved :—

" If the war months of 1939-40 were the months of exploration, 1940-41 was a year of planning and " says the Press Note " 1941-42 and beyond the gradual fulfilment of an expanding industrial war effect."

In the first year of the war India executed war orders to the total of ₹83 crores. The figure rose to ₹165 crores by the end of the second year and to ₹365 crores by the end of July 1942. The present rate of war orders is ₹20 crores per month.

The total value of textiles purchased for war purposes amounted to ₹120 crores up to June 1942 and the orders placed for the next year are expected to be worth about ₹70 crores. Tents and army blankets ordered for during the present year are worth ₹12 crores and ₹5 crores respectively.

The production of munitions has gone up many-fold. An idea of the new level of output in this field can be had from the fact that the production of rifles has increased six times, of machine-guns eight times, of bayonets ten times, of gun ammunition four times, and of guns and gun carriages nine times. A sum of more than ₹7 crores has already been spent in installing new plants for the increasing output and a further expansion project costing ₹16 crores is in hand.

About 10 millon garments are now being manufactured every month in the 10 Government clothing factories employing about 1 lakh men. Before the war the clothing supplies of the army were men by only one factory. A parachute factory has also been started for the production of parachute equipment. High explosives such as T. N. T. are manufactured in these factories for the first time in India. Large plants have already been installed for the manufacture of toluene, acetone, kieselgurt, mineral jelly and the various acids. Manufacture of alloy steel has also been undertaken. The production of aluminium in India is expected to begin shortly on a scale which is expected to make India self-sufficient in this metal. To carry out the various munitions projects many civil engineering works have sprung up. At the outset of the war some 600 trade workshops were known to be available, and their number now is as high as 1,500. About 23 railway workshops are also engaged on producing munitions components. Besides the establishments contracting directly with Government, there are a large number of small manufacturers employed as sub-contractors.

Bevin Boys provide some of the necessary technical staff for the factories. Out of 204 men sent out for training in Britain, 50 have already returned after training, and the scheme is in progress. Equipment flows into India from United Kingdom and United States of America as far as simultaneous needs in other manufacturing areas permit. The American Technical Mission have recently sponsored several new plants and machine tools and have agreed to send special supervisory staff.

General.

There has been a phenomenal expansion in the Government Harness and Saddlery factory and the production of army boots in India has been increased from 1¼ million pairs in 1941 to the present level of 4 million pairs. Timber production has increased from 242,000 tons in 1940-41 to 396,000 tons in 1941-42 and is expected to attain a level of 500,000 tons valued at R6 crores during 1942-43. Over 30,000 men are now employed in the ship building and repairing yards in India.

Among other items of India's expanded production for Defence Services may be mentioned 5 million pith helmets, 10 million yards of cotton-jute union canvas, and 1,000 million yards of cotton textiles a year. The wool industry is entirely on a war footing.

India's domestic production of medical instruments for Defence Services was very small in peace time, but since the war not only the number of these instruments but also the range of varieties have more than kept pace with the increasing internal demand. So much has been this increase that after satisfying her own demand, India could export about 80,000 instruments to Russia. India used to import about 300 items of drugs and dressings which are now all manufactured in the country. One Government Medical Store Depot is turning out a million dressings per month while another produces 120,000 lbs. of cotton wool and 18,000 lbs. of lint monthly.

Industrial Disputes.—The following table gives the number of disputes, the men involved and working days lost in India from 1928 :—

Year.	No. of disputes.	Men involved.	Working days lost.
1928	203	507,000	32,647,000
1929	142	531,000	12,166,000
1930	148	196,000	2,262,000
1931	166	203,000	2,408,000
1932	118	128,000	1,922,000
1933	146	165,000	2,169,000
1934	159	221,000	4,776,000
1935	145	114,000	973,000
1936	157	169,000	2,358,000
1937	379	648,000	8,982,000
1938	399	401,000	9,199,000
1939	406	409,000	4,993,000
1940	322	453,000	7,577,000
1941	359	291,000	3,330,503

There were 359 strikes during 1941 as compared with 322 in the preceding year. The numbers of men involved and working days lost were much smaller than in 1940 being 291,000 and 3,330,503 as against 453,000 and 7,577,000 respectively. Most of the strikes occurred in the cotton and jute industries, which together accounted for 44·0 per cent. of strikes, 70·3 per cent. of workers involved and 66·6 per cent. of the working days lost. In 227 or 63·2 per cent. of the total number of disputes the chief demand related

to wages or bonuses. In 186 out of the 359 strikes workmen were successful in getting some concessions.

Cotton Mill Industry.—The year under review was characterised by the phenomenal expansion of the cotton textile industry and its capacity which was supposed to be almost inexhaustible actually began to feel the strain of the demands made on it especially after the freezing of Japanese assets in July 1941. The factors responsible for this expansion were the shrinkage of imports, the increase in exports, the expanding volume of war orders, the favourable labour situation and the increased domestic demand.

The magnitude of the changes affecting the industry can best be realised by the following values of imports and exports :—

Values of the Exports and Imports of Cotton Manufactures including twist and yarn.

(Values in lakhs of Rs).

Year.	Exports.	Net Imports after allowing for re-exports.	Excess of Exports over Imports.
1938-39	7,12	13,71	—6,59
1939-40	8,58	13,66	—5,08
1940-41	16,49	10,32	+6,17
1941-42	36,08	4,87	+31,21

It will be observed from the above figures that there was a very sharp rise in exports and a large decline in imports during the year under review. India has always been an importing country in respect of cotton manufactures and the value of her exports consisting chiefly of coarse cloth has always been negligible as compared with that of her imports. During the year under review this balance was greatly upset and the value of her exports largely exceeded that of her imports. This was largely due to the cessation of imports from Japan after July 1941. It has also been mentioned that the United Kingdom cotton industry was placed on a war footing during the year under review and that the exports of cotton goods from that country were rigidly controlled and wherever possible diverted towards hard currency countries. The Indian textile industry was thus called upon to make up the deficiency of supplies caused in the country itself by the cessation of Japanese imports and in addition to supply large quantities of ready goods of Australia, the Far East and the South African countries, these countries having themselves been dependent on the Japanese and the British imports of cotton goods.

The exports of cotton piecegoods to Aden and Dependencies amounted to about 26 million yards during 1941-42 as compared with less than a million yards in the preceding year. Australia which imported hardly a million yards in the pre-war year 1938-39, imported about 23 million yards of Indian piecegoods in 1940-41 and over 75 million yards in 1941-42. The same was true of the South African countries. The total exports to Nigeria, the Union of South Africa, Mauritius, Portuguese East Africa, Tanganyika, Kenya

Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba during the pre-war year 1938-39 amounted to about 21 million yards. The total exports to these countries during 1941-42 were nearly 185 million yards. Similarly, the total exports of Indian piecegoods during the pre-war year 1938-39 to all the countries amounted to less than 177 million yards. In 1940-41 the total exports were 390 million yards or about double of those during the pre-war year. In 1941-42 the increase was even more pronounced, the total exports amounting to about 772 million yards or about 4½ times the exports during the pre-war year.

Exports of Cotton Piecegoods. (Millions of Yards.)	
1938-39	177
1939-40	221
1940-41	390
1941-42	772

On the import side, on the other hand, the change was no less remarkable. The total imports of piecegoods into India during the pre-war year 1938-39 were 647 million yards which were largely from Japan. In 1940-41 when the trade with Japan was still open, the total imports from all countries amounted to 447·0 million yards. During 1941-42 the total imports amounted to 181·5 million yards out of which 161·4 million yards had already been imported during the first seven months of the year when India could still import goods despatched from Japan before the freezing of Japanese assets and for which credits had been opened.

Imports of Cotton Piecegoods. (Millions of yards.)	
1938-39	647
1939-40	579
1940-41	447
1941-42	181

Another factor of equal importance was the increasing volume of orders placed by the Government of India and Eastern Group Supply Council with cotton textile mills in India. This industry occupied the first place in the scale of orders placed by these organisations and mills were called upon to supply new qualities of cloth for specialised purposes, such as, cotton rugs, army blankets, parachute cloth, etc. The total value of orders placed by the Supply Department upto 31st of December 1941 since the outbreak of the war amounted to ₹50·4 crores. This figure did not include the orders placed by the Eastern Group Council and some of the purchases made directly by the Defence Services on their own behalf. The pressure of war orders was so great that several mills were reported to be working exclusively for these organisations.

Under the stimulus of such expanding demand the cotton textile industry worked to capacity throughout the year under review. The mill consumption of Indian cotton amounted to 3,938,000 bales in 1941-42 as compared with 3,338,000 bales in 1940-41, thus showing an increase of about 17 per cent. As already stated, imports of foreign cotton into India during the year under review amounted to 770,000 bales as against 498,000 bales during the previous year. This shows that the off-take of foreign cotton by the mills in India in 1941-42 must have been much greater than in the previous year. The hectic activity which characterised the cotton textile industry during the year under review was reflected not so much in the increased output of cotton piecegoods which advanced by only 5 per cent. from 4,269 million yards in 1940-41, to 4,494 million yards in 1941-42, as in the amount of yarn spun which improved by 17 per cent. from 13,49 million lbs. to 1,577 million lbs. during this period. The increase in the output of yarn was necessitated partly by a heavy fall in imports which declined from 19·3 million lbs. to 8·2 million lbs. between 1940-41 and 1941-42 and partly by the growing

demand from handloom weavers engaged on the production of handwoven goods both for military and civil purposes. The estimated handloom production, as shown in Chapter II (page 110), was 207 crores of yards in 1941-42 as against 165 crores in the preceding year.

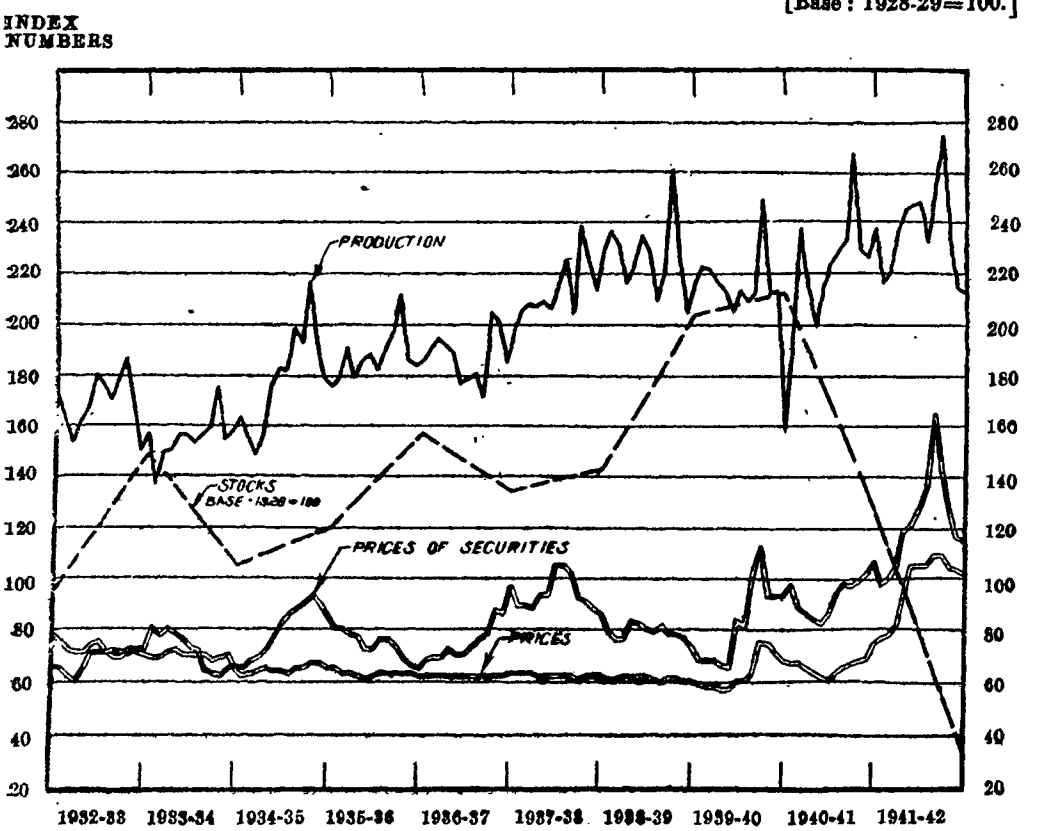
As production could not keep pace with the increasing requirements of cotton goods, it became necessary to resort to night-shifts and increased working hours. On an average no less than 60 out of 66 mills working in the Bombay City worked night-shifts throughout the year and a larger number did so in Ahmedabad. On November 5 and 15, the Government of India issued Press communiqués stating that they had suggested to the Provincial Governments to issue orders under the Factories Act so as to allow a 60-hour week in cotton, weaving and spinning mills. This suggestion was immediately followed up by the Provincial Governments concerned. Labour in Bombay and Ahmedabad had already been fully worked before the issue of these Orders and the strain of enhanced working hours proved to be unjustified either by the increase in output or the increase in wages earned by labour. Much dissatisfaction was therefore shown especially by labour and several mills which had adopted the new regulations soon gave up the experiment. The labour situation in cotton mills, however, remained eminently satisfactory throughout the year and no general strike was reported.

The following chart shows the main indicators of the position of the cotton textile industry during the last ten years :—

CHART VII.

Cotton Manufactures.

[Base : 1928-29=100.]



General.

It will be seen from the above chart that the prices of cotton manufactures maintained a vigorous upward trend throughout the year under review. It has already been mentioned that the demand for ready goods and cotton yarn throughout the year was so strong that almost scarcity conditions prevailed as far as civil requirements were concerned. This is borne out by the *per capita* consumption figures for piecegoods and handloom products in India during recent years. As will be shown in Chapter II (page 110), the *per capita* consumption in 1941-42 was lower than that during the preceding years, being 15·10 yards as against 15·20 yards in 1940-41 and 16·23 yards in 1939-40. The decrease in *per capita* consumption was largely due to the scarcity conditions prevailing in respect of cloth available for civilian consumption. There was therefore a progressive increase in prices which has not been fully brought out in the chart. The reason for this lies in the fact that the price index used for the chart is based on the year 1928-29 and contains a large number of the varieties of foreign cloth then largely consumed in India, but which were not available during the year under review. This index has, however, been retained in the chart in the absence of any other index with 1928-29 as base. A more representative selection of cotton manufactures was secured both for indigenous and imported varieties for a special index number compiled in the Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India which is given below :—

Index numbers of the prices of Cotton Manufactures in India.

(Based on weekly averages.)

(19th August 1939=100.)

Month.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.
April	..	122	134
May	..	121	135
June	..	118	143
July	..	115	169
August	..	112	194
September	105	110	190
October	106	113	187
November	107	116	194
December	126	117	198
January	127	119	190
February	125	121	191
March	123	127	193

It will be seen from this table that the index number of the prices of cotton manufactures has been advancing continuously since the middle of 1940. The index which stood at 119 in January 1941 advanced to 134 in April and went up to 194 in August 1941 after the freezing of Japanese assets in India. Since August, the tendency was more or less steady and the index number in March 1942 was 193.

The chart referred to above brings out the increase in production, the decrease in stocks and the appreciation of the prices of cotton textile shares. The downward trend noticeable in the chart in respect of production, prices and share values towards the end of the year was temporary and largely due

to the extreme nervousness prevailing in the market after the fall of Singapore and the threat to Burma. The increased danger of air-attacks on Calcutta and Rangoon led to the cancellation of large piecegoods orders from Bengal and Madras and up-country dealers, though still short of stocks, refused to enter into any long-term contracts. At the same time, the labour situation in Bombay and Ahmedabad deteriorated due to the migration of labour to safer places in the rural areas. There was also some difficulty in obtaining wagon-space and large stocks were reported to have accumulated in Ahmedabad towards the end of the year. These factors were however short-lived and since the intrinsic position regarding demand and supply which has been described above remained unchanged, the outlook for the industry continued to be extremely bright throughout the year.

Subject to a time-lag, the profit figures of the individual concerns engaged in an industry provide a good indicator of the position of the industry. A table is given below which shows the chain index of the profits earned by the cotton mill industry since 1928. These figures show that the profits of the year 1941 declared by the various mills in the year 1942 were about 5⅓ times as high as those declared in 1928 and about twice as high as those in the preceding year 1941.

Cotton Mill Industry.

Year.	No. of companies	Profits (₹000)	Profits, same companies, preceding year (₹000)	Chain Index. [Base, 1928=100]
1928	58	1,23,02	..	100·0
1929	58	1,21,97	1,23,02	99·1
1930	58	46,68	1,21,97	37·9
1931	58	64,63	46,68	52·5
1932	58	1,01,85	64,63	82·8
1933	58	41,74	1,01,85	33·9
1934	58	1,10,85	41,74	90·1
1935	59	1,07,63	1,08,95	89·0
1936	59*	1,17,90	1,06,46	98·8
1937	59	1,64,96	1,17,90	138·2
1938	57	2,48,53	1,64,96	208·3
1939	61	1,98,64	2,67,85	154·6
1940	61	2,82,42	2,01,17	217·1
1941	64	7,01,64	2,85,71	533·2

*Companies are not the same as in the preceding year.

Jute Mill Industry.—The Indian Jute Mill Industry experienced prosperous conditions throughout the year under review and the general outlook remained hopeful in spite of the adverse developments in the international situation. The factors which contributed to this prosperity were the improvement in the shipping position until the outbreak of war with Japan, the reduction in stocks, the increased volume of war orders amounting to well over ₹10½ crores during the calendar year 1941 and the resultant increase in working hours.

General.

It has been mentioned in the previous issue of this publication that the industry was greatly depressed during the year 1940-41 and that it could just keep its head above water by virtue of the internal price and working hours arrangements. At the beginning of the year under review, the mills were still working 45 hours per week with one week closed down and had arranged to work the whole month during February 1941 only to revert to the closed week in next month. The greatest difficulty of the industry during 1940 was in respect of shipping. It continued through the earlier months of 1941 and exports during these months were the lowest on record during recent years. The exports of jute manufactures including twist and yarn during the first four months of 1941 amounted to 228,000 tons as against 382,000 tons during the corresponding period of the year 1940, or, a decline of 154,000 tons or about 40 per cent. The shrinkage of exports was reflected both in the volume of enquiry from foreign countries where stocks were dangerously low and in the stocks in India due to mills working only 45 hours per week with one closed week per month. The volume of stocks with mills and dealers was about the lowest on record during recent years, the stocks of hessian cloth and bags with mills in March 1941 being about 24·8 crore yards as compared with 34·2 crore yards in March 1940 and 49·4 crore yards in March 1939. It was also reported that the depletion of trade stocks was even greater and the sharp rise during the latter fortnight of March 1941 in the prices of jute goods, especially hessians, was due to an acute shortage of ready goods in the market. As has already been pointed out in the section on raw jute, the stocks and consumption figures in the U.S.A. were also exceptionally favourable and it was anticipated by the trade that more shipping space for the U.S.A. and the South American countries would soon have to be made available, because in view of the increasing consumption these countries could not carry on with such reduced stocks.

The mere anticipation of greater exports based on the increasing volume of foreign enquiry had an encouraging effect on the market and the receipt of large sandbag orders placed in April and May 1941, induced vigorous activity which continued throughout the year under review. Towards the end of April 1941, the Indian Jute Mills Association was called upon to execute two orders on behalf of the Government of India for 111½ lakhs of yards of 40″×7½ oz. hessian cloth for May-September delivery and for about 12 million yards of hessian scrips. Again in the last week of May another order was received for 500,000 sacking bags for almost immediate delivery. The prices fixed for these and subsequent orders were much better than those for the previous ones and as the specifications were new, the mills had to undertake immediate production since the new orders could not be carried out with the stocks in hand. From April to August mills were therefore able to work 45 hours per week without any closed down periods and as a result of more and more shipping space becoming available after May 1941, the position from the 1st of September onwards enabled them to increase working hours to 50 per week. In the meanwhile, further large orders of hessian cloth, sandbags and sackings were received during June, July and August and as anticipated, there was a sudden improvement in the shipping position. On the average of the first five months ended May 1941, the exports of jute manufactures including twist and yarn totalled about 57½ thousand tons per

month. In the month of June they shot up to 72,000 tons, in July they were 80,000 tons, in September 106,000 tons and in October 86,000 tons. Apart from the improvement in the shipping position, another very large order was received early in October and mills were now compelled to work to capacity. The working hours were therefore raised to 60 per week as from the 13th of October. The Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association mentioned at the time of this last increase that " this imposed no limit of time for which 60 hours per week will be worked and a decrease can only be made with one month's notice". It was however his considered opinion " that provided shipments and demand continue satisfactory, it may be possible to work these hours up to the end of March next year." At the end of December the very heavy increase in the hessian stocks caused some apprehensions but on a careful examination of the position, the Indian Jute Mills Association decided that the increase was merely of a temporary nature such as delays in the arrivals of steamers. Moreover, " from the inside information " which was available to the Association, they came to the conclusion that no change in the working hours was either necessary or desirable. The mills therefore continued to work 60 hours per week throughout the rest of the year under review and a downward revision was effected only in April 1942 when the working hours were reduced to 54.

Under the stimulus of expanding exports and increased war orders, the prices of jute manufactures maintained a vigorous upward trend throughout the year under review and the sharp recession which set in after the outbreak of war with Japan proved to be largely temporary.

It has been mentioned in the previous issue of this publication, that the prices of jute goods during 1940-41 remained extremely unsteady and that in the absence of export demand, the turnover was negligible. The index number of jute manufactures prices (Calcutta : July 1914 =100) which was 114 in March 1940 declined by gradual degrees to 101 in September and fluctuated within 100 and 107 throughout the rest of the year. The index number in January 1941 was 108 and it rose to 131 in March largely due to the scarcity of ready goods in the market and the broadening of enquiry from abroad. The large war orders received in April, May and June had a very healthy effect on the market and prices staged a general rise during all these months. So strong was the optimism of the trade that even the freezing of Japanese assets had little influence on the market and the fall in prices after the Order of July 26 was only short-lived. The low stocks position in America was, on the other hand, intepreted as a bull factor and it was generally believed that with the worsening of the political situation, the American countries would hasten up their buying programme. Moreover, as has already been mentioned above, there was a great improvement in the export situation. The index number of jute goods prices which had declined to 117 in April therefore rose to 141 in June, 146 in July, 167 in September and stood at 153 on the eve of the war with Japan. The news of the outbreak of these hostilities was however received with extreme pessimism and there was a collapse in prices. It has been mentioned in the section on raw jute that the Government of Bengal immediately stepped in and fixed minimum prices of raw jute. But conditions then prevailing were such that speculators were in a state of panic and in the absence of any buying support the minimum

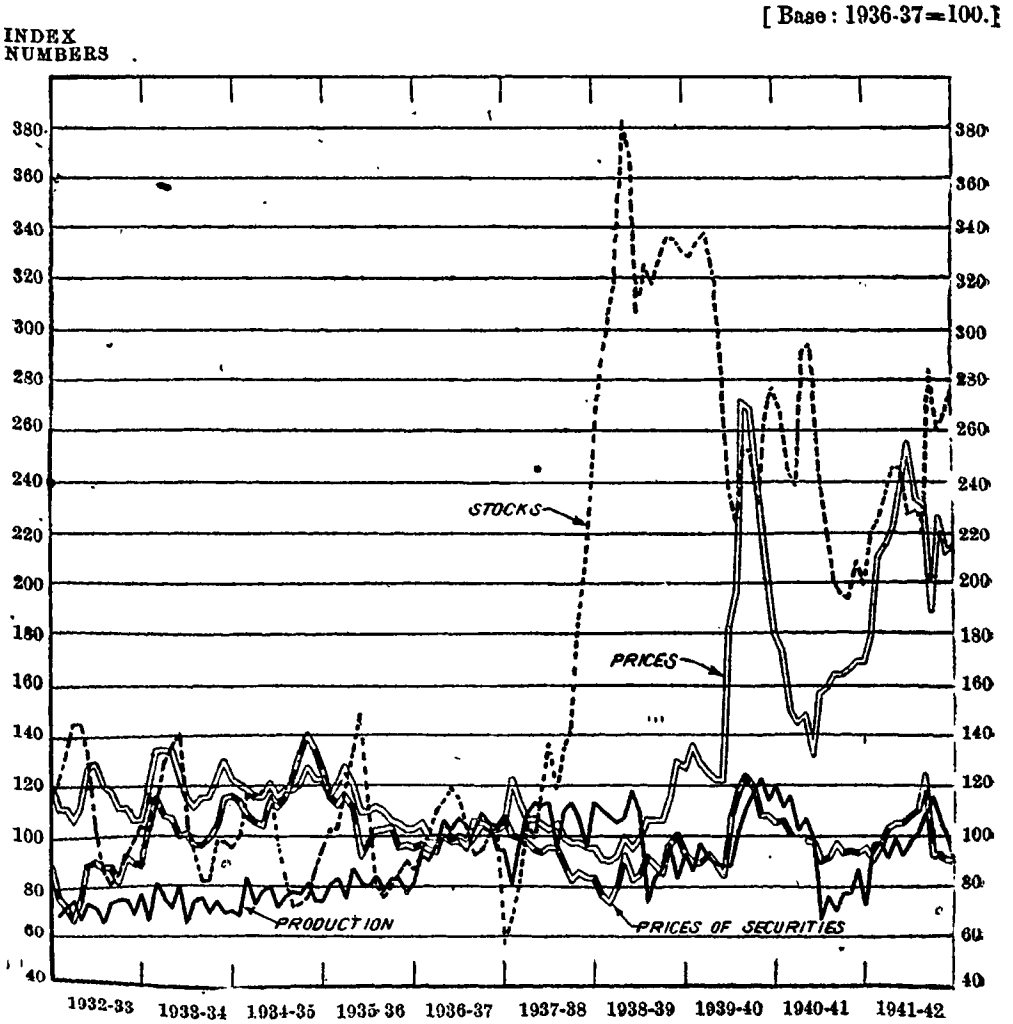
prices became virtually inoperative. The Indian Jute Mills Association therefore took prompt action and, by fixing minimum selling prices of manufactured goods and making them subject to a bye-law attempted to restore some confidence in the market. Prices immediately recovered after this, the actual position of supply and demand never having warranted the slump. The conditions after December 1941 did not however remain so prosperous for the industry as they were during the earlier months of the year. There was a considerable falling off of exports from January onwards and the mills still continuing to work 60 hours per week began to accumulate stocks. There was also a considerable decline in prices, the index number having fallen from 149 in January 1942 to about 117 in April.

The following chart depicts the trend of production, prices, stocks and shares of the Jute Mill Industry during the last nine years :—

CHART VIII.

Jute Manufactures.

[Base : 1936-37=100.]



General.

It will be seen from the above chart that the conditions prevailing in the industry were extremely favourable throughout the year under review. The year opened with the smallest stocks on record since 1936-37 and the closing stocks, in spite of the much increased production, were not unwieldy considering that the mills were working 60 hours per week for the major part of the year. The price curve shows that the prices during the year under review were always higher than those in the preceding year and the peak of the year was reached before the actual outbreak of hostilities with Japan. As compared with the preceding year, the total production was also much greater, being 12·12 lakhs of tons as against 10·55 lakhs of tons in 1940-41.* As would normally be expected, the index of jute mills share prices also showed a great rise, the peak of the year being about the same as that of 1939-40, when the industry experienced extremely flourishing conditions.

The extent to which the actual earnings of the industry were affected by the developments of the last few years is shown by the figures given in the table below :—

Jute Mill Industry.

Year	No. of companies	Profits (Rooo)	Profits, same companies, preceding year (Rooo)	Chain Index [Base, 1928=100]
1928	47	7,69,30	..	100·0
1929	47	6,58,17	7,69,30	85·6
1930	47	2,91,50	6,58,17	37·9
1931	49	68,60	2,99,90	8·7
1932	50	1,02,84	70,49	12·6
1933	52	1,61,92	1,03,66	19·8
1934	53	2,86,70	1,64,71	34·4
1935	53	3,31,99	2,86,70	39·8
1936	53	2,15,70	3,31,99	25·9
1937	56	94,57	2,19,62	11·1
1938	59	—84,14	94,91	—9·8
1939	60	1,15,95	—83,44	13·6
1940	60	4,16,48	1,15,95	48·9
1941	60	3,95,19	4,12,69	46·8

* For details of production according to hessian and sacking cloth and bags see Chapter III, pp. 134-135.

General.

In 1938, the balance-sheets of fifty-nine companies disclosed a total loss of ₹ 84 lakhs as against a profit of ₹ 95 lakhs declared by the same companies in the preceding year. The index number for that year was thus a *minus* figure, being *minus* ten. In 1939, the position changed completely. In that year, 60 companies were able to declare a profit of ₹1,16 lakhs as against loss of ₹83 lakhs in 1938. In 1940, the profits showed a further improvement, the reason being that they were mostly earned during the period when the industry had not yet begun to feel the after-effect of the speculative boom of 1939-40. The index number for 1940 worked out to 50, the profits declared by 58 companies being nearly four times as high as those declared by the same companies in the preceding year. The index number for 1941 works out to 47. The profits of the 60 companies for which preceding year's figures are also available amounted to ₹3,59 lakhs as against ₹4,16 lakhs in 1940. Although the figures for 1941 do not compare very favourably with those for the preceding year, they show, with the exception of the preceding year, the highest profits earned since 1929.

Tea.—It was mentioned in the last issue of this publication that tea has proved to be a war-time necessity and has been in increasing demand in countries subjected to severe war strain. The average exports of tea from India during the three pre-war years 1936-37 to 1938-39 amounted to about 328 million lbs.whereas the exports during the year under review totalled about 382 million lbs., in spite of the general shipping difficulties and the cessation of trade with the Axis countries. The exports during 1940-41 were a little over 349 million lbs. and the increase during the year under review was of 33 million lbs. or 9 per cent. The exports to the United Kingdom during the year under review amounted to 288·4 million lbs. as against 315·1 million lbs. during the preceding year. There was however a very large increase in the exports to Canada and the U. S. A. and Australia. The exports to Canada during 1940-41 were 14·5 million lbs. as against 30·5 million lbs. during the year under review. The increase in the exports to the U. S. A. during the same period was from 9·3 million lbs. to 23·6 million lbs. The exports to Australia also increased substantially from 0·65 million lbs. in 1940-41 to 7·95 million lbs. during 1941-42. From the point of view of production, the early part of the year under review was less favourable to growth than the similar period of 1940 when extremely favourable conditions prevailed for the crop, and by the end of August the crop was estimated at at least 4 million lbs. less than that of the previous year. There was however considerable improvement after August; but when the internal release was raised to 17 per cent. and the export release to 110 per cent. in November, it appeared that the crop might easily fall short of the restricted permissible total. In spite of the fact that some Estates had already stopped plucking and others were not prepared, or were unable, to revise their programme so late in the season, the final crop of Northern India, weighed out at 420 million lbs. or about 35 million lbs. ahead of the season 1940 and only some 9 million lbs. short of the full permissible crop for 1941. The general level of quality throughout the year was good and Assam in particular produced an excellent standard of tip and quality. The crop in Southern India weighed out 81 million lbs. against the 79 million lbs. in 1940.

General.

Early in the year the International Committee announced the release for 1941-42 as being 90% of Standard Exports. Even before the selling season opened, it became clear that out-markets were keen to purchase heavy quantities of tea and towards the end of May the release was raised from 90% to 95%. In spite of this the market opened early in June with common tea on a basis of R1-0-0 to R1-1-0 per lb. An irregular decline set in during July but towards the end of July the Ministry of Food called for tenders for an additional 11 million lbs. Almost simultaneously with this, there came on the market an order for a very large quantity for Eire. The combination of these two orders, both of which were for September delivery, caused a sensational rise in prices, common Broken Pekoes being forced up to R1-3-6 with practically no tea available below R1-2-0. Early in August the release was again raised from 95% to 100% which had the effect of reducing prices but even at the end of the month common tea still stood at R1-0-0. September and October were months of great fluctuations, and common tea dropped to As. 14-9 by the middle of September, rose to R1-1-6 early in October, receding to R1-0-0 later in the month. By now Export Quota was becoming scarce and Estates were conserving supplies to cover later invoices of autumnal quality. Sales were small and prices again rose to R1-2-6. Early in November the final alteration in the release was made, from 100% to 110% and common tea declined to R1-0-6. By early December the weight of tea appeared to be making itself felt, common tea falling to As. 12-0.

On the 8th December 1941 news was received of Japan's entry into the war. Prices on that day dropped to As. 11-0 with Fannings at As. 9-0 or lower. With the danger in the Pacific increasing every week out-markets drew more and more heavily on India for supplies. In January prices once again soared, rising by 3 or 4 annas in one week, common Broken being at R1-2-6 and common Pekoes rising to R1-7-0. Before the season closed prices had declined largely owing to the inevitable deterioration in quality and appearance. Throughout the second half of the year extreme prices were paid for tippy Assam leaf grades and the leafy types of Orange Fannings. The demand for good liquoring coloury Brokens was also a very marked feature of the sales when autumnal teas were on offer.

Throughout the year under review supplies had been very limited and offerings always small. The high prices ruling in the export market throughout the year attracted teas to that market; and the increase in the international quota releases diverted supplies to the export market just when it seemed that, owing to insufficient quota, offerings on the internal market would automatically increase. Available supplies were so small that it was the end of July before sales of any size materialised. Prices ranged between annas 5 to 6 right up to the end of October. The original release for internal consumption was 15% of the crop basis but as the season progressed it became clear that available supplies would not be adequate for India's requirements. Early in October the quota was therefore increased from 15% to 17%. With the export release raised in November to 110% it became doubtful whether the full crop could be made and it was obvious that in the event of any shortage it would be supplies for India which would suffer.

General.

Prices for common tea rose in November to As. 10-0 but receded in November to As. 9-0. Throughout the year it was clear that the export and internal markets were moving in much closer sympathy than in previous years, any movement upward or downward on the export market having an immediate repercussion on the internal market. This became specially marked in January when orders were obviously being executed on the internal market for teas which were destined to be exported. Common Brokens rose to As. 11-0 and Pekoes to As. 13-0 while Assam Orange Pekoes and Broken Orange Pekoes with tip were selling in the neighbourhood of R1-0-0.

During the past year several undesirable practices contrary to the spirit which had so long prevailed in the Tea Trade showed signs of development. Speculation both in quota and tea, had been in evidence on a scale never known before. On more than one occasion, it was reported that it was the price of quota and the purchasers of quota, that controlled the prices of tea; and which the shortage of supplies for the internal market prices were forced on to a higher level than would have been the case if the tea allocated for India, and offered for internal consumption had been appropriated and reserved for that market. The position was further aggravated by speculative dealings in quota.

Extreme fluctuations have characterised the quota market. Forward business before the tea season opened was done on a basis of As. 6-9 to As. 7-0. With the opening tea sale the price of quota was As. 10-0, rising to As. 13-0 by the end of July. With the international release raised to 100% quota values dropped to As. 9-3 but with a shortage of supplies in September quota rose to As. 12-0 only to fall back to As. 8-9 by the middle of the month. October prices ruled from As. 11-0 to As. 9-6 and then up to As. 12-0.

With the 110% release made in November prices again slumped first to As. 6-0 and gradually down to As. 2-0 in early December (the lowest price touched). With high prices ruling for autumnal teas in December and January, the value of quota appreciated to As. 8-9 but with the export tea sales diminishing in size, quota again receded to As. 4-0. With the final export tea sales showing very marked fluctuations, quota jumped to As. 8-0 again on the 20th January but from then onwards fell at the rate of 1 anna a week—to close at 4 annas with sellers keen at this price. Throughout the year there has been much less forward business and sales in general have been of a hand to mouth order to cover internal teas being offered for export.

During the early part of the season internal consumption quota was steady between As. 1-3 and As. 1-6. With the rising of the internal release from 15% to 17% internal consumption quota declined to 1 anna but recovered again to As. 1-3. When the final export release was raised to 110%, internal consumption quota depreciated in value. Prices declined to 6 pies and by the end of the season the rate was 1 pie with business restricted.

It was announced during the year under review that the International Tea Agreement which was due to expire on the 31st March 1943 will continue to remain in force for the duration of the hostilities and for two years thereafter.

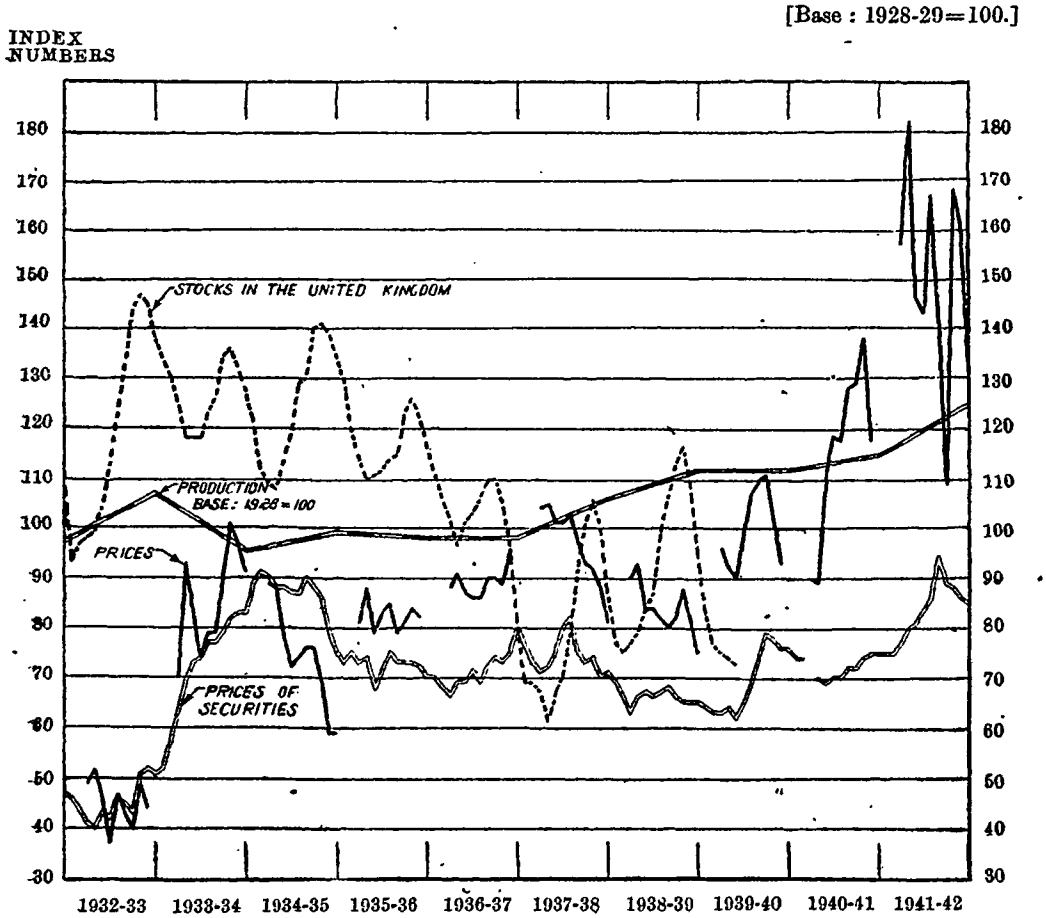
General.

The following chart shows the production and prices of tea and the prices of the shares of tea companies :—

CHART IX.

Tea.

[Base : 1928-29=100.]



In response to rising demand, the production of tea in India has increased steadily since 1936. In that year it amounted to 395 million lbs., but by 1939 it had increased to 453 million lbs. In 1940, it amounted to 464 million lbs. and in 1941 the total production was estimated at 501 million lbs. Similarly, the price curve in the above chart brings out the large increase in prices during the year under review. The prices prevailing in the year were far above those prevailing at any time during the past decade. The index number of prices (Calcutta : July 1914=100) which was about 130 in March 1940 rose steadily during that year and the highest level of 181 during 1940 was attained in October. In December 1940, the index stood at 180. There was a sharp rise in January 1941 when the index was at 197. After easing off a little during the following months, the index began to rise from June 1941 during which month it stood at 227. In July it rose to 249 and after some fluctuations advanced to 263 in January 1942. After easing off a little the index in June 1942 was again as high as 259. The chart also shows the steady increase in the prices of tea company shares during the

year under review. In the first place. it will be noticed that the rising trend of security prices has been fully maintained. It will also be noticed that the values throughout the year were considerably higher than those prevailing in the past two years and that the peak of the year was attained in November when the index stood at 93·7 being the highest ever reached since May 1929. All the curves in the above chart therefore point towards the high prosperity of the industry during the year 1941-42. The extent to which the actual earnings of the industry were influenced by war conditions is shown by the following figures relating to the profits declared by various tea companies during the year 1941. The profit figures of the 126 companies for 1940 show total profits of ₹1,00 lakhs. The profits of the same companies in 1939 were only a little higher being about ₹1,01 lakhs. The figures for the profits declared for the year 1941 were ₹1,46 lakhs and the chain index was about 140, being at least 32 points higher than that for 1937 which was the most prosperous year for the industry since 1937.

Tea Industry.

Year	No. of companies	Profits (₹000)	Profits, same companies, preceding year (₹000)	Chain Index [Base, 1928=100]
1928	130	98,85	..	100·0
1929	130	59,15	98,85	59·8
1930	130	14,75	59,15	14·9
1931	131	—19,09	14,37	—19·8
1932	132	—1,02	—19,00	—1·1
1933	133	99,70	—1,13	93·9
1934	134	53,55	1,00,21	50·2
1935	135	68,38	54,07	63·5
1936	132	76,00	68,10	70·8
1937	130	1,16,15	75,87	108·4
1938	127	78,79	1,15,58	73·9
1939	127	1,02,56	78,78	96·2
1940	126	1,00,18	1,00,89	95·5
1941	125	1,46,44	99,94	139·9

Coal.—In spite of the high tempo of industrial activity and a fairly substantial demand for export, the coal industry in India could not achieve the same prosperous conditions which prevailed in most other industries. This was largely due to an insignificant rise in the prices of coal during the

year under review. Colliery-owners did not correctly assess the potentialities of the trade and the severe internal competition resulted in under-bidding. Railway Boards' contracts for 1942-43 were secured at a price ranging from Rs. 2-10-0 per ton for some coals to Rs. 5-12-0 per ton f. o. r. colliery for the best quality. These rates thus showed in some cases an increase of 4 annas per ton and in others no change at all. Public utility concerns also got their requirements at a price higher by a fraction than that of last year's level. Since the combined demand of Government Departments and Public utility concerns accounts for a very large proportion of sales, prices though firm did not register any substantial increase. The average index number of wholesale prices at Calcutta (Base : 1928-29=100) during 1941-42 advanced by only 10 per cent. as compared with the corresponding average of the previous year and was barely 9 per cent. higher than the pre-war level. On the other hand, working costs continued to rise with the increasing prices of stores and materials and the dearness allowances paid to labour. As coal prices were out of proportion with the rise in costs, it was inevitable that the profits of the industry should be narrowed down. This can be seen from the profit figures given in the following table :—

Coal Industry.

Year	No. of companies	Profits (R000)	Profits, same companies, preceding year (R000)	Chain Index [Base, 1928=100]
1928	58	80,47	..	100·0
1929	58	79,16	80,47	98·4
1930	58	98,24	79,16	122·1
1931	62	77,16	1,03,33	91·2
1932	63	63,59	77,25	75·0
1933	64	50,98	63,45	60·3
1934	64	50,48	50,98	59·7
1935	62	54,29	50,79	63·8
1936	61	53,05	54,16	62·5
1937	56	60,71	52,88	71·8
1938	54	1,22,77	61,86	142·4
1939	55	1,19,00	1,21,77	139·1
1940	55	1,19,93	1,19,00	140·2
1941	55	98,29	1,19,93	115·0

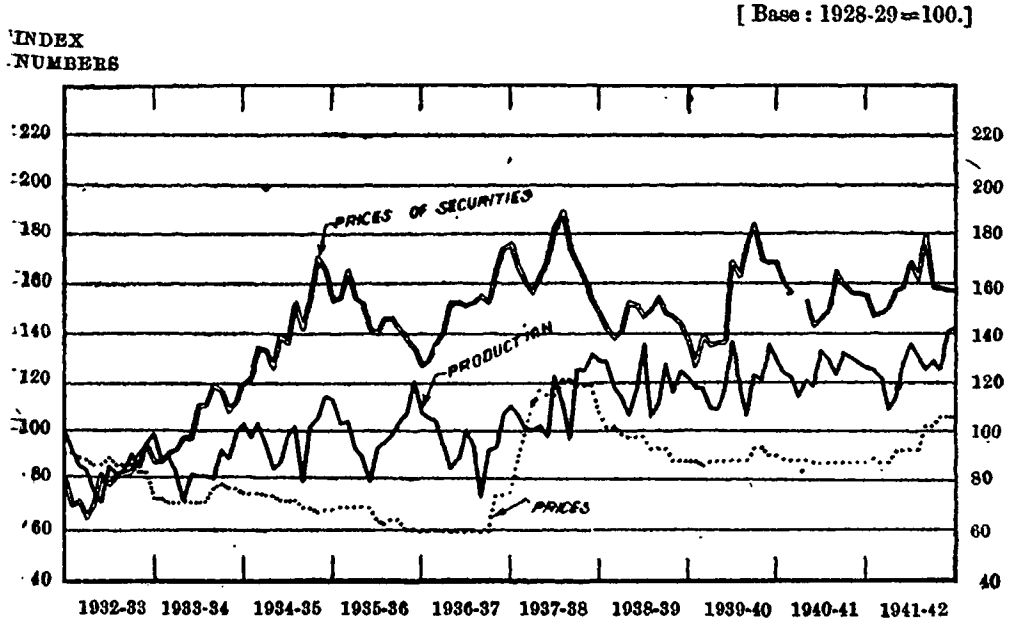
Final figures of profits earned during 1940, which are now available show that the coal industry was in a very prosperous condition in that year though slightly worse off than during the peak period of 1938. The 1941

figures show that the profits for 1941 were the lowest since 1938 and the chain index was 115. The following chart shows the trend of production and prices of coal and colliery shares during the last ten years :—

CHART X.

Coal.

[Base : 1928-29=100.]



The increased output of coal during 1940 to a record level of about 29 million tons was fully maintained during 1941. This high level of production, accompanied as it was with severe internal competition and consequent under-bidding, was largely responsible for the very insignificant rise in the prices of coal referred to above. The comparative weakness of the coal industry was further reflected in the prices of colliery shares. The average index number of the prices of coal shares (1928-29=100) which fell to 147 in April 1941 from 155 in March, followed a steadily rising trend till September when it stood at 168 but fell to 162 in October. In the following month, however, it recovered to 178 but from December 1941 it declined continuously and stood at 157 in March 1942. The average index number during the year under review was slightly higher than in the previous year and stood at 158 as compared with the corresponding figure of 154 in 1940-41 and 136 in August 1939.

The labour situation remained satisfactory during the major part of the year under review though towards the close there was some migration to villages due to the panic created by the occupation of Burma and the relatively better crops obtained in rural districts. With the general restoration of confidence, labour began to drift back.

With India's industries geared to a rising pitch of production for war purposes there was an ever-increasing demand for coal. Production was mainly conditioned by the capacity of the collieries to produce and of the

railways to carry. The railway system remained over-strained and Government decided to institute a scheme of priorities. The scheme was to be operated by the Chief Mining Engineer and a Transportation Officer who is also an Officer of the Railway Board, jointly with the Coal Wagon Supply Committee. Before the outbreak of war the Chief Mining Engineer was responsible for controlling State Railway collieries and arranging supplies of coal for Railways. He was also the President of the Coal Grading Board charged with the duty of exporting only good quality coal. Under conditions created by the war the Chief Mining Engineer arranges supplies of coal on behalf of His Majesty's Government to Far East, Middle East and also for railway consumption in Mid-Eastern countries and to Allied Governments. Under the scheme of priorities first priority goes to coal for railway's requirements, naval requirements, shipments and bunkers and to coal directly required by Government. The second in the list of priorities are concerns such as public utility companies and factories engaged on war work whose stocks have fallen below twenty days' consumption. The last in the list comes coal for all other concerns and for domestic consumption. The transport system was so much taxed and the demand so keen that in spite of such elaborate arrangements some industries were reported to be seriously short of coal not only in the busy season but also in the slack period. The pressure on the railways was further increased owing to the virtual cessation of coastal trade from Calcutta to other Indian ports, particularly after the fall of Singapore, as the sea-routes from Calcutta were not immune from enemy attacks.

A reference was made in last year's Review to the functions of the Coal Mines Stowing Board. The Board continued its important activities during 1941 and made considerable progress in the promulgation of policy, the actual carrying out of protective measures and the allocation of funds for voluntary stowing. It will be recalled that several collieries which had taken to stowing in the interest of safety on a voluntary basis at their own expense, had for some time been applying for assistance from the Board. This request led to an acute controversy as other collieries which had not started voluntary stowing contested the claims of the former. After a careful consideration of the points emerging out of this issue, the Board decided during the year under review to give a measure of assistance in future for voluntary stowing where claims for such assistance could be upheld. For the time being the assistance takes the form of paying the cost of material delivered at pithead ; the expense of delivering it underground is to be borne by the colliery concerned. This assistance is to be financed from the balance of the Coal Mines Stowing Fund after the cost of operations undertaken by the Board itself, carried out under the orders of the Chief Inspector of Mines, has been met and certain reserves provided for. An important item of work undertaken by the Board during the year under review is the blanketing of the Kusunda area of the Jharia coalfields with sand. Four companies had for some years fought the fire in this area out of their private means. Though they had achieved a substantial measure of success, the size of the operation was naturally limited. The results of the Board's operation when completed are expected to be extremely useful for preserving nearly the whole range of the Jharia coalfields.

General.

Iron and steel.—The iron and steel industry in India was kept feverishly active throughout the year under review and the increasing proportion of the output during the year was taken up by Government for war and urgent civilian requirements. The output of finished steel during 1941-42 was at least 50 per cent. more than in peace-time and when the various extensions in plant, still under the process of erection, are completed, the total production is expected to be nearly doubled. It was largely the lack of additional plant and technical personnel that was reported to be hindering the progress of production and another serious handicap was the low quality of coal available in the country for specialised processes. The expansion of capacity was to some extent also retarded by the nature of the normal peace-time consumption of India. The capacity for steel production was mainly designed to meet India's normal internal requirements which were by no means comparable to those of the industrialised countries of the West. Moreover, the average output of 750,000 tons of finished steel per annum in normal times did not cover internal requirements and a further 300,000 tons per year had to be imported. The Railways and the Engineering industries were then the chief consumers of this product; but the requirements of the former were necessarily limited and often specialised, while the latter, being mainly engaged on job work for other industries, confined its demands to ordinary types of steel. Whatever demand there was for special steels, could be more conveniently and economically met by imports and did not justify the establishment of indigenous production. To switch over from this peace-time production to war-time production therefore entailed an almost herculean effort and the Indian Steel Industry may well be proud of the success it has already achieved. It has been able not only to augment its output of finished steel but also to manufacture a large variety of special steels suitable for munitions production. Notable among the latter are a special bar for the manufacture of shells, a bullet-proof armour plate, gun turrets, high-steel machine tools and stainless steel for surgical instruments.

The expanding volume of war orders, the difficulties of importing steel which was also in great demand in the United Kingdom and the United States of America and the necessity for the industry to switch over to new lines of production requiring specialised effort brought about a severe scarcity of iron and steel products for ordinary civilian consumption. The industry had therefore to be strictly regulated and several controls were devised during the year under review. It has been mentioned in the previous issue of this publication that in December 1940, the Government of India decided to control the imports of iron and steel and issued a Notification prohibiting the imports of various types of iron and steel products. The object at that time was to ensure that unreasonable demands involving an avoidable wastage of dollar exchange were not made and that essential needs received full consideration.

The effect of war developments was to aggravate the stringency in the Indian market and by the middle of 1941 it became evident that a rigid control over civilian consumption was called for. The Iron and Steel (Control of Distribution) Order which came into force on 1st August 1941 applied to the main types of iron and steel produced in India, including pig-iron, ingots, billets, tin-bar and tin-plate, etc. Its general effect was to

prevent the acquisition or disposal of iron or steel by any person except under the authority of a licence issued by a Department of the Central Government to which steel quota had been allotted, or by a written order of the Iron and Steel Controller. It was however provided that the Commerce Department would permit certain items to be acquired and disposed of in small quantities not exceeding limits which it would notify from time to time. The General purpose of the Order was to ensure that the iron and steel produced in India was used only for defence and war supply purposes and to meet really essential civilian requirements. By another Order issued later in August, imports of wrought iron and iron cuttings were also made subject to import control. In the same month all iron and steel products were brought under the Lease and Lend procedure which required the bulking of indents and strict control over the use and distribution of all commodities so received. The object of this procedure, apart from the need of conserving dollar exchange, was to ensure that the metal so imported was reserved for strictly essential needs. Further amendments to the various Import and Export Control Orders made the free market in these products virtually non-existent and the regulation of distribution by quotas introduced virtual rationing of iron and steel products for civilian consumption.

While the prices of these products were rigidly controlled both for manufacturers and wholesale dealers, the bazaar prices were reported to be exorbitant owing to the extremely limited stocks of steel available for civilian needs.

The following figures give the profit figures for the iron and steel industry since 1928 :—

Iron and Steel Industry.

Year	No. of companies	Profits (₹000)	Profits, same companies, preceding year (₹000)	Chain Index [Base, 1928=100]
1928	2	1,44,55	..	100·0
1929	2	26,86	1,44,55	18·6
1930	2	1,02,04	26,86	70·6
1931	2	1,12,77	1,02,04	78·0
1932	2	95,76	1,12,77	66·2
1933	2	1,30,50	95,76	90·3
1934	2	2,44,65	1,30,50	169·2
1935	2	2,78,80	2,44,65	192·9
1936	2	2,58,72	2,78,80	179·0
1937	3	3,12,06	2,63,94	211·6
1938	3	4,67,03	3,12,06	316·7
1939	4	4,28,04	4,68,53	289·5
1940	4	4,44,90	4,28,04	300·8
1941	4	5,73,10	4,44,90	387·4

The profits declared in 1940 were higher than those declared in any recent year other than 1938. The 1941 profits were even higher and were also the highest on record. The profits of four companies in 1941 amounted to R5,73 lakhs as against R4,45 lakhs in the preceding year, or, an increase of about 29 per cent. The chain index was 387·4.

Sugar.—The year under review cuts across two sugar seasons (November-October) 1940-41 and 1941-42. The crisis which occurred in the sugar industry during the 1939-40 season has been discussed in the last two issues of this publication. The record production of about 14 lakhs tons during that season proved to be greatly in excess of the internal demand and the season closed with heavy stocks amounting to a little less than 4 lakhs tons. The carryover to the 1940-41 season of these high priced stocks without proper bank accommodation was responsible for the various measures adopted jointly by the United Provinces and Bihar Governments for restricting the output of sugar during that season. These Governments' sugar programme for 1940-41 was announced in a joint communique issued in October 1940. On the assumption that the carryover from the 1939-40 season would be about 4 lakhs tons, it was decided that the production in U. P. and Bihar would have to be restricted to 7·2 lakhs tons. It was estimated that this production would result in a substantial reduction in the stocks carried over from the 1940-41 season. Of the total production of 7·2 lakhs tons, the share of U. P. was determined at 4·84 lakhs tons and that of Bihar at 2·36 lakhs. Crushing quotas were allotted to factories in these Provinces according to the production allotted to each factory. Since these quotas were not expected to absorb the whole of the sugarcane crop which had already been cultivated, various measures, described in the last issue of this publication, were adopted for fixing minimum prices of cane crushed by mills, developing the *gur* industry and compensating to some extent the cane growers affected by the restriction of sugar production. Due largely to the inconvenient legacy of the preceding season, the season 1940-41, in spite of much reduced production, closed with very substantial stocks. The production during the season amounted to 10·95 lakhs tons as compared with 13·93 lakhs in 1939-40. The closing stocks at the end of this season were 3·08 lakhs of tons as against 3·75 lakhs during 1939-40.

The season (November-October) 1941-42 thus opened with stocks no less embarrassing than in the previous season, but with the machinery for the restriction of sugar production more fully worked out by the U. P. and Bihar Governments. The year under review was therefore characterised by the more rigid restriction of production in these Provinces by the allotment of crushing quotas to mills and the fixation of minimum prices of cane accompanied by a scheme of deferred payments for cane by which the growers were to receive a share of the benefits of the rising prices of sugar. These measures were further implemented by a vigorous propaganda telling the cultivator not to grow too much cane and by warning him that prices during the season would be fixed rigidly.

The Governments of U. P. and Bihar had originally allotted cane crushing quotas to factories for a production during the 1941-42 season of 3·87 lakhs tons in U. P. and 1·88 lakhs tons in Bihar, quotas which were considerably less than those allotted in the preceding season. Owing to the

extremely poor cane crop obtained in 1941, especially in the United Provinces, there was an acute scarcity of crushable cane in several districts and towards the beginning of 1942 it became evident that most factories would not be able to obtain the requisite quality of cane for completing their quotas. In order to give factories an opportunity of making up their quotas, the U. P. Government increased the quotas of all factories by 25 per cent. early in January 1942. Towards the end of February when the whole of the crop had been practically gathered, the extent of scarcity appeared to be so great that restrictions on production were removed forthwith.

Cane-growers in the U. P. and Bihar had been complaining of the minimum price of As. 5 per maund of sugarcane fixed for the current season by the two Provincial Governments. This dissatisfaction grew and developed into loud protests, especially as sugar prices began to register sharp rises. The result was that the two Governments announced deferred payments in accordance with their previous assurance to do so, in the event of the average selling price of standard sugar manufactured in 1941-42 exceeding the minimum of Rs. 9-12-0 per maund.

The number of cane sugar factories reported to have worked during the season 1941-42 was 150 as against 148 in the previous year. The final estimates of production of sugar are shown below :—

Final estimates of production of sugar directly from cane in India during the Season 1941-42.

	1941-42 (Estimated) Tons.	1940-41 (Actual) Tons.
United Provinces	382,900	513,300
Bihar	117,300	246,100
Rest of India	277,900	336,000
Total	778,100	1,095,400

The memorandum on the production of sugar directly from cane in India during the season 1941-42, issued by the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, India, Cawnpore, estimated the production at 778,100 tons as against the actual production of 1,095,400 tons in 1940-41. The number of factories working was estimated at 150 as against 148 in the previous season. The quantity of cane to be crushed was estimated at 8,026,000 tons as against 11,290,900 tons crushed in 1940-41. The cane shortage in U. P. and Bihar was so acute that factories in U. P. could not make up the deficiency in the Bihar production. They only just managed to produce the quantity originally scheduled for U. P. The combined production of the two Provinces was, therefore, only 5·20 lakhs tons as against the 5·75 lakhs tons, originally estimated. In provinces other than U. P. and Bihar, production was lower than in 1940-41 owing to cane shortage. So acute was the shortage of cane in this season also that the average quantity of cane crushed by factories in U. P. and Bihar was 55,000 tons and 37,000 tons respectively as compared with 74,000 tons and 78,000

tons respectively in the previous year. The figures for all other Provinces excepting U. P. and Bihar were 61,500 tons in 1941-42 as against 78,200 tons in 1940-41.

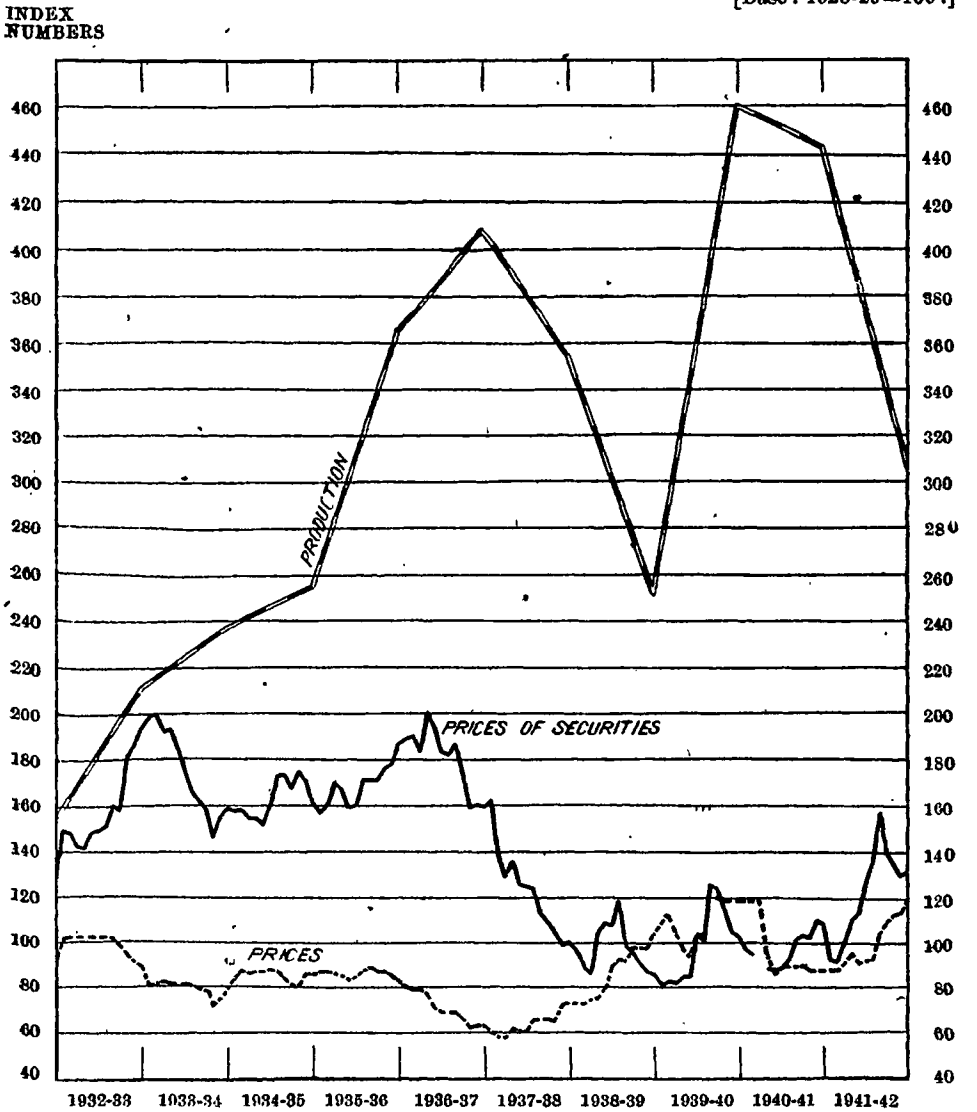
The production of sugar by refining *gur* was estimated at 30,000 tons and of Khandsari sugar at 100,000 tons. The total estimated production of sugar (all kinds) in India during the season 1941-42 was estimated at 928,000 tons.

The following chart shows the trend of production and prices of sugar and prices of shares of sugar companies since 1932-33.

CHART XI.

Sugar.

[Base : 1928-29=100.]



N.B.—Production figures are taken from the Report of the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology.

General.

It will be seen from the above chart that prices tended upward throughout the year and that they were only a little less than in 1939-40 when, as mentioned in the previous issues of this publication, they were forced up unduly high. The price of Marhowrah sugar Crystal No. 1 was about Rs. 9-3-0 in April 1941 and rose to about Rs. 12-12-0 towards the end of March 1942. It was stabilised by control at Rs. 11-12-0 *ex-factory* (price of Marhowrah Crystal C-28) in April 1942 and was revised upward by 7 annas 6 pies early in May. The reduced production of the year, the favourable prices which prevailed, the expectation of better internal and military consumption and the prospects of Britain and the Near East countries purchasing more Indian sugar resulted in a considerable appreciation of 11 share values. The index number of the prices of sugar shares (1928-29=100) rose from 92·8 in April to 157·2 in November 1941. After easing off a little, the index was 132 in March 1942 and the index in June was 153 in spite of the rigid control exercised over the whole industry by the Sugar Controller for India.

The favourable conditions prevailing in the industry throughout the year are further illustrated by the following table showing the profits of certain sugar companies :—

Sugar Industry.

Year	No. of companies	Profits (R000)	Profits, same companies, preceding year (R000)	Chain Index [Base : 1928=100]
1928	10	19,95	..	100·0
1929	10	15,88	19,95	79·6
1930	12	25,97	22,09	93·6
1931	12	40,11	25,97	144·5
1932	12	70,45	40,11	253·9
1933	12	70,54	70,45	254·2
1934	13	54,69	71,59	194·2
1935	20	56,62	69,71	157·7
1936	21	89,85	57,37	247·0
1937	26	50,06	1,01,14	122·3
1938	25	70,76	54,86	157·7
1939	26	81,01	71,21	179·4
1940	26	84,33	81,01	186·8
1941	26	1,12,07	84,33	248·3

It will be seen from the above figures that the chain index of the profits of sugar companies for 1938 was 158 and that it rose to 179 in 1939. The profits declared in 1940 were even higher and the chain index advanced to 187. The profits relating to 1941 which were declared in 1942 are available for the 26 companies which usually comprise this index. These 26 companies earned a profit of R1,12 lakhs as against the profits of Rs. 84 lakhs of the same companies in the preceding year. The chain index thus shows a sharp increase from 187 in 1940 to 248 in 1941.

In view of the rising trend of sugar prices and the possible shortage of sugar in the country following the sharp decline in the 1941-42 production, the Government of India instituted all-India price control in respect of of sugar. A Sugar Controller for India was appointed in April 1942 and powers were conferred to him to fix *ex-factory* prices, which for equal qualities will be the same throughout India, to register dealers and to control the distribution of sugar from specific factories to specific markets in view of the need for securing the utmost economy of transport. The price for sugar of quality C-28 (Marhowrah) was fixed at Rs. 11-12-0 per maund *ex-factory*. Attached to the Order fixing this price was a schedule of differences in grade prices which showed the proper price for sales *ex-factory* of other kinds of sugar. This rate allowed for the payment of 7 annas per maund for sugarcane by the factories in the U. P. and Bihar, and in cases where cane had been supplied at cheaper rates in those provinces would enable the factories to pay an adequate deferred bonus to cultivators. The scheme applied to all sugars made in factories in India by the vacuum pan process. After further discussions with Provincial authorities and non-official interests concerned, the Government of India were satisfied that, having regard to the details of the current deferred bonus scheme as drawn by Governments of the U. P. and Bihar the object of securing a price of annas 7 per maund of cane sold to factories would not be achieved on the basis of the prices originally fixed and it was decided early in May to revise the schedule of *ex-factory* prices, allowing a general advance 7 annas 6 pies per maund of sugar.

Cement.—The cement industry continued to make steady progress during the year under review. The agreement between the Associated Cement Companies and the Dalmia group, referred to in the last issue of this Review, functioned satisfactorily during 1941-42 also. Although internal competition was thus not entirely eliminated, the combined organisation was well-equipped to hold its own.

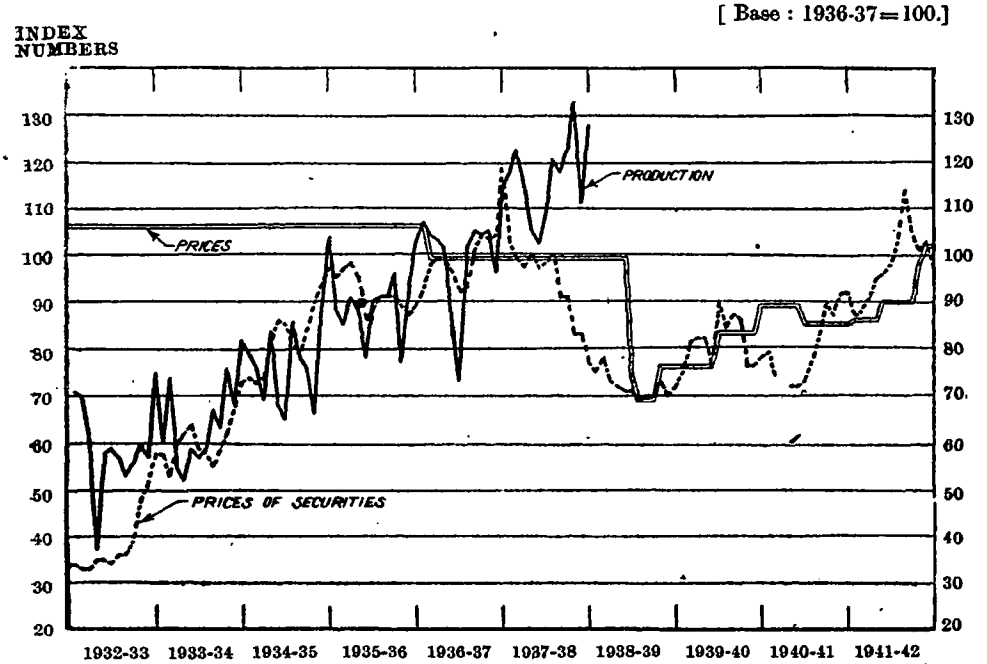
There was increased internal demand for cement due mainly to enhanced military and industrial requirements chiefly for war purposes. Despatches against internal demand were very satisfactory and would have been even greater but for the shortage of railway wagons which presented a serious problem to the industry. Export demand was also on the increase though it was conditioned by the limitation of freight space. To meet this increased demand the Associated Cement Companies extended their factories further and effected several alterations and improvements to the existing plants. The following chart illustrates the course of prices of cement and

of cement shares during the year under review as compared with the previous decade :—

CHART XII.

Cement.

[Base : 1936-37=100.]



The price of cement remained stationary at the level of March 1941 during the first four months of the year under review, but showed a rising tendency during the later part of the year. The wholesale price of cement (Swastika Brand) at Calcutta was unchanged at Rs. 37-0-0 per ton upto July 1941. In August it rose to Rs. 39-0-0 per ton and remained stationary at this level till December. In January 1942 it advanced to Rs. 42-8-0 per ton followed by a further increase to Rs. 44-0-0 per ton during the remaining two months of the year under review. The price in March 1942 was thus marked up by Rs. 7-0-0 per ton as compared with the rate ruling in March 1941, showing an increase of 19 per cent. The average quotation during 1941-42 was about 5 per cent. higher than in the preceding year. The comparatively smaller rise in the price of cement was a direct result of the policy of price stabilisation which was given the first rank in the programme evolved under the Agreement. In no less a measure was it also due to the declared policy of the Associated Cement Company and its predecessors to reduce the prices of cement progressively with a view to encouraging its greater consumption. Even this small increase was mostly accounted for by a rise in working costs, *viz.*, higher prices of coal, stores and packing and increased railway surcharge. The rise in the railway surcharge not only increased the cost of transport of cement but also that of all stores and coal which contributed substantially to the cost of production of cement. Prices of cement would have staged a greater rise but for the fact that the company was covered by forward contracts as far as possible and effected a number of other economies. It is not possible to appraise the effect of these factors

on the profits of the industry until figures for the year ending 31st July 1942 are available. But figures for the year ending 31st July 1941, show that the cement industry, in spite of very little rise in prices of cement, earned proportionately higher profits during the year ending July 1941 than in the previous year. The net profits of the Associated Cement Companies during 1940-41 amounted to Rs. 93,20 lakhs as compared with Rs. 81,10 lakhs in 1939-40. The Company was therefore able to declare a dividend of 6 per cent. during 1940-41 as against the figure of 5 per cent. during the previous three years. With effect from May 1941, the Company sanctioned a dearness allowance to labour and to those in receipt of small salaries. In the beginning of 1942 the Directors recommended a bonus of one month's salary to all the members of the staff.

The trend of prices of cement shares during 1941-42 reflects the effect of the resultant of two forces, *viz.*, the general soundness of the industry and the changing fortunes of the war. The German drive into the Balkans in April 1941 had made the stock markets in India very nervous and most of the scrips had registered decreases of varying degrees. In sympathy with this general decline the index number of cement shares (Base : 1936-37=100) was marked down to 87 in that month as compared with 92 in March 1941. This feeling of nervousness soon gave place to one of optimism based on the inherent strength of the industry and the index rose steadily to 114 in November 1941. This was a record high figure since 1929-30. There was a severe recession in prices immediately after Japan entered the war as it was feared that Indian cement would lose some of her very important markets in the Far East. The index therefore fell sharply to 105 in December and to 101 in January 1942. In February 1942 there was a temporary recovery, the index rising to 103, but there was again a set-back in March when the index fell to 97, as compared with 92 in March 1941. Taking the year 1941-42 as a whole, the average index was 21 per cent. higher than in the preceding year and stood at 98 as compared with 81 in 1940-41.

Paper.—It has been mentioned in the last issue of this publication that the fall of Norway and Denmark and the cessation of trade with Sweden during 1940-41 left the Indian paper industry without any important rival in the domestic field. The position during the year under review, however, became very serious and acute shortage of paper was felt all over the country. The figures given below show the large decline in the imports of paper and specialised paper-making materials which could not normally be produced in India.

Imports of all kinds of Paper. (000's of cwts.)

Imports.	Average two Pre-war years 1937-38 and 1938-39.	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
All kinds of paper including mainly newsprint	2,765	2,189	1,759	1,108
Paste boards, mill-boards & card boards, etc.	587	512	344	202
Paper-making materials	254	250	99	72

The Indian paper industry tried its utmost to fill in the gap created by the fall of imports, and the total production showed an increase. It increased from 1,753,000 cwts. in 1940-41 to 1,871,000 cwts. during the year under review, that is, an increase of about 7 per cent. only. On the other hand, there was

a large increase in demand on behalf of the Central and Provincial Governments in India and the fighting and defence services both in India and abroad. During normal pre-war years India greatly depended on the Scandanavian countries, for the imports of newsprint, but the general difficulties of imports from Europe stimulated large imports all kinds of paper into India from the U. S. A. since the outbreak of war. Total imports from the U. S. A. during 1939-40 amounted to about 191,000 cwts. as against 51,000 cwts. in the preceding year. This brought about a much increased strain on the dollar resources of the country and in order to conserve dollar exchange, the Government of India decided to subject newsprint imports from the U. S. A. and hard currency countries to severe restrictions early in April 1941. It was arranged that licences for imports from America should be given to established importers on the basis of their imports from America during the six months from August 1940 to January 1941. This period was selected as covering the conditions which arose after newsprint from Scandinavia and the Baltic countries had ceased to be obtainable in India owing to war developments. The curtailment of greater imports from the only possible market still open for the article necessitated the issue of the Newsprint Control Order on May 31, 1941. The Order made the submission of returns by presses compulsory and it was stated that quotas would be allocated on the basis of the returns so received. Towards the end of the year, it was evident that the import quotas by themselves did not ensure equitable distribution of newsprint and that unless some method of restricting the use of newsprint was followed, its scarcity would greatly dislocate the newspaper business. The Newspaper Control Order was therefore issued in January 1942 which fixed the maximum sizes for newspapers in relation to the price at which they were published. In the meanwhile, it was clear that gross profiteering was taking place in paper and the Government of India issued a Notification fixing the maximum prices of certain bulk lines papers and authorised the Provincial Governments to do the same.

Percentage shares of the Principal Countries in the Value of Imports of Paper and Pasteboard.

Country.	1937-38	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
United Kingdom	25·0	22·3	17·0	23·1
Canada	1·8	1·9	15·0	21·4
U. S. A.	2·9	6·9	44·7	45·6
Japan	4·7	6·9	6·9	2·5
Other countries being mostly European Continental Countries.	65·6	62·0	16·4	7·4

War conditions greatly increased the difficulties under which pulp and paper mills had to work during the year under review. While certain raw materials, such as sabai grass, bamboo, were easily obtainable in the country, there was an acute scarcity of machine clothing, replacement parts, chemicals, etc. In spite of the increased costs of production and difficulties of securing paper making materials, mills continued to work to capacity. The following table shows the profits earned by certain leading paper companies during the last fourteen years. These figures provide striking evidence of the improvement in the profit position of the paper industry since the outbreak of war. The chain index (1928-29=100) shows in the first instance that, unlike most other industries, the paper industry in India was in a fairly prosperous condition before the outbreak of war in September 1939, the profits relating

to that year being well above the average of the past few years. The chain index during the first full war-year 1940 showed a very large increase from 151·8 in 1939 to 342·0 in that year. The profits of 1941 show that the seven companies declared a profit of about Rs. 63 lakhs in 1940 were able to declare a profit of nearly Rs. 77 lakhs during 1941. The chain index thus shows an increase from 342 in 1940 to 420 in 1941.

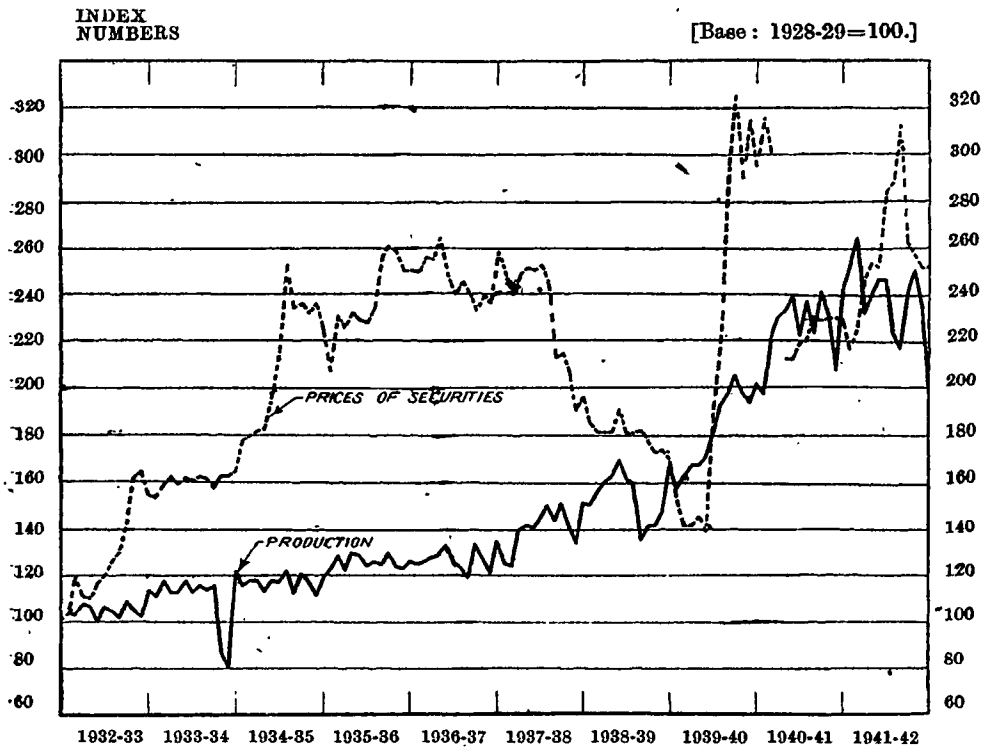
Paper Industry.

Year	No. of companies	Profits (R 000)	Profits, same companies, preceding year (R 000)	Chain Index [Base: 1928=100]
1928	3	16,09	..	100·0
1929	3	15,00	16,09	93·2
1930	3	14,69	15,00	91·3
1931	3	13,93	14,69	86·6
1932	3	14,87	13,93	92·4
1933	3	17,83	14,87	110·8
1934	3	17,40	17,83	108·1
1935	4	27,31	21,65	136·4
1936	4	31,51	27,31	157·4
1937	4	36,60	31,51	182·8
1938	4	34,45	36,60	172·1
1939	4	30,39	34,45	151·8
1940	7	63,04	27,98	342·0
1941	7	77,35	63,04	419·8

The strength of the industry as indicated by its profits position is further brought out by the following chart showing the trend of paper production and the prices of paper mills shares. It will be seen that production during the year under review was higher than in the preceding year and that the paper share values also maintained their vigorous upward trend.

CHART XIII.

Paper.



Prices in India—The following table shows the index numbers of wholesale prices in Calcutta, Bombay, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, Japan, Germany, Sweden and Switzerland :—

Index numbers of wholesale prices in India and some of the principal countries of the world.

	India		United Kingdom	United States of America	Canada	Germany	Japan	Sweden	Switzerland
	Calcutta	Bombay							
	July 1914 =100	July 1914 =100	1930 =100	1926 =100	1926 =100	1913 =100	October 1900 =100	1935 =100	July 1914 =100
Average—									
1932 . . .	91	109	65	6	67	97	161	92	96
1933 . . .	87	98	80	66	67	93	180	90	91
1934 . . .	89	95	88	75	72	98	178	96	90
1935 . . .	94	99	89	80	72	102	186	100	90
1936 . . .	91	96	94	81	75	104	198	102	96
1937 . . .	102	106	109	86	85	106	238	114	111

General.

	India		United Kingdom	United States of America	Canada	Germany	Japan	Sweden	Switzerland
	Calcutta	Bombay							
	July 1914 =100	July 1914 =100	1930 =100	1930 =100	1926 =100	1926 =100	October 1900 =100	1935 =100	July 1914 =100
1938 . . .	95	101	101	79	79	106	251	111	107
1939 . . .	108	109	103	77	75	107	278	115	111
1940 . . .	120	118	137	79	83	110	311	146	143
1941 . . .	139	137	153	87	90	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
1941—									
Jan. . . .	121	117	150	81	85	111	313	162	167
Feb. . . .	119	116	150	81	85	112	317	165	168
Mar. . . .	123	120	151	82	86	112	322	169	170
Apl. . . .	127	122	151	83	87	112	324	170	175
May . . .	130	123	151	85	89	112	326	171	181
June . . .	137	127	152	87	90	112	331	173	184
July . . .	150	140	153	89	91	112	329	173	188
Aug. . . .	151	144	153	90	92	113	330	174	189
Sep. . . .	149	145	154	92	93	113	330	175	191
Oct. . . .	151	152	155	92	94	..	337	176	193
Nov. . . .	157	162	155	93	94	..	340	178	198
Dec. . . .	154	180	156	94	94	..	347	179	199
1942—									
Jan. . . .	155	184	156	96	94	..	..	181	202
Feb. . . .	153	194	159	97	95	..	..	183	205
Mar. . . .	153	197	159	98	95	..	..	184	170

(a) Not available.

It was mentioned in the last year's Review that wholesale prices in Calcutta had shot up in March 1941. This sharp rise was maintained upto August 1941 when the index number (July 1914=100) stood at 151 or 14 points higher than 137 in December 1939, which was a record high level of preceding decade. There was however slight recession in the following month but the index shot up to 157 in November. With the entry of Japan into the war early in December the index showed an easier tendency and fluctuated narrowly between 153 and 155 from December to March. The average level of wholesale prices at Calcutta during the year under review was 24 per cent. higher than in the previous year, the index standing at 147 as compared with 119 during 1940-41. It is significant to note that taking the year as a whole all the constituent groups except vegetable oils registered varying increases over the previous year.

The following table shows the percentage increases in the prices of these groups :—

(Calcutta July 1914=100.)

Serial No.	Groups.	Average percentage increase during 1941-42 as compared with 1940-41.
1	Cotton manufactures	54
2	Tea	38
3	Jute manufactures	38
4	Other food articles	31
5	Jute, raw	29
6	Metals	25
7	Cereals	18
8	Other manufactured and raw materials	18
9	Pulses	16
10	Hides and Skins	16
11	Teakwood	6
12	Oilseeds	2
13	Sugar	2
14	Cotton, raw	1
15	Other textiles (wool and silk)	1

A series of index numbers of wholesale prices in India has been compiled in the Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India and is based on prices prevailing during the week ending the 19th August 1939. This week was supposed to be the last week before the outbreak of war when prices had not yet been unduly affected by signs of the coming war. The following table gives the average annual index numbers of the constituent groups for the year 1940-41 and 1941-42 together with the percentage increases under these groups during the latter year as compared with the former :—

Groups.	Average index. (Base: 19th Aug. 1939=100.)		Percent increase during 1941-42 over 1940-41.
	1940-41.	1941-42.	
I. Food and Tobacco	107·4	121·5	13
II. Other Agricultural Commodities	111·8	129·2	16
III. Raw Materials	121·4	139·4	15
IV. Manufactured Articles	119·4	153·9	29
V. All Commodities : Average (Groups I to IV)	114·8	136·4	19
VI. Primary Commodities : (Groups I to III)	113·3	131·9	16

It will be seen from this table that though agricultural prices in India rose during the year under reveiw the extent of the rise was far less than that of the prices of manufactured articles. This can be explained mainly by the fall in the volume of India's foreign trade due to lack of freight space and the extension of hostilities in the Pacific and the Mediterranean. As India, which

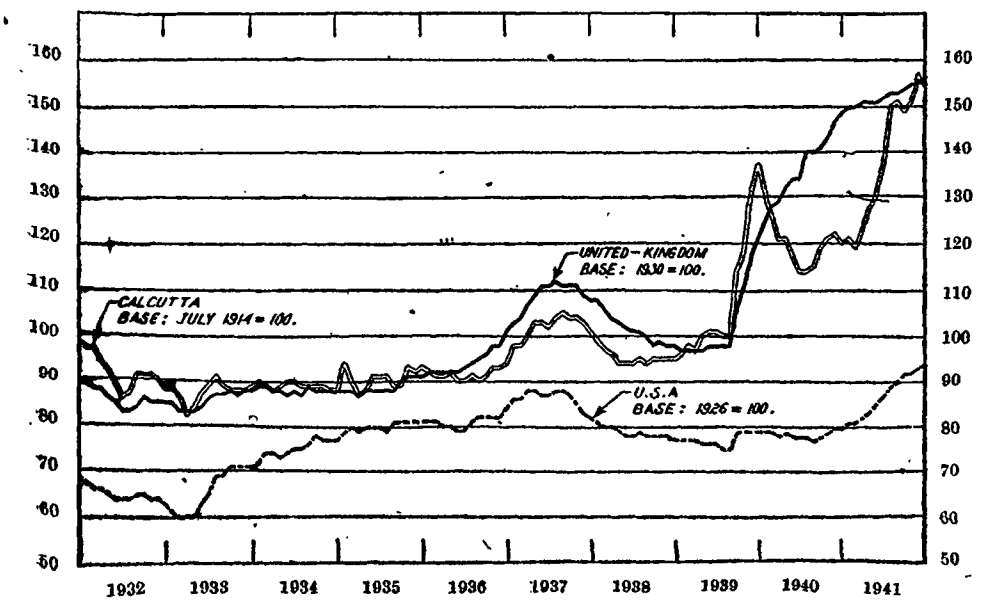
is mainly an agricultural country, lost very important export markets for her agricultural products, there were large surpluses of these commodities in the country which prevented a greater rise in their prices. The supplies of manufactured articles on the other hand, which used to come from outside were very much reduced and their prices rose very sharply.

Three price Control Conferences were held during and shortly after the period under review. The first of these, the Third Prices Control Conference held on the 16th October 1941, recommended increased production of manufactured goods particularly textiles. The Fourth Price Control Conference convened on the 6th February 1942 deprecated provincial bans on exports and hoarding of stocks of foodstuffs and emphasised the need for refraining from consumption and for savings to counteract inflation. The Fifth and the most comprehensive of the Price Control Conferences which met on the 7th April 1942 recognised more than ever the urgency of price control on an all-India basis, as already envisaged in the case of wheat and sugar and decided to license wholesale and retail dealers in foodstuffs and to set up five Regional Committees in the country to co-ordinate supplies and regulate prices. Other questions discussed at the Conference related to the inadequacy of transport facilities, the advisability of producing food crops in place of cotton and the production of standard cloth. Among other control measures adopted during the year by the Central or Provincial Governments may be mentioned the rationing of petrol and the imposition or extension of price restrictions in respect of newsprint, iron and steel, rubber, non-ferrous metals, matches, medicines, kerosene and paper.

The following chart shows the comparative movements of wholesale prices in India, the United Kingdom and the United States of America :—

CHART. XIV.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.



General.

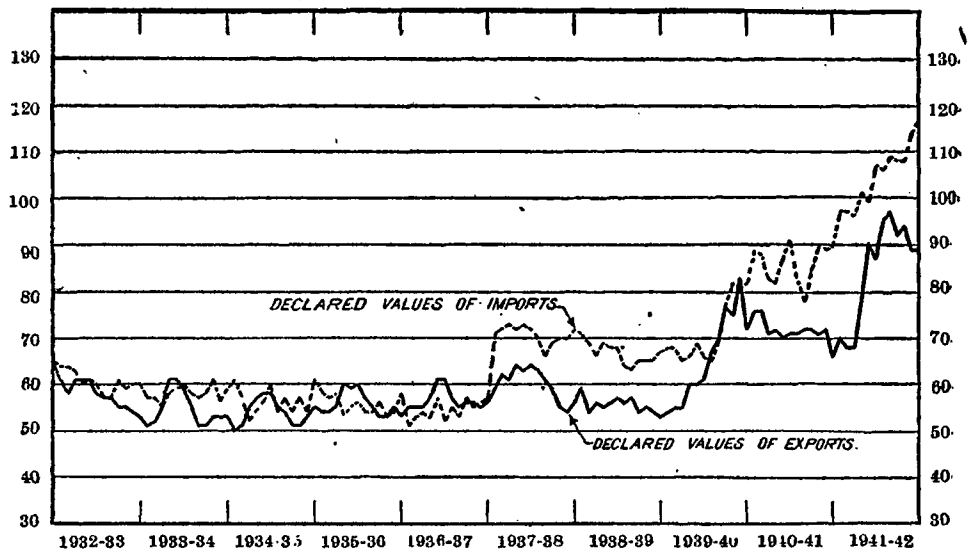
As has already been discussed above, wholesale prices in India followed a steady upward trend till May 1941 and from June onwards they began to climb up very steeply until September when there was a temporary recession. There was again a further sharp increase during October and November but it was soon followed by a slight decline in December. Wholesale prices in the United Kingdom and the United States of America followed a steadily rising course and at no time during 1941 did prices recede. Since June 1941 the spread between Indian and United Kingdom prices narrowed down considerably. The average index of wholesale prices in the United Kingdom (base : 1930=100) during 1941 registered an increase of 12 per cent. over the previous year's average and stood at 153. In the United States of America the average Index (base : 1926=100) registered an increase of 10 per cent. over the previous year's figure and stood at 87. It will thus be seen that prices in India during 1941 particularly after May rose much more sharply than those in either United Kingdom or the United States of America though the upward trend in the case of the latter two was absolutely uninterrupted.

As has already been stated India's exports consist mostly of agricultural products while her imports are mostly manufactured articles. The following chart which illustrates the movements of declared values of exports and imports can roughly be taken to represent the course of agricultural and industrial prices respectively.

CHART XV.

Index Numbers of Declared Values of Exports and Imports.

[Base : 1927-28=100.]



N.B.—Figures from 1937-38 Refer to British India Excluding Burma.

The index number of exports values (base : 1927-28=100) which stood at 66 in March 1941 improved to 70 in April. Adverse war developments in the Balkans brought it down to 68 in May and June because it was realised that with the German occupation of these countries India had lost more of her

export markets. As the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Germany on the 22nd June 1941 raised the hope that supplies of raw materials from India to Russia would be required on a growing scale, the index spurted to 79 in July and 90 in August. In September, however, there was a slight fall in the index to 87. Encouraging war news from Russia during October and November pushed up the index to 95 and 97 respectively. In December 1941 the entry of Japan in the war caused considerable nervousness in the Indian markets, particularly in the raw cotton section. The index therefore dropped to 92 in that month. In January 1942 it improved slightly to 94 as the market settled down and adapted itself to changed conditions. The rapid advance made by Japan in the Far East coupled with a virtual blockade of the Pacific Sea routes during February and March had a very depressing influence on export values and the index dropped to 89 during these two months. At this level the index was still 35 per cent. higher than in March 1941. Taking the year 1941-42 as a whole the average index was 18 per cent. higher than the corresponding figure of the previous year and 42 per cent. above the August 1939 level. The rise in import values was relatively greater. The Index of import values was 97 in April and May 1941 as compared with 90 in March 1941 and 89 in April 1940. In June it fell to 96 but rose sharply to 101 in July. There was however a slight recession in August when the Index declined to 99. Thereafter it rose almost steadily during the rest of the year under review and the rise was accentuated in February and March 1942 when the index stood at 114 and 117 respectively. At this level the index was 30 per cent. higher than in March 1941 and 70 per cent. higher than in August 1939. The average index for the whole year worked out to 105 showing a rise of 22 per cent. over the corresponding average of 1940-41.

It may be interesting to compare the movement of wholesale prices in India with that of the cost of living indices. The following table gives the relevant statistics and it is significant to note that the bases of the all-India series of prices and the Cawnpore cost of living indices are more or less the same.

Months.	Wholesale Prices.		Cost of Living Index.	
	India. (Base : week ending 19th August 1939=100.)	Calcutta. (Base : July 1914=100.)	Bombay. (Base : year ending June 1934=100.)	Cawnpore. (Base : Aug. 1939=100.)
August 1939	100	100	105	100
1940—				
April	127	121	110	110
May	124	117	111	109
June	114	114	111	108
July	111	114	113	109
August	110	115	114	112
September	110	119	112	113
October	112	121	113	112
November	114	122	113	112
December	115	120	115	111

Months.	Wholesale Prices.		Cost of Living Index.	
	India. (Base : week ending 19th August 1939=100.)	Calcutta. (Base : July 1914=100.)	Bombay. (Base : year ending June 1934=100.)	Cawnpore. (Base : Aug. 1939=100.)
1941—				
January	115	121	117	111
February	112	119	119	108
March	115	123	119	106
April	118	127	121	107
May	119	130	122	108
June	126	137	122	114
July	136	150	126	126
August	141	151	131	130
September	144	149	129	133
October	143	151	125	134
November	145	157	126	143
December	143	154	129	151
1942—				
January	144	155	137	141
February	145	153	135	144
March	144	153	137	150

It will be seen from this statement that the cost of living index numbers have increased by 30 per cent. at Bombay and 50 per cent. at Cawnpore.

Financial Conditions.—A fact of profound significance in the financial history of the present war has been the consistent easiness of monetary conditions not only in India but also in the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. Such easiness was all the more remarkable in view of the rapidly growing public expenditure, increased industrial and commercial activity and the expanding governmental demands on the resources of the money market. The average rate on three months' British Government Treasury Bills remained stable during 1941-42 between 1·00 and 1·01 per cent. and the rate on three months, commercial paper (bank bills) at 1·03 per cent. In the United States, the rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was stationary at 1 per cent., while the average of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks rates was also unchanged at 1·21 per cent. The Treasury Bill rate fluctuated narrowly between 0·03 and 0·05 per cent.

The downward trend of money rates in India noticed towards the close of the previous year became more pronounced during the year under review. The demand for funds during the first eight months was appreciably smaller than in the corresponding period of the previous year, and the level of money rates was lower than in 1940-41. The outbreak of war with Japan led to large purchases of bullion for purposes of speculation and hoarding, and a certain amount of withdrawals from banks. As a result, money rates during the last four months were somewhat higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The three months' fixed deposit rate advanced at the beginning of the year from ¾ per cent. to 1 per cent. as a result of the seasonal trade demand for funds. With the approach of the slack season, it receded

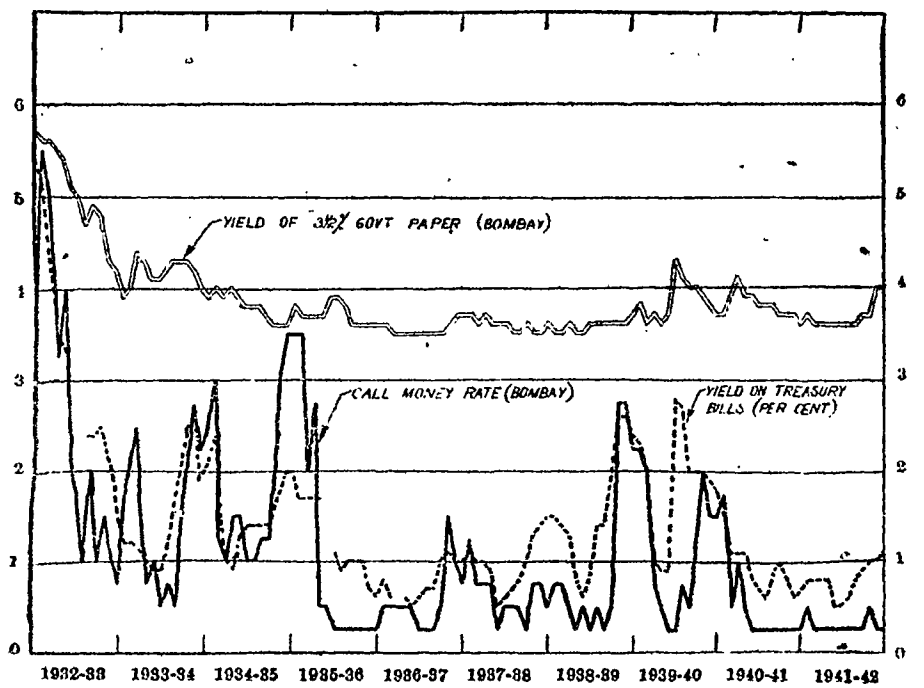
to ¾ per cent. after the middle of June and again to ½ per cent. in the second week of August owing to heavy maturities of treasury bills. After minor fluctuations, it advanced to 1·1¼ per cent. in the second week of December and was maintained at that level up to the close of the year as banks were willing to accept deposits in order to strengthen their position against possible withdrawals.

The total sales to the public of treasury bills including intermediates amounted to R118·60 crores in 1941-42 as compared with R101·33 crores in the previous year. The weekly offer which had been kept at R1 crore since 26th November 1940 was raised on the 20th May 1941 to R2 crores where it remained practically unaltered throughout the year. The average yield on treasury bills remained appreciably lower during the year under review as compared with the preceding year. Whereas the average annual yield was about 0·89 per cent. in 1940-41, it was only 0·72 per cent. in 1941-42. The yield in August 1941 was only 0·53 per cent. per annum, being the lowest in the past four years.

The year under review witnessed a further large expansion in note circulation. The total notes issued stood at R421·06 crores at the end of 1941-42 as compared with R269·25 crores at the end of the previous year, while the average circulation for the year was R308·46 crores against R241·62 crores during 1940-41. The active note circulation rose by 59 per cent. from R257·66 crores at the end of 1940-41 to R410·06 crores at the close of the year under review.

The following chart illustrates the course of money rates during the year.

CHART XVI.



General.

Banking.—The annual average position of the scheduled banks in India during 1940-41 and 1941-42 is given in the following table :—

Scheduled Banks' Consolidated Position.

(excluding Burma)

(Average of Friday Figures).

(Lakhs of R)

	1940-41	1941-42	Difference between 1941-42 and 1940-41.
1. Demand Liabilities in India	1,55,75	2,02,00	+46,25
2. Time Liabilities in India	1,01,20	1,04,00	+2,80
3. Cash in India	7,96	9,28	+1,32
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	36,40(*a*)	36,22	—18(*b*)
5. Advances in India	1,17,83	1,16,03	—1,80
6. Bills Discounted in India	3,71	4,85	+1,14

(*a*) Includes the share of Burma.

(*b*) The difference is not strictly comparable.

The extreme easiness of monetary conditions referred to above is further illustrated by the figures given in the above table. Both the demand and time liabilities of the scheduled banks showed a more or less continuous rise during the year under review. The annual average of demand liabilities in India during 1940-41 was about R1·56 crores and the figure for 1941-42 rose to R2·02 crores. The average of time liabilities during the same period rose from R1·01 crores to R1·04 crores. The average monthly demand liabilities in India rose from R1·73 crores in April 1941 to about R2·21 crores in November, and time liabilities from R1·01 crores to about R1·08 crores. After a small drop in December 1941, demand liabilities increased to about R2·22 crores in March 1942, while the time liabilities fell to R1·00 crores during the same month. The average cash and balances of scheduled banks with the Reserve Bank rose during the year from R44·36 crores, to R45·50 crores, but the percentage to total demand and time liabilities declined from 17·26 in 1941 to 14·87 in 1941-42 owing to proportionately greater increase in total liabilities. For the same reason, the excess of their balances with the Reserve Bank over the statutory minimum declined from R26·10 crores to R24·05 crores. The annual average of advances in India declined from R117·83 crores in 1940-41 to R116·03 crores in 1941-42. Bills discounted were, however, higher by R1·14 crores at R4·85 crores as compared with R3·71 crores in the previous year.

Owing to the prevailing money conditions, there was practically no demand for accommodation from the Reserve Bank until the outbreak of war in the Far East. During the latter part of the year under review, certain

scheduled banks approached the Reserve Bank for accommodation partly to meet sudden withdrawals of deposits and partly to strengthen their cash position, and suitable credit limits were fixed in each case. The total amount of loans granted to scheduled banks and provincial co-operative banks during the year under review amounted to a little less than Rl crore.

Owing to the extension of war to Burma in Decembar 1941, scheduled banks with branches in Burma found it increasingly difficult to submit the returns prescribed by Section 42 of the Reserve Bank Act in respect of their business in that country. The Government of India, therefore, issued an Ordinance on the 9th Februâry 1942 amending temporarily Section 42, sub-sections (1) and (2), and Section.43 of the Act, so as to omit all references to Burma. The effect of the Ordinance was that the returns of the scheduled banks since the 9th February 1942 referred to their position in India only.

Exchange.—The following table gives the average rate of exchange from Calcutta on London for Telegraphic transfers (selling rate) for each month since 1930-31 :—

	1930-31		1931-32		1932-33		1933-34		1934-35		1935-36		1936-37		1937-38		1938-39		1939-40		1940-41		1941-42	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
April	1	5 15/16	1	5 11/16	1	5 31/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32
May	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32
June	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32	1	6 1/32	1	6	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32
July	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32
August	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32
September.	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32	1	6 1/32	1	6	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32
October	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32	1	6 1/32	1	6	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32
November.	1	5 31/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	5 31/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32
December.	1	5 31/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32
January	1	5 31/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32
February	1	5 31/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32
March	1	5 31/32	1	6 1/32	1	6	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	6 1/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32	1	5 31/32
Average rate during the year.	1	5·78	1	5·91	1	6·06	1	6·02	1	6·05	1	6·09	1	6·10	1	6·09	1	5·90	1	5·93	1	5·97	1	5·95

It will be gathered from the negligible fluctuations in the above figures, that the sterling exchange market was featureless throughout the year, except that the sellers' quotation for ready T. Ts. for merchant business which had stood at 1*s.* 5-15/16*d.* since April 1941 rose to 1*s.* 5-31/32*d.* in October and thus recovered its old level in anticipation of a sustained improvement in the supply of sterling bills in the following export season. As a result the exchange banks' buying and selling rates for T. Ts. on New York were reduced by eight annas to R329½ and R332¼ respectively. Thereafter the rate remained unaltered at 1*s.* 5-31/32*d.* till the end of the year.

The purchase of sterling by the Reserve Bank of India remained on the increase throughout the year and with an increasingly favourable balance of trade, the Bank was able to purchase £73,319,000 at an average rate of

1s.6d. as compared with £57,083,000 at the same average rate during 1940-41, thus surpassing the purchases amounting to £72,596,000 in 1939-40. Up to July 1941, the purchases by the Bank exceeded £3 million a month. There was a fall during the next two months, but there after the monthly acquisitions rose progressively till December when they amounted to £16·4 million. During the last quarter of the year the amounts purchased averaged to £7·8 million a month. The total amount of sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank from the 1st of September 1939 to the end of the year under review amounted to £195,123,000.

The Budget for 1941-42 estimated a net refund by the Secretary of State of £26 million during the year. Owing to a continuous increase in the volume of recoverable war expenditure and purchases on behalf of the British and Allied Governments, however, payments in sterling by His Majesty's Government amounted to £150·75 million. As against this the requirements of the Secretary of State and the High Commissioner for India and Burma stood at £24·96 million compared with £22·86 million in 1940-41. The net refunds for the year amounted to £53 million after providing for the repayment of the 2½ per cent. and 3 per cent. undated sterling loans. Net refunds for 1942-43 are estimated at £164 million after allowing for the repayment of the remaining undated sterling loans and the payment of £13 million for the purchase of the Bengal and North Western and Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railways. In the table below are given the sources of the supply of sterling and its disposal from the beginning of the war to the end of the year under review:

	Rs. Crores
1. Sterling assets held by the Reserve Bank—August 1939	64
2. Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank—	
September 1939—March 1940	86
April 1940—March 1941	76
April 1941—March 1942	98
3. Sterling payments by His Majesty's Government	258
	582
1. Sterling amounts utilized for repatriation schemes (up to the end of march 1942)	218
2. Other sterling commitments	80
3. Sterling holdings of the Reserve Bank at the end of March 1942	284
	582

The developments in exchange control, import and export control and the changes necessitated by the outbreak of war in the Far East have been fully discussed in the Annual Report of the Reserve Bank of India on currency and finance 1941-42 and a summary of these will suffice for the purposes of this publication. The Exchange Control Department of the Reserve Bank continued to exercise control over foreign exchange transactions in India and Burma through the medium of authorised dealers during the year under review. Certain minor changes were made in the scope of the sterling area by the inclusion of Iceland, the Faroe Island and

Hong Kong as sterling bloc countries. In pursuance of their policy of entering into special payment agreements with foreign countries with a view to limiting transactions in free sterling special payment agreements were entered into by the Bank of England in May 1941 with practically all the South American Republics.

The main developments in the system of exchange control during the year under review were largely the result of the growing tension in the Far Eastern situation and the territorial changes following the outbreak of hostilities with Japan. A Notification was issued by the Government of India on the 28th July 1941 prohibiting operations on Japanese assets in India except with the permission of the Reserve Bank. In terms of this Notification a general Order was issued by the Reserve Bank to banks freezing the balances of all Japanese companies and firms in India. Permission was however given for payments to be made under confirmed credits opened on or before the above date and for the payment of bills or cheques presented by residents in India who became holders for value on or before that date. Following the issue of the Japanese freezing Order, a Notification was issued by the Government of India on the 30th July 1941 prohibiting operations on Chinese accounts in India except with the permission of the Reserve Bank. Whereas the object of the Japanese freezing Order was to close down Japanese trade and to retain Japanese assets in India as a set-off against Indian assets. In Japan, the object of the Chinese freezing Order was to assist China to conserve her foreign currency resources. On the outbreak of hostilities with Japan in December 1941 the Japanese assets in India were vested in the custodian of Enemy Property and Thailand was also declared an enemy country.

Repatriation of Sterling Debt.—A beginning with the repatriation of India's sterling debt was made before 1937-38 through purchases in the open market. This operation was temporarily suspended in 1938-39, but was resumed in the following year when it was supplemented by acquisitions under the licence scheme of the 22nd February 1940. As the war progressed, India's large acquisitions of sterling enabled the authorities to replace the licence scheme by two comprehensive schemes of compulsory repatriation. The first related to India's terminable sterling debt and was announced on the 8th February 1941, and has been discussed fully in the last issue of this publication. The second scheme which was announced on the 24th December 1941 covered the non-terminable part of the debt. It was notified that the Government had taken action to acquire as far as possible the whole of their remaining sterling debt (other than railway debentures, stock and annuities) consisting of the 2½ per cent. Stock 1926, the 3 per cent. Stock 1948 or after and the 3½ per cent. Stock 1931 of the aggregate nominal value of about £158 million, made up of £11 million, £70 million and £77 million of the respective Stocks. A year's notice was given by the Secretary of State to holders of the 3½ per cent. Sterling Stock which will be repaid on January 5, 1943. As regards the other two, Vesting Orders were issued and securities in question were to be delivered by February 9, 1942 and payments commenced on the 2nd March 1942.

General.

In the table below are given particulars of the stocks acquired since 1937-38 under the various schemes. their purchase price and the rupee counterparts created :—

Year.	Manner of Repatriation.	Face Value.	Purchase Value.		Amount of Rupee-Counter-parts created.
		(£ Million)	(£ Million)	(R Crs.)	(R Crs.)
1937-38	Open market purchase . .	0·84	0·75	1·00	1·12
1939-40	,, .. ,,	17·09	16·54	22·05	22·79
1940-41	1. ,, ,, ,,	9·22	8·52	11·36	12·10
	2. Licence Scheme of 22nd February, 1940 . . .	2·02	2.02	2·69	2·69
	3. First compulsory Scheme 8th February, 1941 . .	60·05	64·70	86·27	80·07
1941-42	1. Open Market purchases . .	12·11	12·36	16·48	16·14
	2. First compulsory Scheme of 8th February, 1941 .	13·08	14·14	18·85	17·44
	3. Second compulsory Scheme of 24th December, 1941 .	73·85	65·78	87·71	..
	TOTAL ..	188·26	184·81	246·41	152·35

Out of a total sterling debt of £276 million or R368 crores outstanding at the end of 1936-37, £188·26 million had been retired up to the end of March 1942. Of this amount, £39·26 million was purchased in the open market and £2·02 million under the licence scheme. The bulk of the open market purchases in 1939-40 and 1940-41 was made between March and October 1940 when prices were near the minima fixed by the London Stock Exchange, and those in 1941-42 after the announcement of the second scheme. The total nominal value of stocks repatriated amounted to £73·13 million under the first compulsory scheme and £73·85 million under the second scheme.

The operations connected with the financing of the first scheme of compulsory repatriation of terminable sterling debt were completed during the year under review. These operations covered two stages. The first comprised the acquisition of the necessary amount of sterling which was readily available with the Reserve Bank. The second and more complex part of the transaction was to obtain the necessary rupee finance to pay for the sterling. The rupee finance in respect of the terminable loans held by Indian investors presented no difficulty, as it was possible to make direct payment to them almost entirely in the form of rupee counterparts. As regards the balance it was obviously impossible to borrow the entire amount immediately from the market, and it was initially taken over by the Reserve Bank in the form of counterparts or met out of Government's balances or financed by *ad hoc* treasury bills or ways and means advances from the Bank.

The *ad hoc* treasury bills taken up by the Bank were gradually cancelled against the transfer of sterling from the Banking Department to the Issue Department, with the result that the Bank held only R2·71 crores of these bills at the time of the announcement of the second scheme of repatriation. In the meanwhile, the counterparts held on Government's

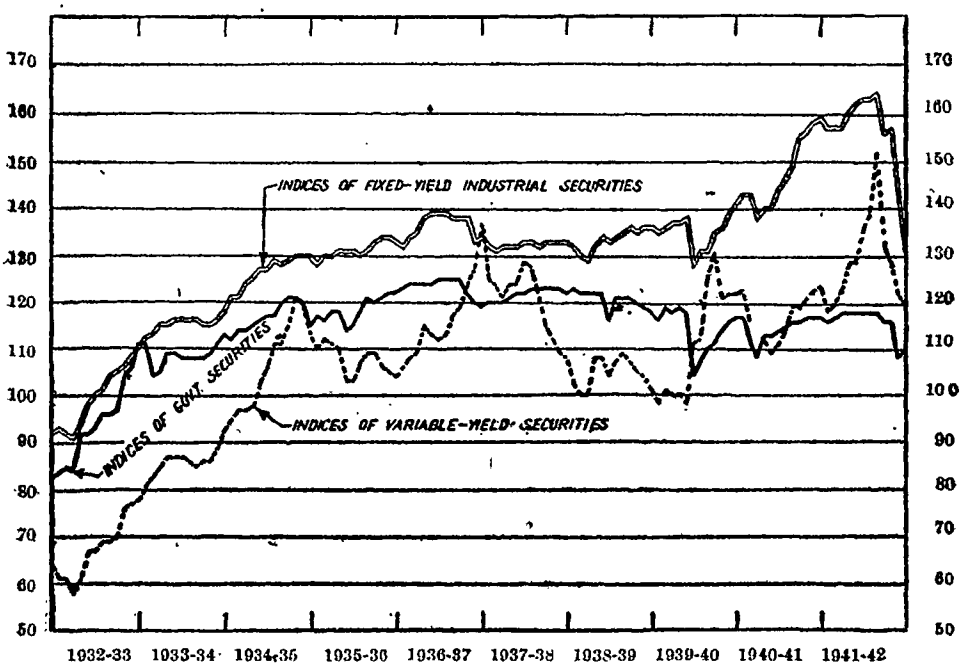
account were sold as the market was able to absorb them. Of the counterparts held by the Government and the Bank in its investment account, R47·73 crores were cancelled in pursuance of Government's policy to cancel stock which in their opinion was in excess of the absorptive capacity of the market over the next few years and which was not required for ensuring the marketability of the counterparts with the public.

Security Markets.—The following graph shows the movements of the price indices of Government Securities, fixed-yield securities and variable-yield securities :-

CHART XVII.

Index numbers of Indian Securities.

[Base : 1927-28=100.]



Government Securities.—Continuance of cheap money and the confidence shown by investors in the future of gilt-edged prices continued to be the two factors which mainly accounted for the steady tone of gilt-edged values during the year under review. The market, however, continued to be dominated by the war and there was a sharp set-back in all securities during the latter half of April with the extension of hostilities to the Balkans. 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper declined to R94 on the 29th April as compared with R95-9-0 at the end of March 1941. Prices soon recovered and 3½ per cent. Paper touched R96-1-0, the highest price for the year, on the 30th June. From July onwards an important feature of the market was the increased attention which the rupee counterparts of some of the repatriated sterling loans received owing largely to a paucity of offerings of most of the original rupee issues of the Government of India. There was a fair demand for

Provincial loans also from investors seeking medium-dated investments. The market therefore remained steady till the 8th of December when on the outbreak of hostilities with Japan a precipitous decline in values ensued. 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper slumped from R96 to R92 on the 15th. A temporary recovery followed assisted by Government's announcement of the action taken by them to repatriate their remaining sterling debt, and Rupee Paper improved to R95-8-0 on the 22nd of January 1942. With a view to preventing an unreasonable marking down of values, the Government of India, by an Order issued under the Defence of India Rules on the 2nd March, fixed minimum prices for Central Government securities with effect from the following day. The fixation of minimum prices had a steadying effect and the market closed for the year with prices at, or slightly above, the minima fixed by Government, and with the 3½ per cent. Paper at R88-1-0. On the 14th March the Government of India also fixed minimum prices for provincial government securities and the prices of provincial loans generally maintained a steady level thereafter.

The loan programme of the Central Government during 1941-42 carried forward the Indian Defence Savings Movement first announced in June 1940. It included 3 per cent. Defence Loan 1949-52 issued on the 1st February 1941, Ten Year Defence Savings Certificates, Three Year Interest-free Bonds and the Indian Post Office Defence Savings Banks. The budget proposals for 1942-43 also included provisions for encouragement of savings as an alternative to higher taxation. The total subscriptions to these loans during the year 1941-42 amounted to R58,85 lakhs, the total since the beginning of war and the end of the financial year 1941-42 being R112.20 lakhs.

No Provincial Government floated or repaid any Loan during the year.

Fixed—Yield Industrial Securities.—The favourable industrial conditions which prevailed throughout the year under review have been described in the foregoing sections, where profits figures of the various industries have also been given. The index number of the prices of fixed yield securities (1927-28 = 100) which stood at 141 at the end of 1939-40—a record level then—improved further to 143 in April-May 1940. The index number in March 1941 was 159 and it rose steadily to 164 in November which was the highest level ever attained since 1927-28, that is, since the compilation of this index. After the outbreak of hostilities with Japan, there was a sharp recession in values brought about by the panic caused by the invasion of Burma and the index number receded to 111 in April 1942, this being the lowest level ever touched since the outbreak of war.

Variable—Yield Securities.—The trend of these securities has been fully discussed when dealing with industrial conditions in the earlier sections of this publication.

Public Finance.—The finances of the Central Government during the year were dominated by the heavy additional outlay on defence as well as the increased expenditure on civil services incidental to the war, which involved higher direct and indirect taxation and left a larger deficit to be covered from borrowings. The budget included certain measures to encourage savings and secure postponement of civilian expenditure to check the possible inflationary consequences of the increasing volume of monetary purchasing power in the

hands of the public. The provincial budgets also reflected the influence of war demands in bigger deficits and smaller surpluses. The following table compares the 1942-43 budget estimates of revenue and expenditure with the revised and budget estimates for 1941-42 and the accounts of 1940-41 :—

(In Crores of Rupees.)

Particulars.	1940-41 Accounts.	1941-42.		1942-43 Budget Estimates.
		Budget Estimates.	Revised Estimates.	
Revenue	107·65	113·00	129·62	152·00
(a) Tax Revenue	75·50	89·94	92·40	112·32
Expenditure	114·18	126·85	146·89	187·07
(a) Civil Estimates	40·57	42·72	44·44	54·07
(b) Defence Expenditure	73·61	84·13	102·45	133·00
(1) Basic Normal Budget	36·77	36·77	36·77	36·77
(2) Rise in prices	2·57	3·55	4·24	6·52
(3) War Measures (net)	25·90	35·40	53·03	81·30
(4) Non-effective charges (net)	8·38	8·41	8·41	8·41
Deficit on Revenue Account	6·53	13·85	17·27	35·07

The budget estimates for 1942-43 placed the total expenditure at R187·07 crores and the total receipts at R140·00 crores, the prospective deficit of R47·07 crores being intended to be met by additional direct and indirect taxation to the extent of R12 crores and by borrowing of R35·07 crores.

The progressive expansion of the country's defence services is reflected in the mounting outlay under 'War Measures' in the above table, estimated at R81·30 crores for 1942-43 as against R25·90 crores in 1940-41. The rise of R9·63 crores in the Civil Estimates for 1942-43 is also for the most part directly related to essential measures connected with the war, and includes R4 crores on account of civil defence and R2 crores for Technical Training Schemes.

The variations in the important heads of revenue are indicated below :—

(In Crores of Rupees.)

Heads of Revenue.	1940-41 Accounts.	1941-42.		1942-43 Budget.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1942-43 over revised estimates for 1941-42.
		Budget.	Revised.		
Customs	37·30	35·11	36·00	35·35	—0·65
Corporation Tax	4·14	12·62	11·30	21·99	+10·69
Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax	21·79	27·46	32·13	42·00	+9·87
Railways' Contribution	12·16	10·18	19·12	20·13	+1·01
Posts and Telegraphs	1·25	1·40	3·19	4·23	+1·04
Currency and Mint	1·94	2·21	3·42	3·26	—0·16
Profits of the Reserve Bank	0·19	1·36	2·47	2·47	..

General.

Apart from the increase in the Railways' contribution to general revenues, the upward trend is particularly noticeable in the receipts from taxes on income and the Corporation Tax which have been placed at R64 crores for 1942-43 as against R43½ crores in 1941-42 and R26 crores in 1940-41. This increase is accounted for by the higher estimate of collections of Excess Profits Tax which are placed at R20 crores as compared with R8 crores in 1941-42, and by the higher rates of income tax and corporation tax. The proposals for additional direct taxation, as modified by the Finance Act of March 1942 which are expected to yield an extra revenue of R5·30 crores, include (*a*) a tax on incomes from R1,500 to R2,000 at the rate of 6 pies in the rupee on the excess over the first R750; (*b*) a central surcharge on incomes exceeding R2,000, less progressive in incidence than the old flat percentage surcharge, but raising the rate on the whole from 33⅓ per cent. to a minimum of 50 per cent.; and (*c*) an increase in the Corporation Tax to 1½ annas in the rupee. The indirect taxation proposals, estimated to result in an additional revenue of R6,70 lakhs, comprise enhanced postal, telegraph and telephone rates, an overall surcharge of 20 per cent. on the import tariff except on raw cotton, salt and petrol, an increase of 3 annas per gallon in the excise and import duty on motor spirit and an increase in the excise duty on kerosene and silver equivalent to the higher Customs duties.

Railway Budget.—The following table gives the budget estimates of State-owned Railways for 1942-43 together with the financial results of the previous two years :—

(In Crores of Rupees.)

	Accounts 1940-41.	Budget 1941-42.	Revised Estimates 1941-42.	Budget Estimates 1942-43.
I. *Receipts and Expenditure*—				
Gross traffic receipts	111·94	108·25	127·00	125·50
Total working expenses (including depreciation).	65·65	68·60	73·13	70·76
A. Net Traffic receipts	46·29	39·65	53·87	54·74
B. Net Miscellaneous receipts	0·85	0·78	0·94	1·56
Net Revenues (A+B)	47·14	40·43	54·81	56·30
Interest charges	28·68	28·60	28·61	28·35
Surplus	18·46	11·83	26·20	27·95
Contribution to General Revenues	12·16	10·18*	19·12	20·13
Contribution to Railway Reserve Fund.	6·30	1·65	..	..
Total Expenditure charged to Capital.	2·31	8·75	3·88	23·50
Total Expenditure charged to Depreciation Fund.	7·19	6·80	5·12	7·00
II. Capital at charge at the end of the year.	760·93	764·79	757·96	781·46
III. Depreciation Reserve Fund	31·15	35·30	36·60	51·24
Net Accretions during the year	5·45	5·88	7·56	5·68
IV. Closing Balance	36·60	41·01	51·24†	64·74‡

*Including Rs. 1·82 crores as advance payment against the contribution for 1942-43.
†Including a temporary loan of Rs. 7·08 crores.
‡Including a temporary loan of Rs. 7·82 crores.

General.

After a lapse of six years, Railways started contributing to general revenues in 1937-38 and there has been a continuous and rapid improvement in Railway revenues during the war, owing to a steady increase in the volume of traffic as well as the increase in freights and fares brought into effect from the 1st March 1940, making possible much larger contributions to general revenues. These rose from R4·33 crores in 1939-40 to R12·16 crores in 1940-41, R19·12 crores in 1941-42 (revised), and will be 20·13 crores in 1942-43. This payment will provide an excess of R1·31 crores after wiping out the arrears of the 1 per cent. contribution due from the Railways, which stood at R35·71 crores at the end of 1939-40.

It was proposed to bring into force from the 1st May certain increases in passenger fares on the East Indian and North Western Railways, so as to bring them to approximate equality with those in force on other major railways, and in the charges on parcels and excess luggage. The acquisition of the Bengal and North Western, the Rohilkhund and Kumaon, the Tapti Valley and the Mirpurkhas Khadro Railways at a cost of R20 crores has been decided on; as a result the entire railway system of Northern India with unimportant exceptions will be both State-owned and State-managed, and the combined mileage of railways under State management will be increased from 17,000 to 24,000 miles. With a view to meeting the exigencies of the war and co-ordinating various forms of transport, the organisation of a Central Transport Board and of another central body under the Department of Communications was announced about the end of the year under review.

Provincial Budgets.—The combined results for all provinces are summarised below :—

(In Lakhs of Rupees.)

—	Accounts 1940-41.	Budget Estimates 1941-42.	Revised Estimates 1941-42.	Budget Estimates 1942-43.
Revenue	97,48	95,30	1,05,65	1,04,15
Expenditure	95,18	96,17	1,05,23	1,04,67
Total Surpluses	+3,21	+59	+1,70	+78
Total Deficits	—91	—1,46	—1,28	—1,30
Total net Surpluses (+) or Deficits (—)	+2,30	—87	+42	—52

The accounts for 1940-41 disclosed a surplus of R2·30 lakhs against a deficit in the revised estimates of R25 lakhs owing to higher surpluses in Madras, Bombay, and the Punjab, the conversion of Assam's deficit into a surplus, and a smaller deficit in Bengal. The improvement in provincial finances reflected the stimulating effects of the war on receipts under the provincial share of income tax, land revenue, excise and forests. The revised estimates for 1941-42 also showed a net surplus of R42 lakhs against a budgeted deficit of R87 lakhs, all the provinces excepting Sind sharing in the improvement. Compared with the actuals of 1940-41, however, the

revised estimates for 1941-42 showed a deterioration of R1·88 lakhs, owing to larger increases in expenditure than in revenue in most provinces.

Trading Conditions.—It has been mentioned in the foregoing pages that trading conditions were on the whole far more favourable during the year under review than during the preceding year and that there was a considerable improvement in the shipping position. The volume of foreign trade during the year under review showed a substantial increase, the total value of exports during the year being the highest during recent years. Taking 1940-41 as the worst war year from the point of view of foreign trade, the value of exports during 1941-42 increased to R238 crores showing thereby an increase of about R51 crores over the preceding year. This was the highest level attained since 1929-30 and the value was about R62 crores more than the average of the three pre-war years ending 1938-39. This very large increase in the value of exports was partly due to the higher level of prices prevailing in India, but in the many cases, it also represented a substantial increase in the quantities exported. The following table analyses the increase under each separate head :

Export trade of British India (excluding Burma) in respect of the principal commodities.

(In Crores of Rupees.)

Export of Merchandise.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	Increase (+) or decrease (−) in 1941-42 as compared with	
						1939-40	1938-39
1. Grain, pulse and flour.	9·49	7·74	5·09	5·02	10·42	+4·50	+5·33
2. Tea . . .	24·39	23·29	26·31	27·79	39·57	+11·78	+13·26
3. Hides and skins, raw.	5·04	3·85	4·11	3·14	4·77	+1·63	+0·66
4. Seeds (including nuts for oils).	14·19	15·09	11·90	10·05	10·50	+0·45	−1·40
5. Cotton, raw and waste.	29·77	24·07	31·04	24·46	17·54	−6·92	−13·50
6. Jute, raw . .	14·72	13·40	19·83	7·85	10·42	+2·57	−9·41
7. Jute, manufactures .	29·08	26·26	48·72	45·38	53·89	+8·51	+5·17
8. Others . . .	54·24	48·49	56·92	62·31	90·47	+28·16	+33·55
GRAND TOTAL . .	180·92	162·79	203·92	186·90	237·58	+50·68	+33·66

It will be noticed from the above figures that the most pronounced increase of R28 crores was in respect of omnibus group 'Others'. Under this group, the pride of place was taken by cotton manufactures the value of which increased by about R20 crores from R16·5 crores in 1940-41 to about R36·1 crores in 1941-42. Another significant increase in this group was in respect of woollen manufactures, the combined exports of which increased from R1·64 crores to R2·60 crores showing thereby an increase of about R1 crore. The increases in the exports of gum, resin and lac

and in metallic ores. scrap iron, etc., were equally pronounced. Whereas the gum, resin and lac group rose by about R3 crores from R2·5 crores to R5·44 crores, the metallic ores increased by R1 crore from R1·83 crores in 1940-41 to R2·92 crores in 1941-42. Grain, Pulse and Flour increased in value from R5·92 crores to R10·42 crores, the increase being largely in wheat, wheat flour and rice. The value of wheat exported rose from about R50 lakhs in 1940-11 to R2·42 crores in 1941-42. Similarly the wheat flour increased from R92 lakhs to R1·37 crores. The increase on account of these two articles was therefore R2·37 crores. It has already been mentioned that tea was in exceptionally good demand throughout the year and that there was a large increase in exports. The exports in 1940-41 amounted to about 349 million lbs. whereas in 1941-42 they amounted to 382 million lbs., that is, an increase of 9½ per cent. The value, on the other hand, increased from R28 crores to R40 crores, or, an increase of over 40 per cent. The hides and skins which were in fair demand recorded an increase of R1·63 crores from R3·14 crores in 1940-41 to R4·77 crores in 1941-42. Most of this increase was absorbed by the U.S.A. which more than ever remained dependent on India for this commodity during the year. Raw jute and jute manufactures also recorded large gains, the total increase in respect of them being about R11 crores. With the cessation of trade with Japan, raw cotton exports fell considerably, the fall being of the order of R7 crores.

The following table gives the total value of the import trade under important articles :—

(In Crores of Rupees.)

Imports of Merchandise.	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1941-42 compared with 1940-41	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1941-42 compared with 1939-40
1. Provisions and oilman's stores	2·60	2·48	2·63	2·26	2·56	+0·30	—0·07
2. Sugar	0·19	0·46	3·32	0·36	1·08	+0·72	—2·24
3. Cotton raw and waste	12·13	8·51	8·05	9·43	15·34	+5·91	+7·29
4. Chemicals, drugs and medicines	6·06	5·62	7·50	8·07	8·75	+0·68	+1·25
5. Cutlery, hardware implements and instruments (excluding electrical instruments and apparatus).	6·84	5·81	5·57	5·05	5·43	+0·38	—0·14
6. Dyes and colours	4·99	4·06	4·67	6·37	7·00	+0·63	+2·33
7. Machinery including belting for Machinery.	17·98	19·72	15·37	11·82	13·72	+1·90	—1·65
8. Paper pasteboards, stationery	4·96	3·90	4·11	4·51	4·06	—0·45	—0·05
9. Cotton yarn and manufactures	15·55	14·15	14·05	11·35	6·79	—4·56	—7·26
10. Other yarns and textile fabrics	11·74	7·08	8·75	9·85	7·64	—2·21	—1·11
GRAND TOTAL	176·79	152·37	165·29	156·97	173·30	+16·33	+8·01

The most important feature of the above figures lies in the fact that the value of import trade has not increased to the same extent as that of export trade. The increase in the former is R16·33 crores whereas in the latter case it is 50·68 crores. Moreover, in most of the cases in which an increase in value has been recorded, the increase was either accompanied by a decline in quantity or was out of proportion to the increase in quantity. This was a natural result of the various import controls, the difficulties obtaining articles both from the U. K. and the U. S. A. which required specialised skill and precision machinery and the necessity of conserving exchange. The items

which show a large increase are also those which are symbolic of the times and are directly or indirectly connected with India's war effort. The largest increases in the above table are in respect of cotton, raw and twist, machinery including belting for machinery, and chemicals, drugs and medicines. The above table is by no means exhaustive and among the articles not shown above, the vehicles groups accounts for an increase of about R6 crores. There is also a large increase of about R1 crore in tobacco and cigarettes. The increase of about R6 crores in raw cotton was largely due to increased mill activity and the heavy pressure on the Indian textile industry for war purposes.

The following table analyses India's foreign trade during the four years 1938-39 to 1941-42.:—

(In Crores of Rupees.)

	Imports of foreign merchandise into British India.					Exports of Indian merchandise from British India.				
	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
I. Food, Drink and Tobacco . .	21·9	24·0	35·3	23·8	27·8	41·2	39·1	39·8	41·8	58·6
II. Raw Materials and produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured.	40·9	33·2	36·1	42·1	50·0	81·4	73·3	86·0	61·9	65·3
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	108·1	92·7	91·8	89·5	93·7	55·3	47·6	75·8	81·1	109·4
IV. Living Animals . . .	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·02	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1
V. Postal Articles and Baggage not specified.	2·6	2·1	1·9	1·5	1·7	2·9	2·7	2·2	2·0	4·2
TOTAL .	173·8	152·3	165·3	157·0	173·3	180·9	162·8	203·9	186·9	237·6

The table reveals certain remarkable changes in the composition of India's foreign trade. It is characteristic of a period when a country's industrial advance is proceeding at an accelerated pace, that there should be on the one hand an increase in the exports of manufactured articles accompanied by a decrease in their imports and on the other hand an increase in the imports of raw materials coupled with a decrease in their exports. An increase in industrial production places a country simultaneously in a position to reduce its intake of foreign industrial products, to utilise a larger quantity of its own raw materials at home and to consume additional supplies of raw materials from abroad. It will appear from the above figures that during 1941-42, as in the preceding years, this trend was prominently in evidence. Comparing 1941-42 with preceding year, imports of manufactured articles remained more or less the same and slight increase in value could be offset by the enhanced prices during the year, while their exports showed a very large increase from R81·1 crores in 1940-41 to R109·4 crores in 1941-42. The imports of

raw materials at the same time increased from R42·1 crores in 1940-41 to R50·0 crores in 1941-42 and there was only a small increase in their exports from R61·9 crores to R65·3 crores. These changes have been the outcome of a large number of factors which have already been discussed above, and are in no way unexpected in view of the rapid industrialisation of the country.

Balance of Trade.—In dealing with India's exchange position, the balance of trade was considered for India and Burma taken together, as these countries formed one unit for exchange and currency purposes. But in discussing India's trade position, it is necessary to show the balance of trade of India (proper) excluding Burma. The following table shows the trade in merchandise and treasure (both private) for the last five years:—

	(In R lakhs)					
	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Exports of Indian merchandise (private) . .	+185,05	+180,93	+162,70	+203,92	+186,90	+237,53
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private) . .	+7,24	+8,28	+6,42	+9,65	+11,81	+15,33
Imports of Foreign merchandise (private) (a) . .	—141,10	—173,33	—151,83	—164,76	—156,72	—173,01
Balance of Trade in merchandise (private) . .	+51,19	+15,88	+17,38	+48,81	+41,99	+79,90

NOTE.—The sign + means net exports and the sign — net imports.

(a) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and was not therefore taken into account in arriving at the balance of trade.

The merchandise balance of trade in favour of India increased to R79·92 crores as compared with R41·99 crores in the preceding year. The increase as compared with the figure for pre-war year of R17·38 crores was R62·54. As mentioned above, this increase was due to genuine factors governing India's foreign trade such as, the increased demand for Indian goods, reduced imports due to various restrictions and the inability of Great Britain to export any large quantities of manufactured goods. It may be emphasised here that the above exports do not include the value of stores exported abroad for Defence purposes nor do they include the value of imports on this account. It is however probable that the net gain in export values on account of Defence Services would be considerable and that the above figures for balance of trade would be much greater if the Defence Services operations are also included in the above figures.

The Quantum of Trade of India.—With the separation of Burma the figures of the quantum of trade which were calculated from 1927-28 to 1936-37 could no longer be used to illustrate the changes in the volume of trade of India proper. The labour involved in recalculating these figures for all the years from 1927-28 would be enormous and it has not been possible to undertake it. Figures on the basis of India proper have, however, been calculated for the last seven years and for 1927-28 which was the base year of the earlier series and are given in the table below. These statistics are

necessarily approximate, being estimates based on an examination of only a few major items in India's foreign trade.

Year	Quantum of	
	Exports	Imports
	R (crores)	R (crores)
1927-28	291·9 (100·0)	254·7 (100·0)
1935-36	261·0 (89·4)	232·6 (91·3)
1936-37	320·7 (109·9)	219·4 (86·1)
1937-38	301·0 (103·1)	243·7 (95·7)
1938-39	295·5 (102·2)	226·0 (88·7)
1939-40	308·9 (105·8)	230·5 (90·5)
1940-41	260·3 (89·2)	183·8 (72·2)
1941-42	276·8 (94·8)	167·6 (65·8)

It will be seen from this table that during the year under review the quantum of exports was higher by only 6 per cent. while the value of exports showed an increase of 27 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The import trade showed a reduction in volume to the extent of 9 per cent. while in terms of value it advanced by 10 per cent. during the same period.

Inland Trade.—The following table shows the volume of rail and river-borne trade in certain important articles since 1933-34 :—

Inland Trade.

(Figures in 000 mds.)

——	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Cotton, raw . .	20,516	21,474	23,574	29,207	19,185	19,538	20,712	20,914	20,607
Cotton, piecegoods .	9,441	9,898	10,132	10,521	11,190	11,077	11,294	12,771	11,444
Grain, pulse and flour.	107,103	125,270	115,333	129,235	131,900	131,272	143,366	130,187	135,004
Hides and skins, raw .	2,691	2,432	2,506	3,157	2,970	2,679	3,383	2,988	3,637
Jute, raw . . .	32,077	25,390	29,034	38,225	32,574	31,497	32,767	28,074	25,954
Gunny bags and cloth .	4,478	4,267	4,511	5,152	5,336	5,218	5,484	5,859	7,011
Oilseeds . . .	46,650	39,311	35,697	43,777	39,646	50,063	43,777	39,369	43,544
Sugar (including gur, rab, etc.). . .	29,152	27,915	31,261	40,391	39,485	38,076	28,950	38,866	39,080

The figures in the above table do not give a complete idea of internal trade as the list of articles for which these figures are shown is by no means exhaustive. Moreover, these figures relate only to trade between the 22

blocks into which India has been divided for the purposes of the Inland (Rail and River-borne) trade statistics and do not give any idea regarding the traffic within each block.

A better indicator of the volume of trade during normal times would be the figures relating to wagon loadings on Indian railways. But, for reasons, discussed below, they also fail to serve this purpose.

Statement showing gross earnings and total wagons loaded from 1928-29 to 1941-42.

Year	Gross earnings	Total wagons loaded*
	State-owned Railways (excluding Burma Railways)	
	R (crores)	(000)
1928-29	99·61	6,993
1929-30	97·53	6,898
1930-31	90·40	6,632
1931-32	82·54	6,098
1932-33	82·11	5,996
1933-34	84·64	6,489
1934-35	87·24	6,850
1935-36	88·36	6,962
1936-37	92·04	6,900
1937-38	94·85	7,161
1938-39	94·36	7,225
1939-40	98·43	7,509
1940-41	112·16	7,589
1941-42	127·60	7,499

* These include Burma Railway figures up to 1935-36.

It will be noticed from the above figures that there was a large increase in the number of wagons loaded in 1939-40 as compared with the preceding year. The increase in the following year 1940-41 was practically negligible and the figure for 1941-42 shows an actual decrease of 80,000 wagons as compared with the preceding year. This apparent decline cannot be attributed to any falling off in the economic activity of the country, but is due to the fact that a large number of wagons loaded on special trains for military traffic are not included in these figures. An additional reason for this is to be found in the fact that owing to relatively greater efficiency in working, it was possible for the railways to carry a larger amount of merchandise per wagon on the average than in the past. The following table showing the net tonnage carried on Indian railways and the net ton mileage of goods

traffic, however, furnishes striking evidence of the increase in inland trade during the year under review.

—	Total Tons of goods traffic carried on Broad Gauge Lines. (000's)	Total Net Ton miles traversed by goods traffic on Broad Gauge Lines. (000's)
1937-38	113,415	22,480
1938-39	115,213	21,878
1939-40	121,082	23,192
1940-41	123,305	24,987
1941-42	128,603	27,649

It will be noticed from the above figures that the total tonnage of goods traffic in 1941-42 increased by over 5¼ millions, indicating thereby a substantial increase in inland trade and that there was an increase of nearly 2¾ millions in the total net ton mileage. These figures do not again include the goods carried by the military on special trains; but they do give a fair indication of the large increase in internal goods traffic. So great was the strain on railway facilities both on account of goods and passenger traffic that the increase in ton miles during 1941-42 on the Broad Gauge system over the last pre-war year represented an increase of 28 per cent. In passenger traffic there was an increase of 3,139 million passenger miles as compared with 1938-39, or 700 million compared with the previous peak year. This increase was all the more remarkable because of the fact that public passenger services had been reduced to some 70 per cent. of the pre-war figure. Since the average distance travelled by a passenger is some 35 miles, it may be estimated that the railways in 1941-42 carried 2 crores more passengers than ever before and 9 to 10 crores more than the pre-war average.

Trade Restrictions.—The objects of trade restrictions imposed soon after the outbreak of war were briefly discussed in the last year's Review. The scope of the system of export restrictions underwent further changes between June, 1941 and June, 1942 and the list of articles subjected to control as on 30th June, 1942 is given in Appendix I. The quantity and value of exports from British India during the three years ending 1941-42 of some of the important commodities included in this list are given in Table 48 in Part II of this Review.

The scope of import restrictions was also modified between June, 1941 and June, 1942 and the list of commodities subjected to control as on 30th June, 1942, is given in Appendix II. Table 49 in Part II of this Review shows the value of imports into British India during 1940-41 and 1941-42 of some of the important commodities subject to import restrictions.

Tariff Changes.—The changes in the tariff made by the various Acts passed during the latter part of 1940 and the early part of 1941, were described in the preceding year's Review. Since then three Acts have been passed introducing certain changes in the tariff.

General.

After the outbreak of the present war the Indian coffee industry lost certain important foreign markets. There was therefore a great slump in the prices of coffee. A Coffee Control Conference consisting of the interests affected was held in September 1940 to consider the steps that could be taken to save the industry from collapse. After full consideration of the recommendations made at the Conference, the Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance, 1940, was promulgated providing for the necessary assistance to the Indian coffee industry by regulating the export of coffee from, and the sale of coffee, in British India, and other connected means. The duration of the Ordinance was limited in order to make proposals for legislation after gaining experience and after ascertaining the wishes of the coffee interests in the matter. A second Coffee Control Conference was accordingly convened on the 20th October, 1941, and they recognised that the control scheme had been greatly beneficial to the coffee industry and unanimously recommended the maintenance of the Coffee Control Scheme by legislation. To achieve this object the Coffee Market Expansion Act, 1942, which received the assent of the Governor-General on the 2nd March, 1942, was passed and the excise duty of rupee one per cwt. was allowed to continue on all coffee (except coffee sold and delivered before the estate became subject to the provisions of the Act), which a registered estate is permitted by the internal sale-quota allotted to it to sell in the Indian market, whether such coffee is actually sold or not, and on all coffee released for sale in India by the Indian Coffee Market Expansion Board from the surplus pool.

The protective duties on iron and steel manufactures, sugar, silver thread and wire (including the so-called gold thread and wire mainly made of silver), wood pulp, paper and cotton and silk manufactures were due to expire on the 31st March, 1942. As it was not possible in the present unsettled conditions to ascertain the quantum of protection required during normal years, the Protective Duties Continuation Act, 1942, which received the assent of the Governor-General on the 14th March, 1942, maintained the *status quo* for a further period of two years, *i.e.*, up to the 31st March, 1944, by extending the existing rates of protective import duty on iron and steel manufactures, sugar, silver thread and wire (including so-called gold thread and wire mainly made of silver), wood pulp, paper and cotton and silk manufactures under item Nos. 17, 43, 44, 44(1), 46 46(1), 47, 47(1), 47(6), 48, 48(1), 48(3), 48(4), 48(5), 48(7), 48(9), 48(10), 49(5), 51(2), 51(3), 61(5), 63(2), 63(3), 63(6), 63(9), 63(10), 63(12), 63(15), 63(17), 63(19), 63(20), 63(21), 63(25), 63(27) and 74 of the Indian Customs Tariff.

The protective duties on wheat and wheat flour were also extended for one year, *i.e.*, up to the 31st March, 1942, by the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1941. During the period of one year prices of wheat witnessed a sharp rise and it was felt necessary to facilitate imports from abroad. Accordingly, the import duty on wheat was reduced to annas two per cwt. with effect from the 30th September, 1941, and was subsequently remitted with effect from the 6th December, 1941, under Notifications issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce. There is thus at present only a nominal entry of a duty on wheat on the Statute book. The Protective Duties Continuation Act, 1942, however, extended the existing protective

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duties both on wheat and wheat flour (item Nos. 10(1) and 11(1) for a further period of two years, *i.e.*, up to the 31st March, 1944, in order to preserve the power to restore protection without delay should a change in circumstances necessitate this.

The Indian Finance Act, 1942, which received the assent of the Governor-General on the 26th March, 1942, besides continuing at the same rate the duty on salt, altered the rates of excise duty on (1) motor spirit from twelve annas to fifteen annas per Imperial gallon, (2) kerosene from two annas and nine and three-fourth pies per Imperial gallon to the rate of Customs duty which is for the time being leviable under the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, read with any other enactment for the time being in force and (3) silver from three annas to three annas and seven and one-fifth pies per ounce. This Act also imposed an additional import duty equal to one-fifth of the existing import duties on all goods except the following :—

(*a*) Salt comprised in item No. 25(1).

(*b*) Motor spirit comprised in Item No. 27(6).

(*c*) Raw cotton comprised in Item No. 46(3) so long as the additional duty of Customs imposed by the Cotton Fund Ordinance, 1942, continues to be leviable.

(*d*) Machinery comprised in Item Nos. 72, 72(1), 72(2) and 72(3).

(3) The following if they are the produce and manufactures of Burma, namely :—

(i) potatoes and onions comprised in Item No. 7 ;

(ii) coffee comprised in Item No. 9 ;

(iii) spices comprised in Item No. 9(3) ;

(iv) betelnuts comprised in Item No. 9(5) ;

(v) cutch and gambier comprised in Item No. 13(2) ;

(vi) sugar excluding confectionery comprised in Item No. 17 ;

(vii) cigars comprised in Item No. 24(1) ;

(viii) matches comprised in Item No. 34(4)(*a*).

The changes in the rates of duty mentioned above except those in (*d*) above which came into force on the 26th March, 1942, became effective from the 1st March, 1942, under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931. The additional import duty imposed by the Finance Act, 1942, will be levied up to the 31st March, 1943.

The Cotton Fund Ordinance, 1942 (Ordinance No. VIII of 1942), which was promulgated on the 29th January, 1942, for the establishment of a fund for financing measures for the benefit of the growers of cotton in India, levied an additional import duty on raw cotton at the rate of one anna per lb.

A Notification issued on the 4th April, 1942, by the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), exempted barks for tanning from payment of the import duty thereon imposed under the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1940.

General.

A Notification, dated the 20th September, 1941, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), exempted with effect from the 1st October, 1941, matches in boxes or booklets containing on an average more than forty but not more than fifty matches from so much of the excise duty as is in excess of rupees two and annas eight per gross of boxes of booklets. This necessitated a change in the rate of import duty on such matches and a Government of India Notification issued on the 27th September, 1941, reduced with effect from 1st October, 1941, the import duty on matches in boxes or booklets containing on an average more than 40 but not more than 50 matches to a duty equivalent to the excise duty leviable on such matches *plus* 12 annas and 6 pies per gross of boxes or booklets.

CHAPTER II.

Imports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into British India :—

Imports.

(In thousands of Rupees.)

——	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	Percentage on total imports of merchandise in 1941-42.
Cotton and cotton goods	22,11,39	20,78,67	22,13,54	12·77
Grain, pulse and flour	21,80,54	14,34,85	15,02,03	8·67
Machinery and millwork	14,66,30	11,15,37	12,83,53	7·41
Dyeing and tanning substances	3,60,78	5,30,14	5,77,17	3·33
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	5,57,74	4,98,42	5,15,78	2·98
Wool, raw and manufactured	2,16,40	4,28,37	4,69,98	2·71
Paper and pasteboard	3,45,92	3,94,36	3,55,32	2·05
Artificial silk	4,58,62	5,44,36	3,48,97	2·01
Wood and timber	2,69,73	2,89,33	2,87,52	1·66
Drugs and medicines	2,61,21	2,18,69	2,77,76	1·60
Liquors	2,19,15	1,99,20	2,65,08	1·53
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,63,48	2,26,01	2,55,71	1·48
Tobacco	1,16,97	1,33,95	2,51,64	1·45
Spices	2,54,50	2,19,30	2,21,87	1·28
Hardware	2,26,86	2,07,14	2,18,24	1·26
Rubber manufactures	1,48,42	1,56,00	1,55,31	0·90
Silk, raw and manufactured	1,82,21	1,71,75	1,49,08	0·86
Tea chests	83,39	1,34,45	1,23,11	0·71
Paints and painters' materials	1,02,65	1,03,16	1,14,22	0·66
Fruits and vegetables	1,21,28	1,02,16	1,12,11	0·65
Sugar	3,31,58	36,10	1,07,54	0·62
Salt	61,99	47,72	98,02	0·57
Toilet requisites	64,59	56,76	88,11	0·51
Building and engineering materials	56,76	66,47	86,32	0·50
Belting for machinery	52,88	62,25	37,85	0·39
Glass and glassware	1,01,77	86,26	65,50	0·38
Bobbins	37,89	47,90	64,67	0·37
Stationery	64,70	56,98	61,33	0·39
Tallow and stearine	32,33	24,94	50,02	0·29
Arms, ammunition and military stores	48,99	48,44	48,60	0·28
Books, printed, etc.	53,69	41,32	40,21	0·23
Earthenware and porcelain	35,68	30,42	35,27	0·20
Gums and resins	27,23	26,65	32,42	0·19
Haberdashery and millinery	43,46	41,02	28,73	0·17
Apparel	37,95	34,36	28,51	0·16
Clocks and watches and parts	35,99	26,11	26,62	0·15
Matches	24,67	35,84	22,61	0·13
Precious stones and pearls, unset	87,81	29,81	21,67	0·13
Cutlery	22,38	20,93	21,09	0·12
Soap	23,67	18,39	20,88	0·12
Manures	1,25,15	79,67	17,76	0·10
Flax, raw and manufactured	14,44	16,39	17,74	0·10
Toys and requisites for games	32,62	19,83	15,22	0·09
Tea	15,96	12,59	11,98	0·07
Paper making materials	23,64	12,69	11,24	0·06
Umbrellas and fittings	17,20	19,60	7,60	0·04
Jute and jute goods	6,78	9,93	6,56	0·04
Fish (*excluding* canned fish)	7,80	6,61	6,24	0·04
Furniture and cabinetware	12,71	12,69	4,84	0·03
Boots and shoes	10,85	3,05	3,73	0·02
Jewellery, also plate of gold and silver	8,83	4,25	3,15	0·02
Animals, living	15,68	5,69	2,42	0·01
All other articles	49,45,00	54,69,87	65,17,27	37·61
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	165,29,21	156,97,21	173,29,69	100

Cotton manufactures.

Cotton Manufactures (₹6,79 lakhs.)—Imports of cotton manufactures into British India were valued at ₹6,79 lakhs during 1941-42 as compared with ₹11,35 lakhs in the preceding year and showed a decline of 40 per cent. Particulars of the values of the different classes of cotton manufactures imported during the past three years are shown below :—

	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
Twist and yarn	3,52	2,18	1,24
Piecegoods—			
Grey (unbleached)	2,83	2,33	1,05
White (bleached)	2,83	2,05	1,12
Coloured, printed or dyed	4,00	3,70	2,28
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	9,66	8,08	4,45
Hosiery	12	18	16
Handkerchiefs and shawls	5	13	5
Thread	43	54	59
Other sorts	28	24	30
GRAND TOTAL	14,06	11,35	6,79

Imports of twist and yarn declined in quantity from 19 million lbs. in 1940-41 to 8 million lbs. in 1941-42, or by 58 per cent., the corresponding decrease in value being from ₹2,18 lakhs to ₹1,24 lakhs, or 43 per cent. The average declared value per lb. of imported twist and yarn rose from ₹1-2 as. in 1940-41 to ₹1-8-3p. in the year under review. The following table shows the imports of twist and yarn and the production thereof in Indian mills, classified according to counts, in the past three years :—

	1939-40		1940-41		1941-42	
	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production
	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)
Cotton twist and yarn—						
Nos. 1 to 20	844	668,060	1,622	772,486	1,370	949,643
„ 21 to 25	86	173,583	1	175,111	..	185,581
„ 26 to 30	123	137,809	106	136,820	6	147,532
„ 31 to 40	3,199	157,308	785	159,295	492	171,769
Above No. 40	7,318	81,755	2,387	88,457	686	103,327
Two-folds (doubles)	29,547	—	13,219	—	4,051	—
Unspecified descriptions	15	15,458	1,215	16,987	1,568	19,326
TOTAL	41,132	1,234,873	19,335	1,349,156	8,173	1,577,178

Imports.

It will be observed that imports consisted largely of two-folds (doubles) arrivals of which totalled 4·0 million lbs. and represented 50 per cent. of the total quantity of twist and yarn imported during the year under review, as against 13·2 million lbs. or 68 per cent. in 1940-41. With the exception of unspecified descriptions, which showed a slight increase, imports of all other counts were much reduced. There was, however, a general increase in the Indian production of twist and yarn in the year under review which surpassed the previous year's record figure of 1,349 million lbs. by 17 per cent.

Of the total quantity imported, Japan supplied 52 per cent. as against 61 per cent. in the preceding year. Owing to her unsettled conditions, China was practically out of the market. The share of the United Kingdom fell to 5 per cent. from 7 per cent. in the preceding year. The United States of America supplied to the extent of 2·3 million lbs. almost the same as in the preceding year but her relative share improved from 12 per cent. in 1940-41 to 28 per cent. in 1941-42. The remainder came mostly from Ceylon and Burma, their percentage shares being 8 and 4 respectively in 1941-42. The following table shows the details :—

Imports of cotton twist and yarn and percentage shares of the principal countries in the total imports.

	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
From—						
United Kingdom	2,829	1,297	370	32	20	8
	(7%)	(7%)	(5%)	(9%)	(9%)	(6%)
Ceylon	..	..	682	..	..	7
	(..)	(..)	(8%)	(..)	(..)	(6%)
Burma	25	101	333	(..)(a)	1	3
	(..)	(..)	(4%)	(..)	(..)	(2%)
Japan	27,164	11,822	4,208	2,42	1,35	73
	(66%)	(61%)	(52%)	(69%)	(62%)	(59%)
China	10,792	3,500	20	74	33	..
	(26%)	(18%)	(..)	(21%)	(15%)	(..)
United States of America	116	2,333	2,313	1	26	31
	(..)	(12%)	(28%)	(..)	(12%)	(25%)
Other countries	206	282	247	3	3	2
	(1%)	(2%)	(2%)	(1%)	(2%)	(2%)
TOTAL	41,132	19,335	8,173	3,52	2,18	1,24
				R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
Declared value per lb.	—	—	—	0-13-8	1-2-0	1-8-4

(a) R 0·3 lakh.

Cotton piecegoods.

Imports of cotton piecegoods into British India totalled 181 million yards in 1941-42 and showed a decrease of 266 million yards, or 59 per cent. as compared with the preceding year. The value of these imports declined by 45 per cent. from R8,08 lakhs to R4,45 lakhs. The decrease was distributed over all the three main descriptions of piecegoods, the percentage fall in grey and white goods being comparatively greater than in coloured goods. Imports of the three descriptions of piecegoods during the last three years distinguishing the shares of the United Kingdom and Japan together with the percentage variation of the imports in 1941-42 as compared with 1940-41 and 1939-40 are set forth in the following table :—

Imports of cotton piece-goods	Quantity			Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1941-42 as compared with 1940-41.	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1941-42 as compared with 1939-40.	Value			Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1941-42 as compared with 1940-41.	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1941-42 as compared with 1939-40.
	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42			1939-40	1940-41	1941-42		
	Yds. (Millions)	Yds. (Millions)	Yds. (Millions)			R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)		
Grey.										
From—										
United Kingdom	9	1	(a)	—80	—98	19	5	2	—60	—89
Japan	223	168	60	—64	—73	2,57	2,22	1,00	—55	—61
Total, all countries	236	172	61	—65	—74	2,83	2,33	1,05	—55	—63
White.										
From—										
United Kingdom	82	33	15	—55	—82	1,89	97	62	—36	—67
Japan	43	61	23	—64	—46	65	98	41	—58	—37
Total, all countries	134	97	39	—60	—70	2,84	2,05	1,12	—45	—60
Coloured.										
From—										
United Kingdom	54	22	16	—27	—70	1,54	92	90	—2	—42
Japan	127	139	53	—62	—58	1,91	2,45	1,08	—56	—43
Total, all countries	209	178	81	—54	—61	3,99	3,70	2,28	—38	—43
Total Cotton piecegoods.										
Share of—										
Bengal	240	141	38	—73	—84	3,54	2,32	87	—62	—75
Bombay	178	197	111	—44	—38	3,11	3,52	2,52	—28	—19
Sind	132	92	26	—72	—80	2,36	1,78	83	—53	—65
Madras	29	17	6	—65	—79	65	46	23	—50	—65
TOTAL	579	447	181	—59	—69	9,66	8,08	4,45	—45	—54

(a) Only 0·2 million lbs.

It will be observed that both the United Kingdom and Japan sustained heavy losses in each of the main classes. Expressed in percentages, imports of grey goods from the United Kingdom fell by 80 per cent. as compared with 1940-41, the corresponding decline in the case of Japan being only 64 per cent. In white goods, the United Kingdom and Japan reduced their supplies by 55 per cent. and 64 per cent. respectively, while under coloured goods, the respective decreases were 27 per cent. and 62 per cent. It may be mentioned here that imports of printed goods from China which rose to 13 million yards valued at R19 lakhs in 1940-41 declined to 7 million yards valued at R14 lakhs in the

year under review. The following table shows the declared values per yard of grey, white and coloured goods imported from the United Kingdom and Japan during the last three years :—

	Grey		White		Coloured	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
1939-40 . . .	0 3 6	0 1 10	0 3 8	0 2 5	0 4 7	0 2 5
1940-41 . . .	0 8 0	0 2 1	0 4 7	0 2 7	0 6 9	0 2 10
1941-42 . . .	0 13 2	0 2 8	0 6 8	0 2 11	0 9 0	0 3 3

In each of the three main classes the prices of the imports from Japan were relatively on a much lower level than those from the United Kingdom.

Imports of the principal classes of grey, white and coloured goods are detailed below. The figures are in million yards :—

	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Grey (unbleached)—			
Dhuties, saris and scarves . . .	65·0	30·9	6·7
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc. .	2·9	0·3	..
Longcloth and shirtings . . .	165·4	110·8	17·1
Sheetings	1·1	27·5	34·8
Drills and jeans	0·3	1·3	2·2
Other sorts	1·0	0·8	0·5
Total .	235·7	171·6	61·3
White (bleached)—			
Dhuties, saris and scarves . . .	0·8	..	0·1
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc. .	75·4	58·5	17·9
Longcloth and shirtings . . .	44·0	33·0	16·5
Nainsooks	1·0	0·3	0·1
Drills and jeans	2·4	1·8	1·3
Checks, spots and stripes . . .	1·4	0·3	0·5
Twills	2·9	1·1	1·0
Other sorts	5·8	2·0	1·9
Total .	133·7	97·0	39·3

Cotton piecegoods.

——	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Coloured, printed or dyed—			
Dhuties, saries and scarves . . .	8·4	2·3	0·9
Cambrics, etc.	15·1	7·9	4·8
Shirtings	58·0	46·7	20·3
Prints and chintz	4·7	2·7	1·3
Drills and jeans	75·1	83·1	32·5
Checks, spots and stripes . . .	4·5	1·6	1·2
Twills	11·4	6·7	2·7
Other sorts	32·5	27·3	17·3
TOTAL .	209·7	178·3	81·0

Almost all the descriptions under grey and white goods with the exception of sheetings and drills and jeans under grey and some relatively unimportant items under white recorded decreases. In the coloured sections, there was also an appreciable decline in all the classes. The following table gives the percentage shares of the United Kingdom and Japan in the imports of piecegoods under each of the three broad classes during the last three years :—

——	GREY		WHITE		COLOURED, ETC.	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
1939-40 . . .	3·8	94·7	61·4	32·2	25·6	60·6
1940-41 . . .	0·6	98·0	34·5	63·3	12·2	77·7
1941-42 . . .	0·3	98·2	30·3	57·6	19·8	65·3

It will be seen that the United Kingdom recovered some of the lost ground in the coloured section in the year under review.

The quantities of cotton piecegoods as well as the quantity *per capita* available for consumption in India in each year from 1937-38 are shown in the table below. In calculating *per capita* consumption, variations in population from year to year during the inter-censal period have been allowed for. It should, however, be noted that in making these estimates, no account has been taken of the exports by land and stocks left over from year to year. It should also be remembered that the figures for handloom production are only estimates based on the quantity of yarn available for consumption each year.

Imports.

Consumption per capita *of cotton piecegoods and handloom products in India.*

Year	Net Imports		Net available mill production		Handloom production		Net available for consumption	
	Actual	*Per capita*	Actual	*Per capita*	Estimated	*Per capita*	Total	*Per capita*
	Yards crores	*Yards*	Yards crores	*Yards*	Yards crores	*Yards*	Yards crores	*Yards*
1937-38 . .	58	*1·57*	384	*10·38*	149	*4·02*	591	*15·97*
1938-39 . .	63	*1·66*	409	*10·76*	192	*5·05*	664	*17·47*
1939-40 . . .	56	*1·47*	379	*9·97*	182	*4·79*	617	*16·23*
1940-41 . .	40	*1·02*	388	*9·95*	165	*4·23*	593	*15·20*
1941-42 . .	10	*0·26*	372	*9·54*	207	*5·30*	589	*15·10*

Imports of fents decreased from 5·1 million lbs. valued at R41 lakhs in 1940-41 to 3·6 million lbs. valued at R34 lakhs in the year under review. These consisted almost entirely of cotton fents, imports of which totalled about 3·6 million lbs. (17·7 million yards) as against 5·1 million lbs. (24·7 million yards) in 1940-41. There were no imports of fents of silk or artificial silk or mixture thereof in 1941-42, while fents of other materials were imported to the extent of 41,000 lbs. as against 37,000 lbs. in 1940-41. Supplies of fents of all descriptions from the United States of America were on a greater scale being valued at R18 lakhs as compared with R12 lakhs in 1940-41. Imports from the United Kingdom, however, declined slightly from 1·0 million lbs. to 0·9 million lbs. but the value rose from R8 lakhs to R10 lakhs; while those from Japan fell considerably from 2 million lbs. (R19 lakhs) to 0·6 million lbs. (R6 lakhs) in the year under review.

Fents (R34 lakhs).

Imports of sewing thread rose in value from R49 lakhs in 1940-41 to R53 lakhs in 1941-42, of which the United Kingdom supplied to the extent of R46 lakhs as against R47 lakhs in the preceding year. The remainder came chiefly from the United States of America.

Sewing thread (R53 lakhs).

Imports of hosiery, including knitted fabrics decreased in value from R18 lakhs to R16 lakhs. Supplies from Japan were valued at R7 lakhs as compared with R11 lakhs in 1940-41. Imports from the United Kingdom were comparatively small, being valued at about R1½ lakhs.

Hosiery (R16 lakhs).

Imports of haberdashery and millinery, of which lace and embroidery and ribbons represented R6 lakhs and R2 lakhs respectively, were valued at R29 lakhs in 1941-42 as compared with R41 lakhs in 1940-41. Imports from Japan fell considerably from R25 lakhs to R12 lakhs, but those from the United Kingdom showed an increase from R8 lakhs to R10 lakhs in the year under review.

Haberdashery and millinery (R29 lakhs).

Artificial Silk (R3,49 lakhs).—The total value of the imports of artificial silk and manufactures fell from R5,44 lakhs in 1940-41 to R3,49 lakhs in the year under review. Artificial silk yarn was imported to the extent of 13·7 million lbs. valued at R1,55 lakhs as compared with 33·9 million lbs.

valued at R2,65 lakhs in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 60 per cent. in quantity and 42 per cent. in value. Japan retained her leading position and supplied 12·7 million lbs. as against 32·5 million lbs. in 1940-41, while imports from the United Kingdom advanced from 0·3 million lbs. to 1·0 million lbs. in the year under review. The average declared value per lb. of imports from Japan and the United Kingdom during 1941-42 was R1 2 as. 7p. and 12 as. respectively the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 12 as. 6p. and 10 as. Imports of piecegoods, made entirely of artificial silk, fell from 53·5 million yards to 27·7 million yards in quantity and from R2,45 lakhs to R1,68 lakhs in value in the year under review. Of these, Japan supplied 24·8 million yards or 90 per cent. (R1,35 lakhs) as against 51·4 million yards or 96 per cent. (R2,27 lakhs) in the preceding year. The remainder came chiefly from the United Kingdom, imports from that country being valued at R17 lakhs as against R12 lakhs in 1940-41. The declared value, per yard, of imports from Japan was 8 as. 8p. as compared with 7 as. 1p. in 1940-41. Imports of goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials totalled 2·8 million yards valued at R20 lakhs as compared with 4·8 million yards valued at R28 lakhs. Japan further reduced her supplies to 2·0 million yards from 4·0 million yards in 1940-41. The remainder came mainly from the United Kingdom (0·5 million yards) and China (0·2 million yards). The average declared value, per yard, of the imports from Japan was 7 as. 9 p. and of those from the United Kingdom R1 3 as. 8 p. as compared with 7 as. 8 p. and 15 as. 11 p. respectively in the preceding year.

Wool, raw and manufactured (R4,70 lakhs).—Imports of wool and woollens were valued at R4,70 lakhs in 1941-42, as compared with R4,28 lakhs in the preceding year and showed an increase of R42 lakhs or 10 per cent. The increase was mostly noticeable in the imports of yarn and knitting wool which totalled 2·3 million lbs. valued at R70 lakhs as compared with 1·8 million lbs. valued at R50 lakhs in 1940-41. Supplies from Japan advanced from 1·6 million lbs. (R41 lakhs) to 1·7 million lbs. (R53 lakhs), while those from the United Kingdom from 0·2 million lbs. (R7 lakhs) to 0·3 million lbs. (R11 lakhs). Imports of raw wool, however, showed a decline from 22·9 million lbs. to 22·2 million lbs. in the year under review. Australia was the leading supplier in this line and sent 18·6 million lbs. (R2,43 lakhs) in 1941-42, as compared with 6·7 million lbs. (R1,07 lakhs) in the preceding year. Supplies from the United Kingdom were on the other hand very much curtailed being only 0·1 million lbs. (R2 lakhs) as compared with 3·5 million lbs. (R64 lakhs) in 1940-41. There was also a heavy decline in the imports from New Zealand from 11·6 million lbs. (R1,05 lakhs) to 2·6 million lbs. (R29 lakhs). Imports of woollen and worsted piecegoods decreased from 2·4 million yards to 1·8 million yards; the value, however, rose by 9 per cent. from R57 lakhs to R62 lakhs. Receipts from the United Kingdom advanced from 0·3 million yards valued at R15 lakhs to 0·6 million yards valued at R30 lakhs. Imports from Japan decreased from 2·0 million yards valued at R41 lakhs to 1·2 million yards valued at R32 lakhs in 1941-42. Imports of woollen goods mixed with other materials rose from 0·9 million yards (R17 lakhs) to 1·1 million yards (R25 lakhs) in the year under review. The United Kingdom supplied 810,000 yards valued at R19 lakhs as against 631,000 yards valued at R12 lakhs in 1940-41. The value of supplies from Japan was R5 lakhs or almost the same as in the preceding year.

Imports.

Imports of foreign carpets and floor rugs were valued at R2 lakhs in 1941-42 as against R4 lakhs in the preceding year. Of the total value of these imports in the year under review Iraq supplied to the extent of about R1 lakh or 50 per cent. The remainder came mainly from the United Kingdom and partly from China.

Imports of shawls and lohis, almost entirely from Japan, numbered 13,000 valued at about R1 lakh as against 74,000 valued at R3 lakhs in the preceding year.

Imports of blankets and rugs, other than floor rugs, declined further from 0·7 million lbs. to 0·4 million lbs. in quantity but rose slightly in value from R1·1 lakhs to R1·2 lakhs in the year under review. Almost the entire quantity came from the United Kingdom.

Imports of woollen hosiery remained steady at R6 lakhs in 1941-42. Of the total, the United Kingdom supplied goods worth R4 lakhs in the year under review.

Silk, raw and manufactured (R1,49 lakhs).—The total value of the imports of silk, raw and manufactured, receded further from R1,72 lakhs to R1,49 lakhs in the year under review. Imports of raw silk declined in quantity from 1·7 million lbs. in 1940-41 to 1·6 million lbs. in the year under review, but rose in value from R76 lakhs to R81 lakhs. China continued to be the principal source of supply although her contribution fell from 1·4 million lbs. to 0·7 million lbs. in quantity and from R59 lakhs to R53 lakhs in value. Direct imports from Japan fell considerably from 201,000 lbs. valued at about R13½ lakhs in 1940-41 to only 9,000 lbs. valued at R65,000 in 1941-42. On the other hand the imports from Hongkong showed a distinct improvement from 90,000 lbs. valued at R3 lakhs in 1940-41 to 151,000 lbs. valued at R18 lakhs in 1941-42. Burma also improved her share from 1,000 lbs. to 22,000 lbs. Imports of silk yarn declined from 723,000 lbs. to 401,000 lbs. in quantity and from R32 lakhs to R17 lakhs in value. Supplies from Japan totalled 74,000 lbs. valued at R6 lakhs in 1941-42 as against 256,000 lbs. valued at R20 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports from China also fell from 454,000 lbs. to 325,000 lbs. in quantity, and from R12 lakhs to R10 lakhs in value. Imports of silk piecegoods similarly declined from 5·9 million yards valued at R41 lakhs to 3·5 million yards valued at R33 lakhs in 1941-42. Japan supplied 1·5 million yards (R14 lakhs) as against 2·8 million yards (R21 lakhs), while imports from China amounted to 1·6 million yards valued at R16 lakhs as compared with 2·0 million yards valued at R14 lakhs in the preceding year. There was also a decline in the imports of goods of silk mixed with other materials which amounted to 1·4 million yards valued at R16 lakhs in 1941-42, as against 3·7 million yards valued at R21 lakhs in the previous year. China further reduced her contribution from 1·2 million yards to 1·1 million yards, but the value rose from R8 lakhs to R13 lakhs. There was also an appreciable decline in the share of Japan which fell from 2·3 million yards (R12 lakhs) to 0·3 million yards (R2 lakhs) in 1941-42.

Machinery and millwork (R13,73 lakhs).—There was an appreciation in the value of imports of machinery and millwork including beltings and printing machinery in 1941-42 which were valued at R13,73 lakhs as compared with

Machinery and Millwork.

R11,83 lakhs in 1940-41. The following table shows the details for the last three years :—

——	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Prime-movers	1,69	85	1,01
Electrical	2,36	1,71	2,36
Agricultural machinery	19	23	30
Boilers	85	36	61
Metal working (chiefly machine tools)	50	60	68
Mining	48	31	18
Oil crushing and refining	20	15	7
Paper mill	13	31	31
Refrigerating	21	18	20
Rice and flour mill	6	5	4
Saw mill	4	7	15
Sewing and knitting machines and parts	73	51	62
Sugar machinery	51	41	20
Tea machinery	17	16	11
Cotton machinery	1,96	1,37	1,81
Jute mill machinery	46	61	57
Wool machinery	3	3	7
Typewriters, including parts and accessories	21	24	24
Printing and lithographing presses	18	5	22
Belting for machinery	53	62	68

The value of electrical machinery imported advanced from R1,71 lakhs to R2,36 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom supplied R1,57 lakhs and Switzerland R11 lakhs as against R1,30 lakhs and R6 lakhs respectively in 1940-41. Consignments from the United States of America also increased substantially in value from R27 lakhs to R63 lakhs. Imports of textile machinery recorded an increase from R2,26 lakhs, to R2,85 lakhs, of which cotton machinery accounted for R1,81 lakhs in 1941-42 as against R1,37 lakhs in the preceding year. Supplies from the United Kingdom were valued at R1,50 lakhs or 83 per cent. as compared with R1,04 lakhs or 76 per cent. in 1940-41. Imports of jute mill machinery, on the other hand, recorded a decrease from R61 lakhs to R57 lakhs. There were however increases in the imports of prime-movers and boilers which were valued at R1,01 lakhs and R61 lakhs in 1941-42 as compared with R85 lakhs and R36 lakhs, respectively in the preceding year.

Improvements were also noticeable in the imports of belting for machinery (R68 lakhs), agricultural machinery (R30 lakhs), metal working machinery (R68 lakhs), refrigerating machinery (R20 lakhs), sewing and knitting machines and parts (R62 lakhs), wool machinery (R7 lakhs), printing and lithographing presses (R22 lakhs), and saw mill machinery (R15 lakhs). On the other hand, imports of mining machinery (R18 lakhs), sugar machinery (R20 lakhs), tea machinery (R11 lakhs), rice and flour mill machinery (R4 lakhs), and oil crushing and refining machinery (R7 lakhs) showed decreases as compared with 1940-41. Imports of paper mill machinery and typewriters, including parts and accessories remained almost steady at R31 lakhs and R24 lakhs respectively. The following table shows the relative shares of the principal countries in the import trade in machinery and millwork :—

Imports of machinery and millwork (including belting for machinery and printing machinery).

	1939-40		1940-41		1941-42	
	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent
United Kingdom	9,37	60·9	7,43	62·8	8,36	60·9
United States of America	2,64	17·2	3,20	27·0	4,22	30·7
Germany	1,41	9·2	2	0·2	..	..
Belgium	26	1·7	6	0·5	..	..
Other countries	1,69	11·0	1,12	9·5	1,15	8·4
TOTAL	15,37	100	11,83	100	13,73	100

It may be seen from the above table that imports from the United Kingdom were valued at R8,36 lakhs in 1941-42 as against R7,43 lakhs in the preceding year, although her percentage share in the total trade fell from 63 to 61. The share of the United States of America improved, both absolutely and relatively, the country having supplied 31 per cent of the total imports in 1941-42, as compared with 27 per cent in 1940-41.

Hardware (R2,18 lakhs).—There was an increase of 5 per cent in the value of hardware imported during the year under review which amounted to R2,18 lakhs as compared with R2,07 lakhs in 1940-41. The principal items included in this group and their imports during the past three years are shown in the table below :—

	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	R (lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Agricultural implements	3	3	3
Other implements and tools (except machine tools)	50	51	56
Builders' hardware	22	16	31
Domestic hardware	5	5	6
Enamelled ironware	12	8	5
Metal lamps	25	10	14
Metal lamps parts	3	2	2
Stoves	3	1	..
Gas mantles	2	1	..
Other sorts	1,02	1,10	1,01

Hardware.

Imports of agricultural implements, chiefly from the United Kingdom and the United States of America, remained practically steady at R3 lakhs. Imports of other implements and tools, except machine tools, were valued at R56 lakhs or R5 lakhs more than in the preceding year, to which the United Kingdom contributed 32 per cent (45 per cent) and the United States of America 63 per cent (49 per cent), the figures in brackets representing the percentage shares in the preceding year. The number of metal lamps imported rose from 0·9 million valued at R10 lakhs to 1·3 million valued at R14 lakhs. The chief sources of supply were the United States of America, Hongkong and China in the year under review. Imports from the United States of America advanced from 351,000 to 475,000 in number and from R5 lakhs to R7 lakhs in value. Supplies from Japan were lower and totalled 10,000 lamps as against 73,000 in the preceding year. Imports from China and Hongkong, however, advanced from 253,000 and 202,000 to 430,000 and 374,000 respectively, in 1941-42. The value of the parts of metal lamps imported in 1941-42 remained steady at R2 lakhs. These came mainly from the United Kingdom and China. Imports of enamelled ironware were valued at R5 lakhs in 1941-42 of which Japan supplied to the value of R3 lakhs as against R6 lakhs in the preceding year. The value of the imports of builders' hardware increased from R16 lakhs to R31 lakhs in 1941-42, to which the United Kingdom and Japan contributed R3 lakhs and R4 lakhs respectively as against R3 lakhs each in the preceding year. Imports from China were valued at R6 lakhs, as against R5 lakhs in 1940-41; while those from the United States of America were valued at R17 lakhs as against R4 lakhs in the preceding year. Among other specified items imports of domestic hardware improved from R5 lakhs to R6 lakhs, while those of stoves and gas mantles were negligible.

Of the total imports of hardware, the United Kingdom supplied to the value of R71 lakhs as against R80 lakhs in 1940-41 her percentage share also declining from 39 to 33. Supplies from Japan were valued at R22 lakhs or 10 per cent and those from the United States of America, at R87 lakhs or 40 per cent, as compared with R37 lakhs (18 per cent) and R48 lakhs (23 per cent), respectively in the preceding year. Among other countries, imports from China were valued at R16 lakhs or 7 per cent in 1941-42. The following table compares these percentages with those for the preceding two years :—

Imports of hardware.

	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	38	39	33
Germany	21	..	..
United States of America	14	23	40
Japan	11	18	10
Other countries	16	20	17
TOTAL	100	100	100

Imports.

Cutlery (R21 lakhs).

The value of cutlery imported in 1941-42 remained stationary at R21 lakhs of which razors represented R15 lakhs, pruning knives R1 lakh, and other cutlery R5 lakhs. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom supplied goods to the value of R10 lakhs as compared with R11 lakhs in the preceding year. The share of Japan declined considerably, but that of the United States of America further improved from R8 lakhs to R10 lakhs in the year under review.

Electroplated ware (R2 lakhs).

Imports of electroplated ware in 1941-42 were valued at R2 lakhs as in the preceding year. These were, as usual, drawn chiefly from the United Kingdom.

Rubber manufactures (R1,55 lakhs).—Imports of rubber manufactures were valued at R1,55 lakhs in 1941-42 as compared with R1,56 lakhs in the preceding year. The table below summarises the trade under principal classifications :—

Imports of Rubber manufactures.

—	1939-40		1940-41		1941-42	
	Number (000)	R (000)	Number (000)	R (000)	Number (000)	R (000)
Pneumatic motor covers	214·0	1,05,59	132·9	1,09,22	123·8	1,09,18
Pneumatic motor cycle covers	1·6	12	2·7	20	2·5	30
Pneumatic cycle covers	457·0	4,99	617·0	8,45	449·7	7,20
Pneumatic motor tubes	144·2	8,50	101·9	8,50	103·4	9,48
Pneumatic motor cycle tubes	6·1	8	7·8	10	6·9	18
Pneumatic cycle tubes	824·3	3,72	479·9	3,17	209·1	1,39
Solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles	0·6	34	0·5	17	0·2	16

Imports of pneumatic motor covers, which represented 70 per cent of the total value of rubber manufactures imported during 1941-42, numbered 123,800 valued at R1,09 lakhs. Compared with the preceding year, this meant a decline of 7 per cent in quantity but, owing to higher prices, the value remained almost the same. The United Kingdom supplied 50,600 valued at R48 lakhs as against 65,500 valued at R50 lakhs in 1940-41. The share of the United States of America in these imports, however, rose from 52,700 valued at R51 lakhs to 61,600 valued at R55 lakhs. Imports of pneumatic cycle covers, fell from 617,000 valued at about R8½ lakhs to 449,700 valued at a little over R7 lakhs, the supplies from the United Kingdom alone totalling 436,500 valued at R7 lakhs as against 559,400 valued at R8 lakhs in 1940-41. The number of pneumatic motor tubes imported advanced from 101,900 valued at R8½ lakhs to 103,400 valued at about R9½ lakhs. Imports of pneumatic cycle tubes and solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles showed decreases as compared with 1940-41.

Drugs and Medicines (R2,78 lakhs).—The total value of imported drugs and medicines advanced from R2,19 lakhs to R2,78 lakhs in 1941-42. Imports of proprietary and patent medicines were valued at R50 lakhs as compared with R65 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom accounted for R35 lakhs and the United States of America, for R9 lakhs, their respective contribution in 1940-41 being R48 lakhs and R13 lakhs. Camphor came, as usual, in large quantities from Japan, which supplied 460,000 lbs. valued at R10 lakhs out of a total of 688,000 lbs. valued at R15 lakhs. Imports of quinine salts were valued at R60 lakhs as against R32 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom increased her share from R10 lakhs to R11 lakhs and Java from R18 lakhs to R47 lakhs.

Paper and Pasteboard (R3,55 lakhs).—Imports of paper and pasteboard declined in quantity from 2·1 million cwts. in 1940-41 to 1·3 million cwts. in 1941-42, and in value from R3,94 lakhs to R3,55 lakhs. Imports of paper of all kinds fell by 39 per cent in quantity from 1·8 million cwts. to 1·1 million cwts. and by 7 per cent in value from R3,29 lakhs to R3,05 lakhs. Printing paper, always the chief item of imports, recorded a decrease from 721,000 cwts. to 630,000 cwts. in quantity but the value advanced from R1,20 lakhs to R1,35 lakhs. Canada and the United States of America were the principal sources of supply during the year under review, imports from the former totalling 335,000 cwts. and from the latter 231,000 cwts. as compared with 344,000 cwts. and 174,000 cwts. respectively, in 1940-41. Imports from Japan declined from 37,000 cwts. to 7,000 cwts. and those from the United Kingdom fell from 11,000 cwts. to 9,000 cwts. As might be expected, arrivals from other European countries were insignificant. Imports of writing paper and envelopes declined from 65,000 cwts. (valued at R29 lakhs) in 1940-41 to 29,000 cwts. (valued at R19 lakhs) in the year under review, to which the United Kingdom contributed 17,000 cwts., and the United States of America 11,000 cwts., as against 22,000 cwts. and 24,000 cwts., respectively, in 1940-41. Packing and wrapping paper was imported to the extent of 137,000 cwts. valued at R69 lakhs in 1941-42 as compared with 191,000 cwts. valued at R76 lakhs in the preceding year. Supplies from the United Kingdom remained steady at 34,000 cwts. while those from Sweden and Norway were insignificant as compared with 42,000 cwts. and 5,000 cwts. respectively in the preceding year. Imports from the United States of America fell from 91,000 cwts. to 80,000 cwts. Canada, however, sent an increased quantity, *viz.*, 16,000 cwts. as compared with 8,000 cwts. in 1940-41. Imports of old newspapers in bales and bags fell from 714,000 cwts. to 250,000 cwts. in quantity and from R66 lakhs to R30 lakhs in value. As in the preceding year, the United States of America was the chief source of supply, although she reduced her supplies from 684,000 cwts. in 1940-41 to 244,000 cwts. The value of paper manufactures imported showed an increase from R19 lakhs to R23 lakhs. Imports of pasteboard, millboard and cardboard including manufactures thereof declined in quantity from 344,000 cwts. in 1940-41 to 202,000 cwts. in 1941-42 and in value from R65 lakhs to R50 lakhs. Of these, strawboards accounted for 46,000 cwts. valued at R7 lakhs as compared with 140,000 cwts. valued at R15 lakhs in the preceding year. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the

total value of paper and pasteboard imported into British India during the past three years :—

Percentage shares of the principal countries in the imports of paper and pasteboard.

	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	22·3	17·0	23·1
Canada	2·0	15·0	21·4
Norway	16·2	3·0	..
United States of America	6·9	44·7	45·5
Sweden	18·2	4·3	..
Netherlands	4·6	1·3	..
Japan	6·9	6·9	2·4
Germany	11·6	0·3	..
Austria	1·4	..	..
Other countries	9·9	7·5	7·6
TOTAL	100	100	100

It will be noticed that the share of the United States of America in the total trade, which had recorded a significant rise in the previous year, improved further from 45 to 46 per cent in 1941-42. The United Kingdom regained her position by recovering the ground lost in the previous year and her share rose from 17 to 23 per cent. Canada's share in this trade which was practically insignificant in 1939-40, sharply rose to 15 per cent in 1940-41 and further advanced to 21 per cent in 1941-42. The share of Japan declined from 7 to 2½ per cent.

In 1941-42 there were altogether 16 paper mills at work in India. The aggregate production of all the reporting mills in India amounted to 1,871,000 cwts. in 1941-42 as compared with 1,753,000 cwts. in 1940-41. Imports of woodpulp, mostly for the use of the Indian paper mills, amounted to 58,000 cwts. valued at R11 lakhs as compared with 89,000 cwts. valued at R12 lakhs in the preceding year. The United States of America alone supplied 57,000 cwts. as compared with 62,000 cwts. in 1940-41.

Provisions (R2,56 lakhs).—The total value of imported provisions advanced from R2,26 lakhs in 1940-41 to R2,56 lakhs in the year under review. Imports of farinaceous and patent foods, by far the largest item under this group, improved from R85 lakhs to R95 lakhs. The figure for 1941-42 includes R52 lakhs being the value of farinaceous foods in bulk derived almost entirely from the Straits Settlements and R13 lakhs and R29 lakhs the values of milk foods for infants and invalids and other patent foods, respectively which were chiefly imported from the United Kingdom, Canada and Australia. Condensed milk was imported, chiefly from Australia, to the extent of 67,000 cwts. in 1941-42 as compared with 53,000 cwts. in 1940-41, the value increasing from R22 lakhs to R31 lakhs. Imports of biscuits and cakes, mainly

from the United Kingdom, showed a decrease and amounted to 9,000 cwts. valued at R9 lakhs. There were also smaller imports in the year under review of confectionery and tinned or canned fish, mostly from the United Kingdom and Canada respectively. Among other commodities, imports of butter remained steady, but those of bacon and hams, canned or bottled fruits, cheese and jams and jellies advanced as compared with the preceding year. The variations in the trade in some of the more important articles under provisions are shown in the table below :—

Imports of provisions.

Articles	1939-40		1940-41		1941-42	
	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)
Bacon and hams	13	12	9	9	12	13
Biscuits and cakes	28	25	18	17	9	9
Canned or bottled fruits	40	10	31	8	44	12
Tinned or canned fish.	11	6	10	6	9	5
Cheese	10	8	8	7	13	11
Confectionery	22	14	13	10	8	8
Butter	9	9	7	9	7	9
Milk foods for infants and invalids.	11	23	7	16	7	13
Farinaceous foods in bulk.	306	24	318	33	391	52
Jams and jellies	22	8	14	6	20	8
Milk, condensed and preserved (including milk cream).	76	26	53	22	67	31
Other sorts	—	98	—	83	—	85

The total imports of provisions from the United Kingdom fell from R1,01 lakhs to R43 lakhs, her relative share in the trade being 17 per cent in 1941-42 as compared with 45 per cent in 1940-41. Imports from the Straits Settlements, consisting largely of farinaceous foods in bulk, on the other hand, rose from R33 lakhs to R45 lakhs, and relatively her share in the trade advanced from 15 to 18 per cent. The share of the United States of America declined from 10 per cent to 9 per cent. Australian supplies consisting largely of butter, cheese, bacon and hams, and milk, condensed and preserved, were valued at R89 lakhs and represented 35 per cent of the total trade in 1941-42 as compared with R37 lakhs or 16 per cent in 1940-41.

Sugar (R1,08 lakhs).—The area under sugarcane in India in 1941-42 was 3,515,000 acres as compared with 4,598,000 acres in the preceding year. The production in terms of *gur* in 1941-42 was estimated at 4,372,000 tons

or 1,432,000 tons less than in 1940-41. The total number of factories manufacturing sugar direct from cane during the cane crushing season 1941-42 was 150 as against 148 factories in the preceding year. The following table gives the production of sugar in Indian factories during the last ten years as published by the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology :—

Crop year*	Direct from Cane	Refined from *Gur*
	Tons	Tons
1932-33	290,200	78,000
1933-34	454,000	64,900
1934-35	578,100	43,500
1935-36	932,100	47,900
1936-37	1,111,400	25,600
1937-38	930,700	17,200
1938-39	650,800	14,700
1939-40	1,241,700	26,500
1940-41	1,095,400	48,500
1941-42	778,100	(*a*)13,800†

NOTE.—Figures from 1936-37 exclude production in Burma.

* From November to October. The principal crushing period is from November to May.

† Estimated.

(*a*) Production during the calendar year 1942.

Imports of sugar 16 D.S. and above, increased in the year under review and arrivals into India including the Kathiawar States totalled 61,000 tons valued at R1,34 lakhs as compared with 32,000 tons valued at R58 lakhs in 1940-41, Java contributing 52,000 tons or 85 per cent as against 28,000 tons or 88 per cent in the preceding year. As in the preceding year, there were practically no imports of beet sugar during 1941-42. According to the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, the quantity of sugar available for consumption in India during the period 1st November 1940 to 31st October 1941 was estimated at 1,362,000 tons approximately as against 1,074,000 tons in the preceding crop year.

The *ex*-factory price of a typical Indian sugar, crystal No. 1, at Cawnpore, which stood at R9-3-0 per md. in the beginning of April 1941, remained at that level till the end of May. After a slight set back in the first half of June, the price began to improve till it reached R10-0-0 on July 25. The rate, however, came down to R9-8-9 at the end of August. Thereafter a rising tendency set in, which carried the price to R9-15-0 on November 7 and to R11-15-0 on December 12. A slight recession then followed and the price came down

to R11-5-0 on December 19 and showed no marked fluctuation till January 23. Prices then firmed up again, the quotation reaching R12-9-3 on March 27.

Liquors (R2,65 lakhs).—The total imports of liquors increased slightly in quantity from 4·0 million gallons in 1940-41 to 4·1 million gallons in 1941-42, the corresponding rise in value being from R1,99 lakhs to R2,65 lakhs. Bombay took the largest quantity 1·8 million gallons (R1,06 lakhs) as against 1·7 million gallons (R81 lakhs) and was followed by Bengal with 1·3 million gallons (R83 lakhs) against 1·2 million gallons (R63 lakhs). The requirements of Sind and Madras were, however, comparatively small, amounting respectively to 534,000 gallons (R50 lakhs) and 462,000 gallons (R27 lakhs) as compared with 508,000 gallons (R31 lakhs) and 526,000 gallons (R24 lakhs) respectively, in the preceding year. Nearly 69 per cent of the total quantity of imported liquors consisted of ale, beer and porter, which showed a slight decline from 2·9 million gallons in 1940-41 to 2·8 million gallons in 1941-42. The value, however, rose from R74 lakhs to R88 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom fell from 1·8 million gallons to 1·6 million gallons in 1941-42, and her percentage share was reduced from 62 to 58. Supplies from Japan also fell from 257,000 gallons to 109,000 gallons. But China and Australia continued to improve their shares considerably, imports from these two countries amounting to 431,000 gallons and 509,000 gallons as against 383,000 gallons and 321,000 gallons, respectively, in 1940-41. Spirit accounted for 27 per cent of the total quantity of liquors imported and wines 4 per cent. There was a slight increase in the imports of spirits which amounted to 1·1 million gallons valued at R1,59 lakhs as against 0·9 million gallons valued at R1,14 lakhs in 1940-41. The imports by classes are shown below :—

——	1939-40		1940-41		1941-42	
	Gallons	R (lakhs)	Gallons	R (lakhs)	Gallons	R (lakhs)
Brandy . . .	90,800	16	61,500	9	70,000	10
Gin	87,700	8	76,500	8	114,600	14
Rum . . .	1,900	0·2	2,500	0·3	3,100	0·4
Liqueurs . . .	5,400	1	2,900	0·7	6,800	2
Whisky . . .	347,000	61	291,000	52	377,400	72
Spirit, present in drugs	128,100	37	109,500	32	128,500	41
„ perfumed .	4,300	4	3,100	3	3,600	5
„ denatured .	388,800	3	374,300	4	369,500	5
„ other sorts .	24,400	7	12,800	5	23,100	9

Imports of whisky, practically all from the United Kingdom, increased to 377,000 gallons in 1941-42 from 291,000 gallons in 1940-41. Imports of brandy also rose from 61,000 gallons to 70,000 gallons to which the Union of South Africa and Australia supplied 29,000 gallons and 33,000 gallons as

against 2,000 gallons and 24,000 gallons, respectively in 1940-41. Supplies from France practically ceased in the year under review. Wines were imported to the extent of 149,000 gallons valued at R18 lakhs as compared with 81,000 gallons valued at R10 lakhs in 1940-41. Of the total imports of wines in 1941-42, Australia sent 60,000 gallons or 40 per cent. The United Kingdom usually the principal source of supply reduced her share to 32,000 gallons or 21 per cent; the Union of South Africa sent 31,000 gallons or 21 per cent. The contribution of the other principal European countries taken together totalled 15,000 gallons only or 10 per cent in the year under review.

Salt (R98 lakhs).—Imports of foreign salt chiefly for consumption in Bengal, advanced from 207,000 tons valued at R48 lakhs in 1940-41 to 262,000 tons valued at R98 lakhs in 1941-42. Aden continued to be the chief source of supply although her contribution fell from 145,000 tons to 122,000 tons. Imports from Egypt recorded a sharp increase from 27,000 tons to 121,000 tons and almost equalled the supplies from Aden. Arrivals from other countries included 10,000 tons and 9,000 tons from Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Spain respectively. The production of Indian salt in 1941 amounted to 1,778,000 tons as against 1,644,000 tons in 1940. The coastwise imports of Indian salt into Bengal in 1941-42 totalled 186,000 tons, the corresponding figure in the preceding year being 298,000 tons.

The *ex*-duty price of salt, Aden Fine, in the last week of April 1941 was Rs. 150 per 100 maunds *ex*-ship and continued to remain at that level till the middle of July. After a small decline to R132 on August 1, the price rose to R140 by the middle of August but subsequently fell to R121 by the end of October. On December 19, the price was quoted at R160 and remained at that level till the end of January. Thereafter the price declined to R147 on February 13 and remained at that level till the end of the month.

Other articles.—The following table shows the course of trade in some of the other articles of importance in imports:—

——	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Dyeing and tanning substances	3,61	5,30	5,77
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	5,58	4,98	5,15
Tobacco	1,17	1,34	2,52
Spices	2,55	2,19	2,22
Glass and glassware	1,02	86	66
Precious stones and pearls, unset	88	30	22
Cement	7	5	6

Other articles.

Dyeing & Tanning substances (R5,77 lakhs).

There was an improvement in the imports of dyeing and tanning substances which were valued at R5,77 lakhs as compared with R5,30 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of coal tar dyes representing 87 per cent of the total value in 1941-42 advanced by R49 lakhs or 11 per cent to R5,04 lakhs but the quantity declined from 13 million lbs. to 12 million lbs. The principal sources of supply during the year under review were the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The following table shows the details of the imports of these dyes during the past three years :—

Imports of coal tar dyes.

	Quantity.			Value.		
	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	lbs.(000)	lbs.(000)	lbs.(000)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Alizarine	805	1,155	1,420	6	18	27
Congo red	563	1,091	799	6	17	15
Coupling dyes of the naphthol group	2,172	1,437	1,353	56	80	98
Vats	1,560	1,544	1,510	1,20	1,72	1,82
Sulphur black	3,799	3,865	3,062	18	35	37
Others	3,931	4,238	3,556	81	1,33	1,45
Total	12,830	13,330	11,700	2,87	4,55	5,04
From United Kingdom	1,800	2,420	4,156	47	77	1,63
„ Germany	5,731	52	..	1,14	2	..
„ France	302	344	..	10	19	..
„ Switzerland	1,024	646	753	50	53	95
„ Japan	1,570	2,000	705	28	48	17
„ United States of America	1,640	7,230	5,616	23	2,37	2,14
„ Other countries	763	638	460	15	19	15

Imports of barks for tanning (mostly from South Africa) increased from 659,000 cwts. valued at R44 lakhs to 666,000 cwts. valued at R47 lakhs in 1941-42. Imports of cutch and gambier (from Burma and the Straits Settlements) and saffron (from Spain) showed decreases.

Instruments & apparatus (R5,15 lakhs).

There was an improvement in the imports of instruments and apparatus, which were valued at R5,15 lakhs in 1941-42 as compared with R4,98 lakhs in the preceding year. The value of electrical instruments and apparatus, the principal item under this group, however declined from R2,49 lakhs to R2,40 lakhs, consignments from the United Kingdom in 1941-42 being valued at R1,53 lakhs as against R1,70 lakhs in the preceding year. Expressed in percentage, the share of the United Kingdom fell from 68 per cent to 64 per cent. The share of the United States of America, however, improved from R33 lakhs to R53 lakhs but that of Japan further deteriorated from R18 lakhs to R12 lakhs in the year under review.

Imports.

The shares of other important participating countries recorded decreases as compared with the preceding year. Details of imports under the various classes of electrical instruments during the past three years are given in the table below :—

—	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Electric fans and parts thereof	19	14	12
„ wires and cables	1,14	1,02	77
Telegraph and telephone instruments	13	13	15
Electric lamps and parts thereof	35	33	35
Batteries	23	9	2
Carbons, electric	4	6	7
Accumulators	8	9	10
Electric lighting accessories and fittings, including switches.	7	6	9
Meters	14	10	21
Electro-medical apparatus, including X-ray apparatus.	5	6	9
Switch boards (other than telegraph and telephone)	3	2	4
Unenumerated	42	39	39
TOTAL	2,87	2,49	2,40

Under photographic instruments, imports of raw films increased from 70 million feet valued at R24 lakhs in 1940-41 to 93 million feet valued at R40 lakhs in 1941-42. Receipts of exposed films, however, declined from 18 million feet valued at R59 lakhs in 1940-41 to 17 million feet valued at R52 lakhs in 1941-42. Imports of cinema talkie apparatus were valued at R11½ lakhs in 1941-42 as against R11 lakhs in the preceding year, of which the United States of America accounted for R11 lakhs as compared with R9 lakhs in 1940-41. Imports of wireless apparatus recorded a rise in value from R44 lakhs to R52 lakhs which in 1941-42 were distributed among the United Kingdom (56 per cent), the United States of America (37 per cent) and Canada (6 per cent). Imports of other classes of instruments except surgical instruments, generally showed a decline in 1941-42 as compared with the preceding year.

Tobacco (R2,52 lakhs).

Imports of tobacco, all sorts, advanced remarkably and amounted to 15·2 million lbs. valued at R2,52 lakhs in 1941-42 as compared with 9·8 million lbs. valued at R1,34 lakhs in the preceding year. Receipts of unmanufactured tobacco rose similarly

from 8·0 million lbs. (R79 lakhs) to 13·5 million lbs. (R1,93 lakhs) in the year under review, of which the United States of America supplied 12·9 million lbs. or 96 per cent as against 6·3 million lbs. or 79 per cent in 1940-41. Imports from the United Kingdom, however, remained insignificant as in the preceding year. Arrivals from Burma, consisting of cheaper varieties, fell considerably from 1·6 million lbs. to 0·5 million lbs. Imports of cigarettes decreased from 1,380,000 lbs. to 1,343,000 lbs. in quantity but the value rose from R45 lakhs to R47½ lakhs. As usual, the United Kingdom was the largest supplier and contributed 1,316,000 lbs. or 98 per cent in 1941-42. Of the other descriptions of manufactured tobacco imported in the year under review, cigars accounted for 193,000 lbs., Burma supplying 190,000 lbs., and tobacco for pipes and cigarettes, 165,000 lbs. of which the United Kingdom supplied 144,000 lbs.

Spices (R2,22 lakhs).

The imports of spices fell in quantity from 1,789,000 cwts. to 1,292,000 cwts. in 1941-42 but rose in value from R2,19 lakhs to R2,22 lakhs. Imports of betelnuts, the principal item under this group, totalled 1,121,000 cwts. valued at R1,41 lakhs as against 1,644,000 cwts. valued at R1,64 lakhs in the preceding year. The bulk of these imports were, as usual, drawn from the Straits Settlements. Imports of cloves, on the other hand, advanced to 86,000 cwts. valued at R49 lakhs from 49,000 cwts. valued at R25 lakhs in 1940-41. Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba were the two principal supplying countries. There was also a rise in the imports of pepper from 17,000 cwts. (R3 lakhs) to 24,000 cwts. (R5 lakhs). Imports of nutmegs and ginger were small, amounting to 10,000 cwts. and 1,000 cwts. respectively, in 1941-42.

Glass & Glassware (R66 lakhs).

The value of the imports of glass and glassware receded further to R66 lakhs from R86 lakhs in the preceding year. Most of the descriptions comprised within this group shared in the decline. Imports of glass bangles, mainly from Japan, fell in value from R7 lakhs to R2 lakhs. Imports of beads and false pearls also declined from 4,000 cwts. (R3 lakhs) to 1,000 cwts. (R1⅓ lakhs). Imports of bottles and phials, chiefly from Japan and China, showed a decrease and numbered 353,000 gross valued at R14 lakhs in 1941-42, as compared with 664,000 gross valued at R25 lakhs in 1940-41. Imports of glass-sheet and plate amounted to 8 million sq. ft. or about two-thirds of the quantity imported in the preceding year, although the value increased from R18 lakhs to R22 lakhs. The values of imports of tableware, and funnels, globes, etc., were R3 lakhs each and that of scientific glassware R1 lakh only. In the total trade of glass and glassware, the United Kingdom and Japan were the two chief sources of supply. The value of the imports from the former rose from R17 lakhs to R27 lakhs, but that from the latter showed a decline from R51 lakhs to R25 lakhs in the year under review. Expressed in percentages, the trade in 1941-42 was distributed as follows:—the United Kingdom 41 per cent, Japan 38 per cent, the United States of America, comparatively a new source of supply, 11 per cent and China 6 per cent.

Precious stones (R22 lakhs).

There was a contraction in the imports of precious stones and pearls unset which declined to R22 lakhs in the year under review from R30 lakhs in the preceding year. The values of diamonds and precious stones imported fell from R7 lakhs to R5 lakhs,

and from R9 lakhs to R5 lakhs, respectively. Imports of pearls, real and culture, also showed a decrease and were valued at R12 lakhs as against R14 lakhs in 1940-41. Belgium, which was the principal supplier in 1939-40, reduced her share considerably in 1940-41 and was totally out of the market in 1941-42. The share of the United Kingdom fell from 22 per cent to 8 per cent. The value of the consignments from Arabia and the Bahrein Islands, consisting of pearls only, remained fairly steady and totalled R4 lakhs and R3 lakhs, respectively, in 1941-42.

Cement (R6 lakhs).

Indian demand for cement is now generally met from local production and the imports, consisting mostly of specialised quality, further shrank from 4,500 tons in 1940-41 to 4,300 tons in the year under review but the value rose from R5 lakhs to R6 lakhs. The bulk of these shipments came from the United Kingdom which accounted for 3,500 tons or 81 per cent.

Dutiable Baggage.—The imports of dutiable baggage, which are not otherwise specified, were valued at R10 lakhs as compared with R14 lakhs in the preceding year. The following classes of articles imported as baggages are, however, recorded under their respective heads and are necessarily excluded from this :—(i) fire arms, cartridges and other arms and ammunitions, (ii) wireless sets and instruments, apparatus and appliances, (iii) liquors and spirits, (iv) furniture and carpets, (v) jewellery, silverware and plated ware, including silver and plated cutlery, and (vi) vehicles, including motor cars.

CHAPTER III.

Exports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India :—

Exports.

(In thousands of Rupees)

——	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1941-42
Jute, raw	19,83,38	7,84,60	10,41,73	4·38
Jute manufactures	48,72,14	45,38,46	53,88,15	22·68
Cotton, raw and waste	31,04,15	24,45,56	17,54,10	7·38
Cotton manufactures	8,57,58	16,49,31	36,07,83	15·19
Tea	26,30,60	27,78,61	39,57,23	16·66
Seeds	11,89,53	10,04,92	10,50,28	4·42
Grain, pulse and flour	5,08,83	5,91,47	10,42,64	4·39
Leather	7,69,50	5,98,54	6,02,50	2·54
Lac	1,90,87	2,25,43	4,91,74	2·07
Hides and skins, raw	4,11,39	3,13,65	4,77,47	2·01
Wool, raw and manufactured	4,03,47	2,37,43	3,39,17	1·43
Fruits and vegetables	2,36,94	2,44,03	3,09,44	1·30
Oils	1,37,47	2,40 12	2,63.72	1·11
Tobacco	2,52,81	2,87,65	2,20,01	0·93
Rubber, raw	93,76	91,89	72,77	0·31
,, manufactures	9,53	41,14	47,26	0·20
Spices	1,26,57	88,53	1,13,05	0·48
Hemp, raw	86,20	76,28	96,53	0·41
Provisions and oilman's stores	70,85	73,09	79,46	0·33
Coir	1,28,24	76,89	76,43	0·32
Building and engineering materials other than of iron, steel or wood.	30,72	63,42	68,20	0·29
Drugs and medicines	33,19	33,55	60,98	0·26
Fish (excluding canned fish)	69,71	63,15	60,29	0·25
Gums and resins	31,60	25,19	52,27	0·22
Boots and shoes	28,89	49,64	47,70	0·20
Haberdashery and millinery	6,38	9,74	47,04	0·20
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	26,48	32,79	44,79	0·19
Coffee	73,15	24,14	40,41	0·17
Oilcakes	2,02,92	84,16	37,44	0·16
Dyeing and tanning substances	52,31	40,99	36,33	0·15
Sugar	7,96	27,20	31,78	0·13
Paper and pasteboard	14,55	31,55	29,81	0·13
Manures	47,91	45,64	27,96	0·12
Apparel	14,59	18,45	26,85	0·11
Bristles	39,15	23,52	25,11	0·11
Paints and painters' materials	17,81	21,58	23,16	0·10
Saltpetre	17,13	24,27	23,11	0·10
Wood and timber	21,06	25,36	21,53	0·09
Cordage and rope	10,61	11,73	14,96	0·06
Paraffin wax	32,98	35,56	14,04	0·06
Bones for manufacturing purposes	22,50	11,72	12,24	0·05
Silk, raw and manufactured	7,78	5,13	12,11	0·05
Stationery (excluding paper)	3,10	9,55	10,09	0·04
Toys and requisites for games, etc.	21,30	11,90	9,93	0·04
Books, printed, etc.	11,25	11,25	9,11	0·04
Fibre for brushes and brooms	13,33	10,91	8,29	0·03
Animals, living	7,83	7,18	8,18	0·03
Fodder, bran and pollards	4,80	5,53	5,43	0·02
All other articles	14,57,38	15,38,01	19,16,51	8·06
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS	203,92,12	186,89,94	2,37,57,06	100

Exports.

Cotton (R15,94 lakhs).—Shipments of raw cotton from British India further declined from 2,168,000 bales in 1940-41 to 1,438,000 bales in 1941-42, or a decrease of 34 per cent owing mainly to the loss of the Eastern markets. The value of the exports fell by 32 per cent from R23,56 lakhs to R15,94 lakhs. Japan formerly the best customer of Indian raw cotton, took only 385,000 bales in 1941-42 as compared with 705,000 bales in the preceding year. Similarly shipments of Indian cotton to China fell heavily and totalled 141,000 bales in 1941-42 as against 754,000 bales in the preceding year. Exports to the United Kingdom and the United States of America on the other hand increased considerably, the former amounting to 547,000 bales as compared with 291,000 bales a year ago, and the latter to 226,000 bales as compared with 123,000 bales in 1940-41. Australia also increased her purchases from 38,000 bales to 69,000 bales. Exports to other countries included 31,000 bales to Korea and 28,000 bales to Kwantung as compared with 64,000 bales and 27,000 bales respectively in the preceding year. The following statement gives the monthly exports of cotton from British India during the last three years :—

[In bales of 400 lbs. each.]

——	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
April	339,700	188,400	133,500
May	404,100	268,600	129,800
June	279,600	202,700	220,600
July	336,500	140,600	197,600
August	222,000	173,800	137,700
September	143,500	151,100	147,400
October	135,700	132,600	83,800
November	127,300	171,000	68,000
December	209,800	174,200	63,900
January	245,100	252,400	30,300
February	277,700	121,000	121,400
March	226,900	191,200	103,700
TOTAL	2,947,900	2,167,600	1,437,700

The decrease in exports of Indian cotton was, however, accompanied by an increase in consumption by the mills in India. It is estimated that the Indian mills absorbed 3,938,000 bales during 1941-42 or 580,000 bales more than in the preceding year.

The table below shows the details :—

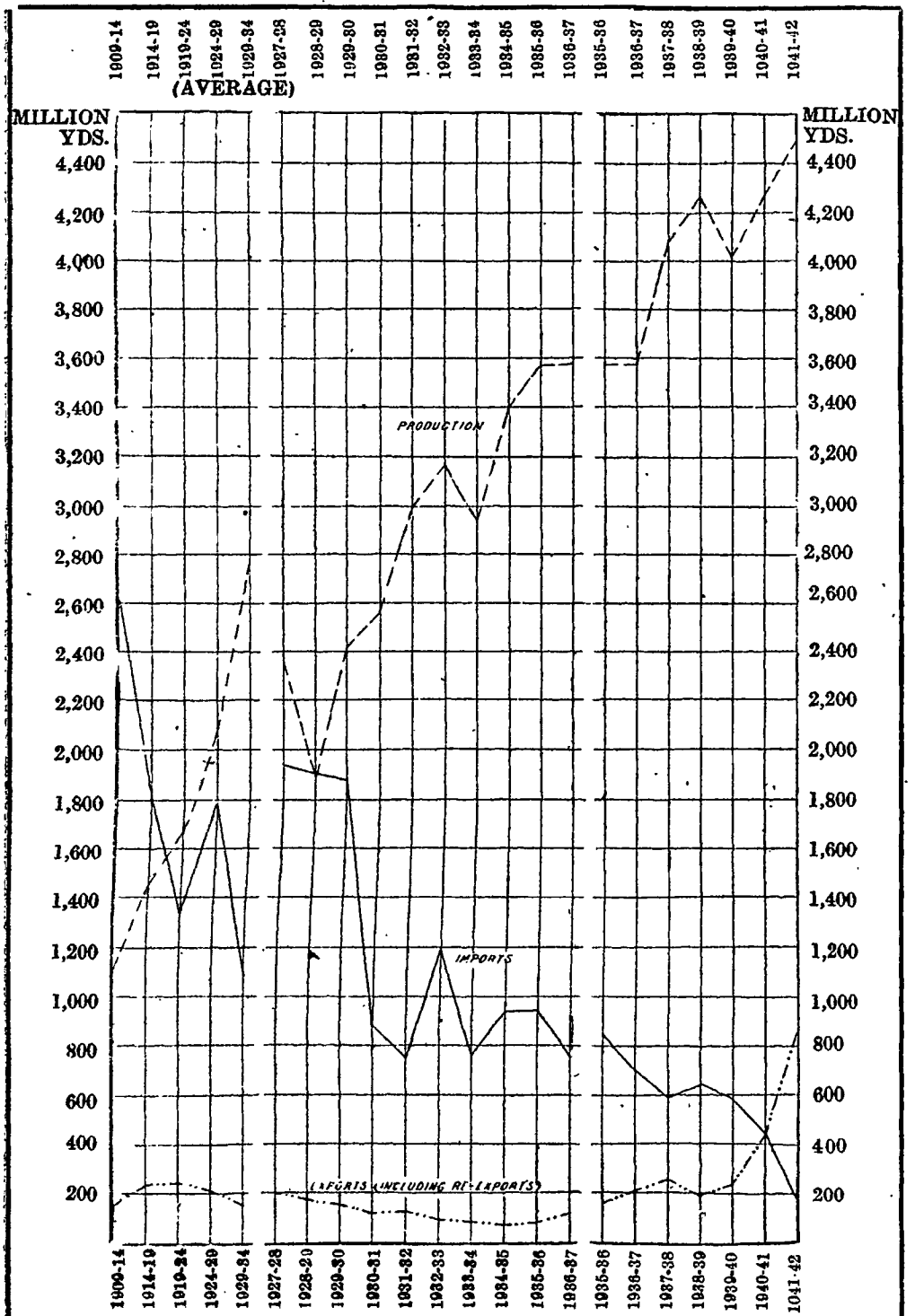
Consumption of Indian raw cotton in Indian mills.

(In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.)

—	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Bombay Island	641	809	1,094
Ahmedabad	323	332	377
Bombay Province	1,198	1,381	1,749
Madras	487	535	559
United Provinces	343	370	410
Central Provinces and Berar	162	142	171
Bengal	94	127	134
Punjab and Delhi	156	167	182
Rest of British India	46	46	57
TOTAL BRITISH INDIA	2,486	2,768	3,262
TOTAL INDIAN STATES	566	590	676
TOTAL INDIA	3,052	3,358	3,938

Besides Indian cotton, fairly large quantities of foreign raw cotton are also used in Indian mills for the manufacture of finer fabrics. There was a heavy demand for long staple cotton by the Indian mills for the manufacture of finer counts of yarn and finer fabrics, the imports of which, as pointed out in chapter II, suffered a serious decline. The total receipts of foreign cotton in British India therefore increased considerably in the year under review from 498,000 bales in 1940-41 to 770,000 bales. British East Africa was, as usual, the principal source of supply and sent 403,000 bales as against 213,000 bales in the preceding year. Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan together supplied 361,000 bales or 133,000 bales more than in 1940-41. Imports from the United States of America, however, fell from 49,000 bales to a little over 1,100 bales only.

Chart showing the production, imports and exports of cottou piecegoods during the five quinquennia ending 1929-34 and the last fifteen years.



NOTE.—(i) The space after 1929-34 separates the several quinquennia and the annual figures.
(ii) The points starting from 1927-28 and ending in 1936-37 represent figures for India including Burma.
(iii) The points starting from 1935-36 represent adjusted figures excluding Burma for 1935-36 and 1936-37 and actual figures thereafter.

Cotton Manufactures.

Cotton Manufactures (R36,08 lakhs).—The position of the cotton industry during the year under review has already been reviewed in Chapter I. The production and exports of the different classes of piecegoods during the past three years are shown below :—

(In million yards.)

	MILL PRODUCTION			EXPORTS		
	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Grey and bleached piecegoods—						
Shirtings and longcloth . .	1,011·6	969·0	1,112·5	11·4	30·4	66·8
Chadars	70·6	61·9	56·4	3·5	6·2	4·0
Dhuties	1,230·3	1,101·4	921·1			
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	173·2	181·2	217·8	0·1	..	0·4
Drills and jeans . . .	122·3	187·8	234·9	1·6	10·0	10·5
Other sorts	478·3	664·1	767·5	76·8	133·1	292·7
TOTAL .	3,086·3	3,165·4	3,310·2	93·4	179·7	374·4
Coloured piecegoods . . .	926·2	1,104·1	1,183·4	128·0	210·4	398·0
TOTAL PIECEGOODS .	4,012·5	4,269·5	4,493·6	221·4	390·1	772·4

Concurrently with the increase in the cotton mill production, exports of cotton piecegoods also improved in 1941-42 and amounted to 772 million yards valued at R26,52 lakhs or an increase of 98 per cent in quantity and of 150 per cent in value over those of the preceding year. The causes of this remarkable increase have been fully analysed in Chapter I. The increase was distributed over all the three principal categories; grey goods advanced by 124 million yards to 249 million yards; bleached goods by 71 million yards to 125 million yards and coloured goods, by 188 million yards to 398 million yards. Exports to almost all the countries showed considerable improvement, the most remarkable among them being Australia 75 million yards (23 million yards), Egypt 58 million yards (7 million yards), Aden and Dependencies 26 million yards (1 million yard), Tanganyika Territory 37 million yards (15 million yards), Kenya Colony including Zanzibar and Pemba 72 million yards (52 million yards), Nigeria 42 million yards (22 million yards) and the Straits Settlements 53 million yards (34 million yards). The figures in brackets indicate those for 1940-41. The exports

to Burma, the largest single consumer, during the year amounted to 79 million yards or 10 per cent as compared with 122 million yards or 31 per cent in the preceding year. The other countries to which exports principally showed a decline were Thailand, the United States of America and Portuguese East Africa, the last two countries having reduced their takings by about 3 million yards each ; while the exports to the United Kingdom remained fairly steady at over 13 million yards. The bulk of the trade passed, as usual, through Bombay which accounted for 87 per cent of the total exports, while Madras had 9 per cent as compared with 78 per cent and 18 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year. The following table shows the average declared value, per yard, of exported piecegoods compared with the corresponding value of imported piecegoods during the last three years :—

	Exports			Imports		
	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey	0 3 2	0 3 8	0 5 4	0 1 11	0 2 2	0 2 9
White	0 3 9	0 4 1	0 5 4	0 3 5	0 3 5	0 4 7
Coloured	0 5 3	0 4 10	0 5 8	0 2 1	0 3 4	0 4 6

As compared with the preceding year the average declared values of the three descriptions, *viz.*, grey, white and coloured piecegoods exported increased during the year under review. These values were, however, higher than those of the corresponding descriptions of imported piecegoods.

The figures of production of cotton twist and yarn in the Indian mills are given in the table on page 240. Exports of cotton twist and yarn improved from 78 million lbs. to 91 million lbs. in quantity and from R4,09 lakhs to R7,38 lakhs in value. Shipments to Burma fell to 29 million lbs. from 44 million lbs. in the preceding year. Shipments to Hongkong also declined from 9 million lbs. to 4 million lbs. while those to Egypt rose from 1·7 million lbs. to 3·0 million lbs. Exports to the Straits Settlements, however, remained steady at 3 million lbs. Among other countries Iraq, Arabia, Aden, Palestine and Turkey together improved their requirements approximately to 17 million lbs. from only 3 million lbs. in 1940-41. Shipments to Thailand showed a slight improvement.

Jute and Jute Manufactures (R64,30 lakhs).—The total exports of raw and manufactured jute during the year under review amounted to 1,213,000 tons as compared with 1,167,000 tons in 1940-41, showing an increase of 46,000 tons or 4 per cent. The value of these shipments rose from R53,23 lakhs to

₹64,30 lakhs or by 21 per cent. The following table shows the exports of raw jute and manufactured goods separately during the past seven years :—

—	Exports of raw jute	Percentage variation as compared with 1935-36	Exports of sacking bags and cloth	Percentage variation as compared with 1935-36	Exports of hessian bags and cloth	Percentage variation as compared with 1935-36
	Tons (000)		Tons (000)		Tons (000)	
1935-36 . . .	771	100	438	100	354	100
1936-37 . . .	821	106	519	118	488	138
1937-38 . . .	747	97	523	119	478	135
1938-39 . . .	690	89	488	111	451	128
1939-40 . . .	570	74	511	117	546	154
1940-41 . . .	243	32	445	102	464	131
1941-42 . . .	315	41	402	92	460	130

Exports of raw jute increased in quantity from 243,000 tons in 1940-41 to 315,000 tons in 1941-42 or an increase of 30 per cent, the value showing an improvement of 33 per cent from ₹7,85 lakhs to ₹10,42 lakhs. The improvement was shared by almost all the principal consuming countries except Spain, China and Japan. The United Kingdom took 146,000 tons or 54,000 tons more than in the preceding year. As a result of the situation brought about by the war the Continental countries excluding U. S. S. R., Sweden and Spain were completely out of the picture. The combined purchases of these three countries amounted to 19,000 tons as against 22,000 tons in 1940-41. There were also increased shipments to the American countries. The United States of America took 99,000 tons as against 46,000 tons in 1940-41 ; the Argentine Republic, 12,000 tons as against 8,000 tons and Brazil, 15,000 tons as against 12,000 tons in the preceding year. Exports to Japan, on the other hand, fell from 9,000 tons to 3,000 tons and those to China from 6,000 tons to 2,000 tons. Shipments to Australia, however, remained fairly steady at about 3,000 tons, while there were no exports to Manchuria and Egypt in the year under review.

The consumption of raw jute by Indian Mills recorded a noticeable increase in 1941-42 as compared with that in the preceding year. The following table shows the exports and Indian consumption of raw jute during the last six seasons, July to June :—

Season	Exports of raw jute	Consumption in India*	Excess of consumption over exports (%)
July—June—	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	
1936-37	872	1,082	+24
1937-38	666	1,194	+79
1938-39	693	1,112	+60
1939-40	529	1,288	+143
1940-41	241	989	+310
1941-42	272	1,222	+349

* Figures refer to mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association.

Exports.

It will be observed that during all these years consumption was higher than exports. In 1941-42 it was 349 per cent more than the exports, the corresponding increase in the preceding year being 310 per cent. The monthly production of jute manufactures is shown in the following table :—

(In millions.)

—	Hessian				Sacking			
	Cloth		Bags		Cloth		Bags	
	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
	Yds.	Yds.	No.	No.	Yds.	Yds.	No.	No.
April . .	138	147	64	28	10	13	55	42
May . .	149	151	64	25	14	13	53	42
June . .	134	144	57	20	11	9	47	40
July . .	149	158	52	14	13	9	51	47
August . .	152	142	13	22	9	8	49	44
September .	99	149	11	27	4	9	32	46
October . .	100	157	29	32	7	8	36	47
November .	96	174	21	39	7	8	33	51
December .	107	187	17	42	9	10	35	56
January . .	107	166	15	37	8	8	37	51
February . .	119	153	26	38	8	7	39	47
March . .	101	170(*a*)	22	9(*b*)	7	14(*a*)	33	47(*b*)
TOTAL .	1,451	1,898	391	333	107	116	500	560

(*a*) Includes 41 million yds. of Hessian bags and cloth and Canvas, and 6 million yds. of Sacking bags and cloth manufactured on Government account for which details are not available.

(*b*) Figures on Government account not reported.

There was an increase in the production of almost all the items in the year under review.

The following table illustrates the prices of a typical grade of bags and two of the more important grades of hessians during 1941-42 :—

Date	B. Twills		Hessians, 40″ × 8 oz.		Hessians, 40″ × 10½ oz.	
	Ready	Near Forward	Ready	Near Forward	Ready	Near Forward
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
1941—						
April 1 . .	35 14 0	35 12 0	16 11 0	16 11 0	23 6 0	22 4 0
„ 29 . .	33 8 0	33 4 0	16 3 0	15 11 0	20 2 0	19 13 0
May 27 . .	34 12 0	34 8 0	21 10 0	20 0 0	23 2 0	23 0 0
June 24 . .	36 10 0	36 0 0	18 0 0	17 2 0	23 1 0	22 2 0
July 29 . .	38 12 0	38 10 0	20 2 0	19 4 0	24 5 0	24 2 0
August 26 . .	40 4 0	40 4 0	20 11 0	20 6 0	26 11 0	26 9 0
September 23 .	42 8 0	42 8 0	22 10 0	21 14 0	28 7 0	27 10 0
October 30 . .	38 12 0	38 10 0	22 12 0	21 3 0	26 6 0	25 8 0
November 25 .	38 10 0	38 8 0	22 0 0	21 4 0	26 10 0	26 1 0
December 23 . .	35 6 0	35 6 0	15 12 0	15 12 0	20 6 0	20 6 0
1942—						
January 27 . .	37 0 0	36 12 0	19 2 0	18 12 0	27 4 0	26 2 0
February 24 . .	36 12 0	36 8 0	17 12 0	17 4 0	23 12 0	23 0 0
March 24 . .	38 0 0	37 8 0	19 2 0	18 2 0	24 14 0	23 10 0

Jute Manufactures.

Exports of jute bags and cloth in the past three years are shown in the marginal table. The number of gunny bags shipped declined in 1941-42 and totalled 492 million as compared with 678 million in the preceding year. The value also showed a fall and amounted to R18,12 lakhs as against R20,31 lakhs in 1940-41. Of the exports in 1941-42 sacking bags accounted for 365 million valued at R14,79 lakhs and hessian gunny bags, 127 million valued at R3,33 lakhs.

—	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Bags (in millions)	1,211	678	492
Cloth (in million yards).	1,561	1,546	1,696

The United Kingdom, generally the principal purchaser of gunny bags, reduced her takings considerably from 212 million to 82 million. Exports to other European countries taken together also showed a decline and totalled 3 million in number as compared with 8 million in 1940-41. The largest purchaser of Indian gunny bags in the year under review was Australia which took 85 million bags in 1941-42 as against 73 million in the preceding year. The Union of South Africa came next with 53 million as compared with 36 million in 1940-41. Thailand and Indo-China curtailed their purchases from 22 million and 12 million bags to 8 million and 0·3 million bags, respectively. The Straits Settlements required 3 million bags in 1941-42 as against 4 million bags in the preceding year. Java increased her requirements slightly from 17 million to 18 million. Exports to the African territories including Egypt and West Africa were also smaller than in 1940-41. The Portuguese East Africa took 3 million bags as against 7 million in 1940-41; Egypt, 16 million bags as against 48 million; and the West African territories, *e.g.*, Nigeria, Gold Coast, etc., taken together, only 14 million bags as against 24 million in the preceding year. Exports to the United States of America rose from 6 million bags to 21 million bags. There were also increased shipments to the West Indies, Chile, Cuba and Peru but New Zealand and Hawaii reduced their takings. Exports to the Argentine Republic remained fairly steady at 2 million bags.

The total quantity of gunny cloth exported improved from 1,546 million yards in 1940-41 to 1,696 million yards in 1941-42 with an increase in value from R24,16 lakhs to R34,11 lakhs. Of the shipments in 1941-42 hessian gunny cloth represented 1,665 million yards valued at R33,37 lakhs as compared with 1,500 million yards valued at R23,24 lakhs in the preceding year. As usual, the United States of America was the best customer of gunny cloth, her purchases having amounted to 1,052 million yards in 1941-42 as against 872 million yards in 1940-41. Exports to the Argentine Republic also increased from 210 million yards to 220 million yards. On the other hand, there were reduced shipments to the United Kingdom and Canada which amounted to 144 million yards and 92 million yards as against 204 million yards and 102 million yards, respectively in 1940-41. Australia took 53 million yards against 37 million yards; the Union of South Africa 17 million yards against 13 million yards; Egypt 23 million yards against 19 million yards and Uruguay 20 million yards against 11 million yards in the preceding year. Exports to New Zealand and the Philippines recorded decreases. Table No. 24 appended to this review, shows the details of exports of jute bags and cloths to which a reference may be made.

Exports.

Raw Wool (R2,60 lakhs).—Exports of raw wool increased in quantity from 30·8 million lbs. in 1940-41 to 39·6 million lbs. in 1941-42 and in value from R1,64 lakhs to R2,60 lakhs. The price of Kandhar wool (Indian quality), cleaned basis, at Karachi which was quoted at R50 per maund (82 lbs.) at the beginning of April ruled unchanged till May 6. On May 13, it advanced to R55 and remained at that level till September 2. On September 9, the rate rose to R58 at which level it remained till January 20. The rate dropped to R55 on January 27, and ruled unchanged till March 31.

Exports of raw wool to the United Kingdom declined considerably from 26·5 million lbs. in 1940-41 to 16·5 million lbs. in the year under review. But this was more than counterbalanced by heavy shipments to the United States of America which totalled 21·7 million lbs. as against 4·3 million lbs. in 1940-41. Shipments to Canada amounted to 1·2 million lbs., while exports to other countries were practically insignificant. Re-exports of foreign wool declined in quantity from 11·2 million lbs. to 10·7 million lbs. in 1941-42, but owing to higher prices the value rose from R79 lakhs to R87 lakhs. As usual, the bulk of these shipments went to the United States of America which took 10·4 million lbs. (R86 lakhs) in 1941-42 as against practically the same amount in the previous year, although the value showed an increase of R11 lakhs. The remainder was shipped principally to the United Kingdom. The following table shows the exports of raw wool of Indian origin and imports of foreign wool by land into India and corresponding re-exports by sea during the last five years :—

	Imports by land (Rail-borne trade at stations adjacent to land frontier routes)	Re-exports by sea	Exports by sea (Indian merchandise)
	Cwts. (000)	Cwts. (000)	Cwts. (000)
1937-38	130	77	339
1938-39	140	94	495
1939-40	207	146	472
1940-41	146	100	275
1941-42	91*	95	354

*For basis of compilation *vide* Chapter VI.

The export trade in raw wool is confined chiefly to Sind and Bombay, the percentage shares of these provinces in 1941-42 being 68 and 30 as compared with 82 and 13 in the preceding year. In the case of re-exports, Sind accounted for 20 per cent and Bengal 80 per cent of the trade as against 32 and 67 per cent, respectively, in 1940-41. These figures are exclusive of exports from the Kathiawar States which are dealt with in Chapter V.

Exports of carpets and rugs declined further from 6·1 million lbs. to 6·0 million lbs. but the value rose from R67 lakhs to R71 lakhs in the year under review. Australia was the chief customer and took 2·3 million lbs. with a total value of R23 lakhs as against 0·6 million lbs. valued at R5 lakhs in

1940-41. Exports to the United States of America were valued at R24 lakhs as compared with R21 lakhs in the preceding year. Canada slightly improved her offtake from 770,000 lbs. valued at R12½ lakhs to 784,000 lbs. valued at R13½ lakhs. Shipments to the United Kingdom were almost insignificant as compared with 2·5 million lbs. valued at R24 lakhs a year ago.

Tea (R39,57 lakhs).—The total production of tea in India in 1941-42 has been provisionally estimated at 501 million lbs. as compared with 464 million lbs. in the preceding year. As usual, Assam contributed the largest quantity and produced 289 million lbs. or 58 per cent of the total Indian production in 1941-42 season. Production in the rest of Northern India amounted to 131 million lbs. or 26 per cent. Southern India accounted for 81 million lbs. or 16 per cent. The acreage and production for a number of years are shown in the following table :—

Acreage.

——	1906	1915	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941*
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Assam . . .	339,200	382,800	437,200	438,800	440,000	439,200	438,400	439,400	439,900
Rest of Northern India	153,900	181,300	232,200	234,100	232,400	231,900	232,200	232,300	232,600
Southern India . .	37,600	68,000	162,300	161,200	161,900	162,700	161,900	161,800	161,900
TOTAL .	530,700	632,100	831,700	834,100	834,300	833,800	832,500	833,500	834,400

Production.

——	1906	1915	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941*
	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)
Assam . . .	162,468	245,752	226,417	223,325	241,527	261,037	252,728	259,663	288,738
Rest of Northern India	64,216	94,695	103,742	107,347	117,451	115,705	121,434	125,447	131,396
Southern India . .	14,281	31,610	64,270	64,508	71,272	75,119	78,434	78,771	80,953
TOTAL .	240,965	372,057	394,429	395,180	430,250	451,861	452,596	463,881	501,087

* Subject to revision.

The exports for the corresponding official years are shown in the table below :—

Exports of tea by sea to foreign countries.

——	1906-07	1915-16	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)	lbs. (000)
From Northern India (Calcutta and Chittagong).	217,931	301,403	265,531	259,805	282,757	291,507	301,082	295,405	307,353
From Southern India (Madras ports).	13,980	25,840	50,385	46,004	51,444	56,303	57,277	53,031	66,281
From Bombay and Sind	1,743	11,227	65	67	24	240	1,035	1,054	8,317
TOTAL .	233,654	338,470	315,981	305,876	334,225	348,050	359,394	349,490	381,951

Exports.

Exports rose in quantity from 349 million lbs. in 1940-41 to 382 million lbs. in 1941-42 or by 9 per cent and the value increased from R27,79 lakhs to R39,57 lakhs or by 42 per cent. The quantity exported in the year under review represented 76 per cent of the total production as compared with 75 per cent in the preceding year.

The auction sales for tea for the 1941-42 season opened at Calcutta on June 3 for internal consumption, and on June 16 for invoices with export rights. There were altogether 33 sales for the former, and 37, for the latter. The number of chests of sound leaf sold with export rights was 766,197 as against 171,714 in the preceding season. Sales of sound leaf tea for internal consumption, however, fell from 479,185 packages to 305,833 packages in 1941-42. In all, the total number of packages of sound leaf sold was 1,072,030 as compared with 650,899 in the preceding season. The average price per lb. realised for tea sold with export rights improved to R1-0-9 from 13 as. 6 p. in the preceding season, and that for internal consumption, to 7 as. 4 p. from 4 as. 1 p.

The following table shows the number of chests of sound leaf sold and the average price realised at the Calcutta auction sales since 1932-33, the season immediately preceding the International restriction scheme :—

Season	Number of chests sold			Average price per lb.		Total weighted average price per lb.
	With export rights	For internal consumption	Total	For teas with export right	For teas for internal consumption	
				As. P.	As. P.	As. P.
1932-33	—	—	772,843	—	—	5 2
1933-34	575,709	267,635	843,344	9 7	4 10	8 1
1934-35	566,834	282,991	849,825	8 9	5 2	7 7
1935-36	527,340	290,336	817,676	9 5	4 10	7 9
1936-37	584,918	322,913	907,831	10 1	4 8	8 2
1937-38	617,653	367,260	984,913	11 4	4 9	8 11
1938-39	640,135	356,564	996,699	9 7	4 0	7 7
1939-40	617,446	380,094	997,540	11 5	4 4	8 9
1940-41	171,714	479,185	650,899	13 6	4 1	6 7
1941-42	766,197	305,833	1,072,030	16 9	7 4	14 1

Food Grains.

Taking 1932-33 as the base, the variation in the production in Northern India and in the total quantity of sound leaf tea sold at the Calcutta auction sales (including tea sold for internal consumption) and the average prices realised at these sales are set forth below :—

Season	Production	Total quantity sold (for both export and internal consumption)	Average price
1932-33	100	100	100
1933-34	87	109	156
1934-35	91	110	147
1935-36	89	106	150
1936-37	89	117	158
1937-38	97	127	173
1938-39	102	129	147
1939-40	101	129	169
1940-41	104	84	127
1941-42	113	139	273

Of the total exports of 382 million lbs. in 1941-42, the United Kingdom took 288 million lbs. or 75 per cent as compared with 315 million lbs. or 90 per cent of total of 349 million lbs. in the preceding year. Shipments to Canada and the United States of America increased to 30·5 million lbs. and 23·6 million lbs. from 14·5 million lbs. and 9·3 million lbs., respectively, in 1940-41. Other principal countries, except Burma, also took more than in the preceding year. Iran required 1·4 million lbs. as against 1·3 million lbs.; Ceylon 5·6 million lbs. as against 2·2 million lbs. while Burma reduced her offtake from 3·0 million lbs. to 1·9 million lbs. Exports to Australia improved considerably from 0·6 million lbs. to 8·0 million lbs. in 1941-42. The share of Calcutta in the total exports of tea in 1941-42 was 61 per cent and of Chittagong 20 per cent, the remainder being shipped mostly from Madras. Shipments from Calcutta in 1941-42 amounted to 231 million lbs. (213 million lbs.) and from Chittagong 76 million lbs. (82 million lbs.); while those from Madras totalled 66 million lbs. (53 million lbs.)—the corresponding figures for the preceding year being shown in brackets.

Food grains and flour (R10,43 lakhs.)—The total exports of grain, pulse and flour rose from 458,000 tons in 1940-41 to 727,000 tons in 1941-42 or by 59 per cent in quantity, the corresponding rise in value being from R5,91 lakhs to R10,43 lakhs or by 76 per cent. A feature of this year's trade was that there was an all-round increase both in quantity and value of almost all

the food grains exported. The statement below shows the export of food grains during the past three years :—

—	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk	262	251	304
„ in the husk	4	2	28
Wheat	8	45	186
„ flour	50	66	87
Pulse	74	88	113
Barley	..	..	1
Jowar and bajra	7	2	5
Other sorts	4	4	3
TOTAL .	409	458	727
VALUE ₹(lakhs) .	5,09	5,91	10,43

Rice (₹5,17 lakhs).

Despite large production in India, considerable quantities of rice are imported into the country mostly from Burma. Exports which formed only 1 per cent of Indian production are destined chiefly to Ceylon, Arabia and certain African territories having a large Indian population. The following statement compares the total outturn of rice in India and Burma with total exports from and imports into India during the past five years :—

(In thousand tons.)

—	PRODUCTION		EXPORTS		IMPORTS	
	Cleaned rice		Rice	Paddy	Rice	Paddy
	India proper	Burma				
1937-38 . . .	26,699	4,575	227	1	1,198	36
1938-39 . . .	23,962	5,360	282	3	1,282	84
1939-40 . . .	25,734	4,665	262	4	1,887	339
1940-41 . . .	22,191	5,389	251	2	1,207	45
1941-42 . . .	25,351*	5,254*	304	28	982	4

* Subject to revision.

The production of cleaned rice in India in 1941-42 amounted to 25·4 million tons as compared with 22·2 million tons in the preceding year, the total area under the crop being 73·6 million acres as compared with 73·1 million acres in 1940-41. Exports of rice, not in the husk, increased in quantity from 251,000 tons to 304,000 tons and in value from ₹3,35 lakhs to ₹4,85 lakhs. The table below shows the direction of export trade in rice :—

Food Grains.

Exports of rice, not in the husk, to foreign countries.

(In thousand tons.)

——	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
United Kingdom	7	6	5
Rest of Europe	2	..	..
Ceylon	91	117	145
Rest of Asia	79	64	75
Union of South Africa	31	24	41
East Africa	7	3	4
Other Countries	45	37	34
TOTAL	262	251	304

Exports to Ceylon amounted to 145,000 tons in 1941-42 as compared with 117,000 tons in the preceding year. Among other Asiatic countries Arabia and Aden and Dependencies took 46,000 tons and 9,000 tons as against 36,000 tons and 3,000 tons respectively in 1940-41. Exports to the Straits Settlements declined from 9,600 tons to 7,400 tons and those to the Bahrein Islands from 11,000 tons to 10,000 tons. Shipments to the Union of South Africa amounted to 41,000 tons or 17,000 tons more than in 1940-41, and those to East Africa totalled 4,000 tons as against 3,000 tons in the preceding year. The United Kingdom took 5,000 tons as compared with 6,000 tons while there were no shipments to any other European countries. Imports of rice, not in the husk, into India almost entirely from Burma amounted to 982,000 tons in 1941-42, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 1,207,000 tons. Besides these, only 4,000 tons of rice, in the husk, were imported almost entirely from Burma into India in the year under review as against 45,000 tons in 1940-41. Arrivals from other countries were nominal only, as against 30,000 tons from French Indo-China and 3,000 tons from Thailand in the preceding year.

Wheat (R2,42 lakhs).

The production of wheat in India in 1940-41 was estimated at 10 million tons, which is practically the same as in 1940-41. Exports from India improved considerably from 45,000 tons in 1940-41 to 186,000 tons in the year under review. Exports to the United Kingdom were nominal amounting to only 200 tons in the year under review as compared with 13,000 tons in 1940-41. Egypt re-appeared in the market after a lapse of 2 years and took 76,000 tons in 1941-42. Shipments to Iran and Iraq also improved from 17,000 tons and 4,000 tons in 1940-41 to 38,000 tons and 16,000 tons respectively in 1941-42. Burma also increased her takings from 5,000 tons to 8,000 tons. The

Exports.

following table shows the production and exports of wheat during the past five years :—

	Production	Exports
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
1937-38	10,764	460
1938-39	9,963	279
1939-40	10,767	8
1940-41	10,027	45
1941-42	10,037*	186

* Subject to revision.

Wheat flour (R1,37 lakhs).

Exports of wheat flour from India also increased from 66,000 tons valued at R92 lakhs to 87,000 tons valued at R1,37 lakhs. Shipments to Burma totalled 25,000 tons in 1941-42 as against 29,000 tons in the preceding year. Exports to Arabia and Aden, however ,increased from 13,000 tons and 6,000 tons to 14,000 tons and 8,000 tons respectively. There was an increase of 3,000 tons in the exports to Ceylon which amounted to 9,400 tons, while there was a decline of 2,000 tons in the shipments to the Straits Settlements which totalled 3,000 tons. Exports to Anglo-Egyptian Sudan increased nearly fourfold and amounted to 9,700 tons in 1941-42.

The following table shows the production of wheat in India, the net imports or exports and the balance available for consumption in the country in the last three years. In calculating the net imports and exports, the equivalent in wheat of flour imported or exported has been taken into account :—

Years	Production of previous crop year	Net imports (+) or net exports (—) during the year	Balance available for consumption during the year
	Tons	Tons	Tons
1939-40	9,963,000	+6,000	9,969,000
1940-41	10,767,000	—121,000	10,646,000
1941-42	10,027,000	—292,000	9,735,000

Oilseeds.

Among other food grains, exports of barley were insignificant amounting to 970 tons value at about R1 lakh in 1941-42. Exports of pulses, consisting largely of *dals* and lentils, recorded an increase in quantity from 88,000 tons in 1940-41 to 113,000 tons in 1941-42 and in value from R1,07 lakhs to R1,38 lakhs. Ceylon took the largest quantity of *dals* exported in 1941-42, *viz.*, 17,000 tons out of a total of 39,000 tons while the United Kingdom absorbed 30,000 tons of lentils out of the total of 33,000 tons. Ceylon was also the best purchaser of gram, having taken about 66 per cent of the total exports in 1941-42 as in the preceding year. Of the total value of exports of pulses, the United Kingdom accounted for R65 lakhs; Ceylon R34 lakhs; the Straits Settlements R7 lakhs, Mauritius and the Union of South Africa R6 lakhs each, and Burma R4 lakhs. Exports of jowar and bajra improved from 2,000 tons valued at R2 lakhs in 1940-41 to 5,000 tons valued at about R5 lakhs. Of the shipments in 1941-42, Arabia took 1,200 tons, Aden 800 tons, and Ceylon 2,200 tons. There were practically no exports of maize from India during the year under review, while those of oats amounted to 900 tons only.

Other food grains (R1,47 lakhs).

Oilseeds (R10,43 lakhs).—The total exports of oilseeds, consisting largely of groundnuts and linseed from British India, increased by 6 per cent in quantity and 4 per cent in value and amounted to 740.000 tons valued at R10,43 lakhs as compared with 703,000 tons valued at R9,99 lakhs in 1940-41.

The Indian linseed crop of the season 1940-41, which was mostly marketed in the year under review, was estimated at 434,000 tons as against 466,000 tons in the preceding season. The Argentine crop of 1940-41 was greater by 35 per cent than the preceding one, the official estimate of the outturn being placed at 1,437,000 tons. Shipments from India in 1941-42 rose by 8 per cent both in quantity and value, the former rising from 238,000 tons to 256,000 tons and the latter from R3,69 lakhs to R4,00 lakhs. As usual, the United Kingdom was the best customer and took 212,000 tons as against 200,000 tons in 1940-41. There were practically no exports to other European countries. Shipments to Australia amounted to 40,000 tons in 1941-42 as against 35,000 tons in the preceding year. American countries, *viz.*, the United States and Canada, continued to show practically no interest in this trade. The exports in 1941-42 were distributed among the provinces in the following proportion: Bengal, 46 per cent (39); Bombay, 50 per cent (50) and Madras, 4 per cent (11), the figures in brackets representing the percentage share in 1940-41.

Linseed (R4,00 lakhs).

The production of groundnuts in 1941-42 has been estimated at 2,544,000 tons of nuts in shell, as against 3,702,000 tons in the preceding season. Exports of groundnuts from British India totalled 400,000 tons valued at R4,96 lakhs in 1941-42 as compared with 339,000 tons valued at R4,06 lakhs in 1940-41. Shipments to the United Kingdom advanced from 214,000 tons in 1940-41 to 312,000 tons in the year under review. There were no exports to France in the year under review which took 25,000 tons in 1940-41. Portugal and Switzerland were the only two European countries interested in the trade and shared between them 10,000 tons as against 3,000 tons in 1940-41. Shipments to other countries included 23,000 tons to the Union of South Africa and 11,000 tons to Burma, their respective offtake in the preceding

Groundnuts (R4,96 lakhs).

year being 10,000 tons and 19,000 tons. Seventy eight per cent of the total quantity shipped in 1941-42 was from the Madras province as compared with 83 per cent in the preceding year, the remainder being despatched almost entirely from Bombay.

Castor seed (₹27 lakhs).

Exports of castor seed declined from 67,000 tons valued at ₹1,19 lakhs in 1940-41 to 20,000 tons valued at ₹27 lakhs in 1941-42. The United Kingdom curtailed her requirements from 35,000 tons to 14,000 tons. There were no shipments to the United States of America which absorbed 14,000 tons in 1940-41 while those to Japan declined from 3,000 tons to 1,000 tons in 1941-42.

Rapeseed (₹46 lakhs).

There was a slight set-back in the exports of rapeseed which amounted to 34,000 tons valued at ₹46 lakhs in 1941-42 as against 35,000 tons valued at ₹47 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom took 30,000 tons or 88 per cent as compared with 23,000 tons or 66 per cent in 1940-41. The remainder went chiefly to Australia. The production of rape and mustard in India in 1941-42 was estimated at 1,089,000 tons as compared with 1,097,000 tons in 1940-41.

Sesamum (₹14 lakhs).

Exports of sesamum more than doubled in quantity from 3,900 tons in 1940-41 to 8,600 tons in 1941-42, and the value rose from ₹7 lakhs to ₹14 lakhs. Burma continued to be the principal customer and her purchases rose from 2,000 tons to 4,000 tons. The United States of America improved her takings from 300 tons to 3,000 tons.

Other oilseeds (₹60 lakhs).

Exports of other non-essential oilseeds, *e.g.*, cotton, copra, etc., were negligible during the year under review. Shipments of essential oilseeds recorded an increase of 29 per cent in quantity from 14,000 tons in 1940-41 to 18,000 tons in 1941-42 and of 41 per cent in value from ₹38 lakhs to ₹54 lakhs. The principal descriptions were coriander (₹14 lakhs), cummin (₹30 lakhs), fennel (₹3 lakhs) and fenugreek (₹2 lakhs).

Hides and Skins (₹10,36 lakhs).—Exports of raw hides and skins increased by 31 per cent in quantity from 26,600 tons in 1940-41 to 34,800 tons in 1941-42 and by 54 per cent in value from ₹3,08 lakhs to ₹4,73 lakhs. Of the total quantity exported in 1941-42, raw hides represented 26 per cent and recorded an increase from 7,200 tons valued at ₹61 lakhs to 8,900 tons valued at ₹84 lakhs. Shipments in the year under review consisted of 7,600 tons of cow hides, 1,000 tons of buffalo hides and 300 tons of calf skins which are classified under raw hides. The following table shows the details for the past three years :—

	Quantity			Value		
	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	Tons	Tons	Tons	₹(lakhs)	₹(lakhs)	₹(lakhs)
Raw cow hides	10,100	5,800	7,600	68	50	74
,, buffalo hides	1,500	1,300	1,000	10	9	8
,, other hides	200	100	300	1	2	2
,, goat skins	18,900	19,000	25,100	3,10	2,37	3,26
,, sheep skins	800	300	700	11	8	55
,, other skins	300	100	100	8	2	8
Total Hides and Skins, Raw (excluding cuttings).	31,800	26,600	34,800	4,08	3,08	4,73

Hides and skins.

Exports of raw cow hides rose from 5,800 tons valued at R50 lakhs in 1940-41 to 7,600 tons valued at R74 lakhs in 1941-42, of which the United Kingdom absorbed 4,300 tons or 57 per cent as against 2,300 tons or 40 per cent in the preceding year. Shipments to the United States fell slightly from 1,800 tons to 1,700 tons but those to Turkey rose from 100 tons to 1,100 tons in 1941-42. Egypt took about the same quantity as in the year before, which amounted to a little over 100 tons. For price quotation, a reference may be made to Table No. 44 appended to this Review.

Exports of raw buffalo hides declined from 1,300 tons valued at R9 lakhs in 1940-41 to 1,000 tons valued at R8 lakhs in the year under review. The United Kingdom's purchases decreased from 300 tons valued at R2 lakhs to 100 tons valued at R1 lakh in 1941-42. The United States of America, however, improved her offtake from 300 tons to 400 tons. Shipments to Turkey totalled 200 tons almost the same as in the previous year. Among other countries Iraq took more than 100 tons. Shipments of calf skins improved both in quantity and in value, and stood at 300 tons valued at R2⅓ lakhs. The principal customer was the United States of America.

Exports of raw skins increased from 19,400 tons to 25,900 tons in quantity and from R2,47 lakhs to R3,89 lakhs in value. Goat skins formed the bulk of these shipments, exports of which recorded an increase from 19,000 tons to 25,100 tons in quantity and from R2,37 lakhs to R3,26 lakhs in value. The United States of America was, as usual, the largest purchaser, followed by the United Kingdom. The former increased her takings from 15,000 tons to 21,300 tons and the latter from 2,500 tons to 3,200 tons. Exports to Australia remained steady at 500 tons. Exports of sheep skins improved considerably from 300 tons to 700 tons in quantity and from R8 lakhs to R55 lakhs in value. Shipments to the United Kingdom improved from only 60 tons to 370 tons, while those to the United States of America rose from 130 tons to 300 tons in 1941-42. The participation of other countries in this trade was not of much importance. The average declared values, per lb. of the exports of raw goat skins and sheep skins was R0-9-3 and R3-9-10 as against R0-8-9 and R1-3-1, respectively, in 1940-41. For price quotation a reference is again invited to Table No. 44.

There was a further decrease in the exports of tanned hides and skins in the year under review which totalled 20,600 tons as against 21,800 tons but due to higher prices the value increased from R5,39 lakhs to R5,63 lakhs in 1941-42. The following table shows the details for the past three years :—

	Quantity			Value		
	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	Tons	Tons	Tons	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Tanned cow hides	20,600	15,500	13,600	3,84	3,42	3,10
„ buffalo hides	3,000	1,800	1,800	39	27	31
„ other hides	2,200	1,900	1,600	59	54	48
„ goat skins	2,900	1,200	1,400	1,18	50	66
„ sheep skins	3,100	1,400	2,200	1,45	65	1,05
„ other skins	100	..	..	3	1	3
Total Hides and Skins, tanned	31,900	21,800	20,600	6,98	5,39	5,63

Exports.

Exports of tanned cow hides fell in quantity by 12 per cent from 15,500 tons to 13,600 tons and in value by 9 per cent from R3,42 lakhs to R3,10 lakhs. Almost the entire quantity was shipped to the United Kingdom. Exports of tanned buffalo hides was almost the same in quantity as in the preceding year and amounted to 1,800 tons but higher prices accounted for an increase in value from R27 lakhs to R31 lakhs in 1941-42. Shipments to the United Kingdom declined from 1,000 tons to 700 tons. Tanned calf skins destined chiefly to the United Kingdom, also fell from 1,800 tons valued at R53 lakhs to 1,600 tons valued at R48 lakhs in 1941-42.

Exports of tanned goat skins amounted to 1,400 tons valued at R66 lakhs as against 1,200 tons valued at R50 lakhs in 1940-41. Shipments to the United Kingdom shrank from 1,000 tons to 700 tons. But exports to the United States of America rose from 200 tons to 600 tons. The United Kingdom took the largest quantity of tanned sheep skins exported, *viz.*, 1,700 tons out of a total of 2,200 tons as against 1,100 tons out of 1,400 tons in 1940-41. Japan was practically out of the market in 1941-42 as in the preceding year. The average declared values per lb. of tanned goat skins and sheep skins were R2-2-1 and R2-1-10, as against R1-13-8 and R2-1-10, respectively in 1940-41.

Lac (R4,92 lakhs).—Shipments of lac increased substantially from 594,500 cwts. valued at R2,25 lakhs in 1940-41 to 766,400 cwts. valued at R4,92 lakhs in the year under review. The following table shows the details during the past three years :—

	1939-40		1940-41		1941-42	
	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent
Shellac and button lac . . .	456,600	60	385,500	65	488,400	64
Stick lac and seed lac . . .	271,200	36	202,500	34	270,400	35
Others	32,100	4	6,500	1	7,600	1
TOTAL .	759,000	100	594,500	100	766,400	100

Exports of shellac rose by 26 per cent in quantity from 369,000 cwts. in 1940-41 to 464,000 cwts. in 1941-42 and by 109 per cent in value from R1,49 lakhs to R3,11 lakhs. Shipments to the United States of America improved from 254,000 cwts. to 340,000 cwts. in 1941-42, but those to the United Kingdom declined slightly from 37,000 cwts. to 36,000 cwts. in the year under review. Shipments to Japan were very much reduced, amounting to 3,400 cwts. as against 9,700 cwts. in 1940-41. On the other hand the U. S. S. R., Canada, Brazil and Australia took 20,000 cwts., 16,500 cwts., 10,300 cwts. and 10,200 cwts. in 1941-42, as against *nil*, 7,200 cwts., 6,700 cwts., and 7,800 cwts. respectively a year ago. Exports of seed lac increased in quantity from 202,000 cwts. to 270,000 cwts. and in value from R67 lakhs to R1,56 lakhs in 1941-42. These were shipped almost entirely to the United States of America and the United Kingdom which took 259,000 cwts. and 11,000 cwts. in 1941-42 as against 188,000 cwts. and 13,000 cwts. respectively in the preceding year. Of the total exports of button lac amounting to

Other Articles.

25,000 cwts. in 1941-42 as against 16,000 cwts. in 1940-41, the United Kingdom took 11,000 cwts. as against 7,000 cwts. in the preceding year. Exports to the United States of America advanced by 2,000 cwts. to 8,000 cwts. Exports of other kinds of lac, including stick lac but excluding lac-dye, rose slightly from 7,000 cwts. to 8,000 cwts. in 1941-42. The principal destinations were the United States of America (2,600 cwts.) and the United Kingdom (2,500 cwts.). The following table shows the exports of stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore during past years as far as information is available :—

[In cwts.]

——	1939	1940	1941
To United States of America	..	Details not available.	Not available.
„ Germany	12,483		
„ United Kingdom	120		
„ India	176,861		
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	224,010	15,062	

In Calcutta, the price of T. N. Shellac was R30-8 per maund in the beginning of the year under review. The price declined to R28 on May 9, but steadily advanced thereafter till it reached R63 on July 18. After a decline to R53 on August 1, it again rose to R63 on August 29. This level was not however maintained and the price slided back to R53 on September 26. The market then recovered and the price rose to R65 on November 28. After a temporary set-back in December, prices ruled between R66 and R69 during January and February. The rate went up to R70 on March 13, the closing quotation (March 27) being R66-8.

Other Articles.—The following is a summary of the course of trade in the more important of the remaining articles of export :—

——	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Fruits and vegetables	2,37	2,44	3,09
Oils	1,37	2,40	2,64
Tobacco	2,53	2,88	2,20
Spices	1,27	89	1,13
Hemp, raw	86	76	97
Provisions and oilman's stores	71	73	79
Coir manufactures	1,28	77	75
Rubber, raw	94	92	73
Drugs and Medicines	33	34	61
Fish	70	63	60
Coffee	73	24	40
Oilcakes	2,03	84	37
Dye stuffs	52	41	36
Manures	48	46	28
Saltpetre	17	24	23
Paraffin wax	33	36	14
Bones for manufacturing purposes	22	12	12
Fibre for brushes, etc.	13	11	8

Exports.

Exports of tobacco in 1941-42 amounted to 65·5 million lbs. valued at R2,20 lakhs showing a decline of 9·8 million lbs. in quantity and of R68 lakhs in value as compared with the preceding year. Of the total quantity shipped in 1941-42 unmanufactured tobacco repesented 95 per cent, exports of which decreased in quantity from 70·4 million lbs. to 62·0 million lbs. while the value increased from R1,77 lakhs to R1,85 lakhs. There was an improvement in the exports to the United Kingdom which amounted to 34·6 million lbs. as compared with 20·0 million lbs. in 1940-41. China took very much less than in the preceding year *viz.* 5·3 million lbs. against 24 million lbs. in 1940-41. Exports to Burma also recorded a decline from 16·3 million lbs. to 10·0 million lbs. Aden and Dependencies took 6·5 million lbs. or about 0·2 million lbs. less than in the preceding year. Exports to other countries which took larger quantities in 1941-42 included 2,293,000 lbs. to Ceylon and 1,975,000 lbs. to Hongkong. As regards manufactured tobacco, cigar is comparatively an unimportant item, exports of which were valued below R1 lakh as in the preceding year. Exports of Indian cigarettes, almost half of which went to Burma, declined from 1·9 million lbs. valued at R94 lakhs in 1940-41 to 0·9 million lbs. valued at R21 lakhs. The value of other manufactures of tobacco exported fell from R16 lakhs to R13 lakhs.

Tobacco (R2,20 lakhs).

The total reported production of cured coffee in India during the season 1940-41 amounted to 31·4 million lbs. as compared with 34·8 million lbs. in the preceding season. Exports from British India, however, improved considerably from 52,000 cwts. valued at R24 lakhs in 1940-41 to 84,000 cwts. valued at R40 lakhs in the year under review. Shipments to the United Kingdom rose from 2,700 cwts. to 33,400 cwts. while exports to Iraq, Australia and Arabia increased from 6,600 cwts., 2,700 cwts. and 5,200 cwts., to 8,800 cwts., 5,300 cwts. and 13,400 cwts. respectively, in the year under review. Shipments to the Bahrein Islands also improved from 5,000 cwts. to 8,700 cwts.

Coffee (R40 lakhs).

Exports of fruits and vegetables advanced in value from R2,44 lakhs in 1940-41 to R3,09 lakhs in 1941-42, of which fresh fruits and vegetables accounted for R57 lakhs (R54 lakhs) and fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved, R2,53 lakhs (R1,90 lakhs); the figures in brackets represent the corresponding values in the preceding year. Exports of onions, the principal item under the former group, totalled 1·0 million cwts. valued at R39 lakhs in 1941-42 as against 1·3 million cwts. valued at R38 lakhs in 1940-41. Shipmerts to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements fell from 679,000 cwts. and 330,000 cwts. to 545,000 cwts. and 243,000 cwts. respectively, and those to Burma from 219,000 cwts. to 149,000 cwts. in the year under review. Coconuts were largely exported to Burma and the total shipments numbered 5·7 million valued at R2 lakhs as against 5·5 million valued at R3 lakhs in the preceding year. Under dried, salted or preserved category, exports of cashew kernels rose from 14,700 tons valued at R1,61 lakhs to 19,900 tons valued at R2,09 lakhs. The bulk of these shipments consisting of 15,600 tons valued at R1,75 lakhs went to the United States of America.

Fruits and vegetables (R3,09 lakhs).

Expressed in percentages, the share of the United States of America in the total value of the trade in fruits and vegetables, all sorts, in 1941-42:

amounted to 58 per cent, of Ceylon 12 per cent, of Burma 6 per cent and of the United Kingdom 5 per cent, their respective shares in the preceding year being 57, 13, 8 and 6 per cent.

Oils (R2,64 lakhs).

There was a decline in the exports of oils which amounted to 11·8 million gallons as against 13·1 million gallons in 1940-41, but higher prices accounted for the increase in value from R2,40 lakhs to R2,64 lakhs. Animal and mineral oils form a very small proportion of this total and the trade is practically confined to essential and non-essential vegetable oils. Exports of non-essential vegetable oils fell from 12·9 million gallons valued at R2,15 lakhs to 11·5 million gallons valued at R2,05 lakhs. The table on the margin shows the details of these shipments. On the basis of values, the total trade was distributed in the following proportions: Burma 27 per cent; the Union of South Africa 15 per cent; Java 11 per cent; Canada 10 per cent; Mauritius and Dependencies and Hongkong 6 per cent each; Egypt 4 per cent and other countries combined 21 per cent.

Exports of vegetable non-essential oils.

(In thousand gallons.)

	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Castor oil	1,254	1,205	1,078
Groundnut oil	3,927	8,703	6,412
Mustard oil	338	400	306
Linseed oil	903	1,855	3,016
Other sorts	799	701	713
TOTAL	7,221	12,864	11,525

Among essential oils, exports of sandal wood oil increased from 91,000 lbs. (R9 lakhs) to 118,000 lbs. (R13 lakhs). While shipments to the United Kingdom declined in quantity from 60,000 lbs. to 51,000 lbs. the value remained the same at R6 lakhs as in the previous year. Exports to Japan shrank to 200 lbs. valued at R3,000 only. Shipments of lemongrass oil rose from 84,000 gallons to 123,000 gallons and of palmarosa oil from 3,500 gallons to 7,400 gallons in the year under review.

Spices (R1,13 lakhs).

There was a decline in the quantity of spices exported which amounted to 568,000 cwts. valued at R1,13 lakhs in 1941-42 as compared with 615,000 cwts. valued at R89 lakhs in the preceding year. Chillies and turmeric represented 26 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively, of the total quantity shipped in 1941-42, and the balance was made up chiefly of ginger, pepper and betelnuts. Exports of chillies, mainly to Ceylon, declined in quantity from 293,000 cwts. to 149,000 cwts. and in value from R42 lakhs to R23 lakhs; shipments of turmeric, on the other hand, rose from 104,000 cwts. (R13 lakhs) to 143,000 cwts. (R16 lakhs). There was a heavy decline in the exports of betelnuts, which totalled 71,000 cwts. valued at R12 lakhs in 1941-42 as against 151,000 cwts. valued at R16 lakhs in the preceding year. The decrease was mainly due to smaller shipments to Burma which is, by far, the largest customer. Exports of pepper and ginger on the other hand recorded a considerable improvement, the former increasing from 11,000 cwts. to 97,000 cwts. and the latter from 49,000 cwts. to 98,000 cwts. in 1941-42.

Provisions and Oilman's stores (R79 lakhs).

Indian provisions and oilman's stores have only a limited market, overseas exports of which were valued at R79 lakhs in 1941-42 as against R73 lakhs in the preceding year. The principal item under this group is *ghi*, which is exported chiefly to Burma, the Straits Settlements and other neighbouring territories. Exports during the year under review declined to 36,400 cwts. valued at R28 lakhs from 43,800 cwts. valued at R31 lakhs in 1940-41.

Exports.

Burma and the Straits Settlements took 8,600 cwts. and 13,300 cwts. as against 15,100 cwts. and 14,600 cwts. respectively, in 1940-41. The United Kingdom was, as usual, the chief market for pickles, chutneys and condiments, exports of which were valued at R8 lakhs, as against R6 lakhs in 1940-41. Exports of butter, mainly to Burma, rose from 5,800 cwts. valued at R5 lakhs to 7,700 cwts. valued at R9 lakhs. There were also increased shipments of confectionery which were valued at R5 lakhs in the year under review.

Exports of fish (excluding canned) increased from 346,000 cwts. to 369,000 cwts. but the value declined from R63 lakhs to R60 lakhs in the year under review. The chief item is dry fish of which the unsalted variety accounted for 197,000 cwts. and the salted, for 140,000 cwts. in 1941-42 as against 172,000 cwts. and 150,000 cwts., respectively, in the preceding year. The exports of fish-maws and sharkfins declined from 7,700 cwts. to 7,200 cwts. in 1941-42. Of the total exports in 1941-42, Ceylon and Burma took 260,000 cwts. (R34 lakhs) and 95,000 cwts. (R21 lakhs) as compared with 232,000 cwts. (R30 lakhs) and 103,000 cwts. (R28 lakhs), respectively, in the preceding year. Exports to Hongkong were valued at R1½ lakhs, the same as in the previous year.

Fish (R60 lakhs).

There was a further decline in the exports of oilcakes which totalled 99,000 tons valued at R37 lakhs in 1941-42 as compared with 177,000 tons valued at R84 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of groundnut cake, representing 83 per cent of the total quantity shipped in the year under review, decreased from 139,000 tons to 82,000 tons in quantity and from R55 lakhs to R24 lakhs in value. Shipments to the United Kingdom were very much reduced amounting to 25,000 tons as compared with 93,000 tons in 1940-41. There were no exports to other European countries in 1941-42 which took 17,000 tons in 1940-41. Exports to Ceylon, however, further advanced from 25,000 tons to 52,000 tons. The United Kingdom is practically the only customer for Indian linseed cake, shipments of which declined from 20,000 tons in 1940-41 to 5,000 tons only in 1941-42. There were practically no exports of coconut cake and cotton cake during the year under review. As regards other oilcakes, Ceylon continued to be the principal market for castor cake and rape and sesamum cake. Exports of the former rose from 100 tons to 200 tons while those of the latter remained fairly steady at 12,000 tons.

Oil cakes (R37 lakhs).

There was a decline in the exports of manures other than oilcakes and saltpetre which amounted to 42,000 tons valued at R28 lakhs in 1941-42 as compared with 66,000 tons valued at R46 lakhs in 1940-41. Shipments of manurial bones including bonemeal, which represented 71 per cent of the total quantity exported in 1941-42 also declined from 40,000 tons to 30,000 tons. Shipments of bonemeal to the United Kingdom and Ceylon fell from 18,600 tons and 13,400 tons to 14,100 tons and 12,800 tons respectively, in 1941-42. Exports of fish manures also declined from 6,500 tons to 5,800 tons while those of hornmeal remained stationary at 2,000 tons.

Manures (R28 lakhs).

Exports of saltpetre totalled 177,000 cwts, valued at R23 lakhs as against 196,000 cwts. valued at R24 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports to the United Kingdom declined considerably as compared with the preceding year and amounted to 43,000 cwts. in 1941-42. But shipments to Mauritius and Dependencies increased

Saltpetre (R23 lakhs).

from 53,000 cwts. to 60,000 cwts. while those to Ceylon rose by 3,000 cwts. to 28,000 cwts.

Exports of raw hemp increased from 595,000 cwts. valued at R76 lakhs in 1940-41 to 728,000 cwts. valued at R97 lakhs in the year under review.

Hemp raw (R97 lakhs).

Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 417,000 cwts. or 57 per cent of the total quantity exported in 1941-42 as against 320,000 cwts. or 54 per cent in the preceding year. Exports to the United States of America similarly advanced from 170,000 cwts. to 267,000 cwts. while those to the European countries were completely wiped out in 1941-42.

Exports of coir manufactures, other than rope, from British Indian ports increased from 503,000 cwts. to 514,000 cwts. in quantity but the value fell by R2 lakhs to R75 lakhs in the year under review.

Coir manufactures (R75 lakhs).

Coir yarn accounted for 61 per cent of the total quantity shipped in 1941-42, exports having amounted to 309,000 cwts. valued at R26 lakhs as against 365,000 cwts. valued at R33 lakhs in 1940-41. The United Kingdom was, as in the preceding year, the foremost purchaser, although shipments to that country declined from 173,000 cwts. to 99,000 cwts. There were no exports to the European countries in the year under review which took 49,000 cwts. a year ago. There were, however, increased shipments to Burma and the United States of America which totalled 61,000 cwts. and 75,000 cwts. as against 53,000 cwts. and 35,000 cwts., respectively, in 1940-41. Exports of coir mats and mattings rose from 91,000 cwts. to 141,000 cwts. of which the United Kingdom absorbed 46,000 cwts. as against 32,000 cwts. in the preceding year. Exports of other descriptions of coir manufactures, mainly to the United Kingdom, also improved from 47,000 cwts. to 64,000 cwts. Besides these, exports of coir manufactures from Travancore ports totalled 80,000 cwts. valued at R13 lakhs in 1941-42 as compared with 227,000 cwts. valued at R39 lakhs in the preceding year. These were, as usual, shipped chiefly to the United Kingdom.

Exports of fibres for brushes and brooms declined from 4,900 tons valued at R11 lakhs in 1940-41 to 3,900 tons valued at R8 lakhs in 1941-42. Shipments to the United Kingdom fell from 2,100 tons to only 500 tons, but those to the United States of America advanced from 1,400 tons to 2,600 tons. Shipments to Japan declined by 500 tons to less than 100 tons.

Fibre (R8 lakhs).

The permissible exports in 1941 had been fixed at full 100 per cent of the basic quota for the first three quarters, which was subsequently raised to 120 per cent for the last quarter, making an average of 105 per cent for the whole year. The actual allotment for India in 1941 was 20,125 tons after making an addition of a carry-over of 1,487 tons of short shipments in the previous year. Against this quota, the debitable exports amounted to 4,103 tons only in 1941 making a short shipment of 16,022 tons of which 1,864 tons only have been carried over to the year 1942. For the first half of 1942 there has not been any further alteration of quota which stood at 120 per cent. The average price of spot sheet in London during the ten months ending October 1941 was 13 9/16*d.* per lb. as compared with 12 1/10*d.* during the corresponding period of the previous year and 12 1/16*d.* the average of the whole year 1940.

Rubber, raw (R73 lakhs).

Exports.

The recorded exports from British India totalled 14·6 million lbs. valued at R73 lakhs in 1941-42, as compared with 19·6 million lbs. valued at R92 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports to the United Kingdom declined from 13·2 million lbs. in 1940-41 to 9·0 million lbs. in 1941-42. The United States of America also considerably curtailed her requirements from 2·8 million lbs. to 0·7 million lbs. Shipments to Ceylon, on the other hand, increased from 3·4 million lbs. to 4·5 million lbs. Besides these, exports from Travancore amounted to 79,000 lbs. valued at R½ lakh in 1941-42 as compared with 357,000 lbs. valued at R2 lakhs in 1940-41. These were destined mostly to the United Kingdom and Ceylon. The average declared value per lb. of exports including those from Travancore was 8 as. p. in 1941-42 as against 7 as. 6 p. in the preceding year. A fairly large quantity of raw rubber is also imported into British India mainly from Ceylon. These consignments which were received almost entirely into Bengal, totalled 13 million lbs. valued at R80 lakhs as compared with 7·5 million lbs. valued at R32 lakhs in the preceding year.

Paraffin Wax (R14 lakhs).

Shipments of paraffin wax exclusively from Bengal dropped heavily from 7,600 tons to 2,700 tons in quantity and from R36 lakhs to R14 lakhs in value in 1941-42. Exports to the United Kingdom, the principal customer, were almost halved and amounted to 2,500 tons, while there were no shipments to China which took 500 tons in the preceding year. Similarly there were no exports to the Union of South Africa in 1941-42. Exports to other countries amounting to 200 tons were directed mostly to Australia.

Dyeing and tanning substances (R36 lakhs).

Exports of dyeing and tanning substances further declined from 945,000 cwts. valued at R41 lakhs in 1940-41 to 768,000 cwts. valued at R36 lakhs in the year under review. Shipments of myrobalans, the most important item in this group, fell from 834,000 cwts. valued at R28 lakhs to 642,000 cwts. valued at R23 lakhs in 1941-42. The United Kingdom and the United States of America reduced their respective purchases from 585,000 cwts. and 140,000 cwts. to 557,000 cwts. and 15,000 cwts. Shipments to Australia, however, rose from 18,000 cwts. to 39,000 cwts. Exports of myrobalan extracts mainly to the United Kingdom, rose from 91,000 cwts. (R9 lakhs) to 114,000 cwts. (R11 lakhs) in 1941-42. Exports of indigo have been insignificant in recent years, and those of cutch and gambier remained stationary at 3,300 cwts.

Drugs and medicines (R61 lakhs).

Exports of drugs and medicines were valued at R61 lakhs in 1941-42 as compared with R34 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of senna increased from 48,000 cwts. (R6 lakhs) to 61,000 cwts. (R7 lakhs). Shipments to the United States of America advanced from 23,000 cwts. to 40,000 cwts., but those to the United Kingdom fell from 9,000 cwts. to 8,000 cwts. Exports of nuxvomica increased from 19,000 cwts. to 49,000 cwts. in 1941-42 and those of unspecified drugs and medicines advanced in value by R23 lakhs to R50 lakhs. The principal customers in the year under review for the latter were the United Kingdom (R13 lakhs), the United States of America (R10 lakhs), Egypt (R8 lakhs) and Burma (R5 lakhs).

Bones (R12 lakhs).

Exports of bones for manufacturing purposes increased from 17,000 tons to 21,000 tons, the value remaining unchanged at R12 lakhs. The United Kingdom was the principal customer and her purchases rose from 1,000 tons to 19,000 tons. Exports to the United States of America also improved from 200 tons to 2,000 tons.

Postal articles.—Imports and Exports.

The value of the imports of "Postal articles not specified" amounted to R1,61 lakhs in 1941-42 as compared with R1,35 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports by post of (*a*) jewellery, (*b*) precious stones, (*c*) gold and silver thread, (*d*) cigarettes, (*e*) cinematograph films and (*f*) watches are not included in the above figures, but are recorded under the relevant heads. The share of the United Kingdom in the total improved from R85 lakhs to R1,07 lakhs with a rise in her percentage share from 64 to 66. The shares of Switzerland and Japan declined from 6 per cent and 3 per cent to 0·6 per cent and 1 per cent, respectively; while those of Burma and the United States of America advanced respectively from 12 and 10 per cent to 15 and 11 per cent. The value of the articles exported by post improved considerably from R2,06 lakhs to R4,25 lakhs. The principal destinations were the United Kingdom (R2,15 lakhs or 51 per cent), Ceylon (R68 lakhs or 16 per cent), Aden and Dependencies (R23 lakhs or 5 per cent) and Kenya Colony (R20 lakhs or 5 per cent).

Re-exports.

The value of the re-export trade in private merchandise advanced by 30 per cent from R11,81 lakhs in 1940-41 to R15,33 lakhs in the year under review. Re-exports of skins, raw which represented 40 per cent of the total trade as against 44 per cent in the preceding year rose from R5,17 lakhs (744 tons) to R6,19 lakhs (1,300 tons). Shipments in the year under review were mainly destined to the United States of America which took 1,300 tons (R6,19 lakhs) as against 728 tons (R5,15 lakhs) in 1940-41, while there was a decline in the exports to the United Kingdom amounting to only 3 tons valued at R28,000 as against about 12 tons valued at R1⅔ lakhs in 1940-41. The re-exports of raw wool, mainly to the United States of America, declined from 11·2 million lbs. to 10·7 million lbs. but higher prices accounted for a rise in value from R79 lakhs to R87 lakhs in 1941-42. Re-exports of sugar totalled 27,000 tons valued at R71 lakhs in 1941-42 as against 5,000 tons valued at R16 lakhs in 1940-41. Exports of imported cotton piecegoods, however, recorded a noticeable increase from 43·6 million yards (R92 lakhs) to 85·3 million yards (R1,81 lakhs) in 1941-42. Increases were also noticeable in the re-exports of manufactured tobacco, raw cotton, grains and fruits and vegetables, the values of which amounted to R36 lakhs, R36 lakhs, R27 lakhs and R24 lakhs as compared with R2 lakhs, R15 lakhs, R11 lakhs and R9 lakhs in the preceding year. Re-exports of metals and ores, mainly iron and steel and machinery were valued at R14 lakhs, and R17 lakhs as against R43 lakhs and R32 lakhs,

respectively, in 1940-41. Re-exports of foreign silk manufactures fell from ₹10 lakhs to ₹9 lakhs in 1941-42. The shares of the principal countries in the total trade in the year under review were as follows: The United States of America 48 per cent; Burma 8 per cent; Aden and Dependencies 6 per cent; Arabia 5 per cent; Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Iraq and Egypt 4 per cent each and Ceylon 3 per cent. The bulk of the trade in the year under review passed through Sind and Bombay which accounted for respectively 45 per cent and 43 per cent, the share of Bengal being only 11 per cent.

CHAPTER IV.

The Direction of Overseas Trade.

The main features of the direction of India's trade in the year ended 31st March 1942, are shown in the following tables. Tables A, B and C illustrate the shares of the various foreign countries in India's total trade and tables D and E analyse the trade in particular commodities distinguishing the shares of the principal participating countries. It should be noted that the details shown in the tables below are based on the values of trade as actually recorded in the periods stated, and do not take any account either of the changes in the aggregate values or of the variations in the volume of trade consequent upon alterations in the price level. It should also be remembered that the trade on Government accounts, which has of late become large and increasingly important owing to war transactions, is excluded from the scope of the tables.

TABLE A.

—	1939-40			1940-41			1941-42		
	Exports (*including* re-exports).	Imports.	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports (*including* re-exports).	Imports.	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)	Exports (*including* re-exports).	Imports.	Net Imports (—) or Exports (+)
	R Crores	R Crores	R(Crores)	R Crores	R Crores	R(Crores)	R Crores	R Crores	R(Crores)
United Kingdom	75	42	+33	65	36	+29	77	37	+40
Burma	13	31	—18	18	29	—11	13	29	—16
Other British Possessions	31	20	+11	38	25	+13	64	40	+24
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	119	93	+26	121	90	+31	154	106	+48
Europe	24	20	+4	7	5	+2	2	2	..
United States of America	27	15	+12	32	27	+5	54	35	+19
Japan	14	19	—5	9	22	—13	5	12	—7
Other Foreign Countries	29	18	+11	30	13	+17	38	18	+20
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	94	72	+22	78	67	+11	99	67	+32
GRAND TOTAL	213	165	+48	199	157	+42	253	173	+80

TABLE B.

Imports.

—	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	25·2	22·9	21·1
United States of America	9·0	17·2	20·0
Burma	19·0	18·2	17·0
Japan	11·7	13·7	6·8
Iran, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey and Sumatra	2·9	3·2	4·4
Kenya and Zanzibar	2·1	2·3	4·2
Canada	0·8	1·9	3·9
Straits Settlements	2·9	3·4	3·1
Australia	1·4	1·6	2·9
Ceylon	0·9	1·4	2·0
China	1·6	1·8	1·6
Java	2·0	0·5	1·1
Switzerland	1·1	0·8	1·0
Union of South Africa	0·4	0·5	0·7
Belgium	1·5	0·6	..
France	0·9	0·4	..
Netherlands	0·9	0·3	..
Italy	1·2	0·3	..
Germany	4·0	0·1	..

Direction of Trade.

TABLE C.

Exports—(excluding Re-Exports)

—	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	35·5	34·7	32·3
United States of America	12·0	13·9	19·6
Australia	2·7	3·9	5·2
Burma	6·0	8·7	4·9
Ceylon	3·1	3·9	4·1
Iran, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey and Sumatra	1·3	1·5	3·0
Canada	2·0	1·7	2·7
Union of South Africa	1·5	1·6	2·5
Argentina	1·7	2·2	2·4
Japan	6·9	4·8	1·9
Straits Settlements	1·3	1·8	1·8
China	4·2	5·3	0·9
France	4·0	2·4	..
Netherlands	1·2	0·2	..
Italy	1·0	0·2	..
Spain	0·4	0·2	..
Belgium	1·6	0·2	..
Germany	1·4	..	..

TABLE D.

Imports.

N.B.—In Tables D and E dots (..) indicate that the trade is either *nil* or insignificant.

—	MACHINERY			HARDWARE		
	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	60·9	62·9	61·7	37·8	38·6	32·6
Burma	0·2	0·4	0·2	1·6	5·3	2·3
United States of America	17·0	27·6	31·3	14·2	23·2	39·9
Sweden	1·8	0·9	0·4	6·7	1·4	1·8
Germany	9·4	0·2	..	21·2	..	..
Belgium	1·8	0·4	..	1·3	0·5	..
Japan	1·3	3·1	1·5	10·8	17·9	10·1
China	0·2	0·7	1·6	0·5	7·7	7·3
France and Luxemburg	0·5	0·3	..	0·7	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown.	93·1	96·5	96·7	94·8	94·6	94·0
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	14,66	11,15	12,83	2,27	2,07	2,18

Direction of Trade.

TABLE D—*contd.*

	INSTRUMENTS		
	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	47·3	54·0	55·0
United States of America	19·5	22·0	26·2
Germany	8·6	0·2	..
Netherlands	3·8	1·6	..
Belgium	2·1	0·6	..
Japan	5·2	6·2	3·7
France	0·5	0·2	..
Italy	1·6	0·8	..
Canada	0·7	0·2	1·6
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	89·3	86·7	86·5
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	5,58	4,98	5,15

	COTTON MANUFACTURES			SILK MANUFACTURES			ARTIFICIAL SILK		
	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	32·1	24·8	35·3	0·8	1·3	2·5	2·8	3·5	9·2
United States of America	0·3	2·7	7·1	0·8	0·8	1·2	..	0·4	1·7
Germany	0·1	..	..	0·8	..	..	0·4	..	..
Japan	55·0	64·5	49·6	47·9	55·2	32·4	82·6	93·0	84·5
France	0·2	0·1	..	0·8	0·3	..	0·4	0·2	..
Switzerland	1·4	0·7	0·9	1·7	0·2	0·4	..	..	..
Italy	0·4	0·1	..	2·5	0·3	..	11·8	1·7	..
China	7·5	4·8	2·8	41·2	35·4	57·4	0·7	1·1	4·0
Java and the Straits Settlements	..	..	0·1	0·8	1·0	..	0·2	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	97·0	97·7	95·8	97·3	94·5	93·9	98·9	99·9	99·4
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	14,06	11,35	6,80	1,19	96	68	4,59	5,44	3,49

Direction of Trade.

TABLE D—*concld.*

	LIQUORS			PAPER AND PASTEBOARD.		
	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	68·5	69·8	63·6	22·3	17·0	22·9
United States of America	6·8	8·0	9·4	6·9	44·7	45·6
Canada	..	..	2·6	2·0	15·0	21·4
Germany	3·2	..	..	11·8	0·3	..
France	9·1	3·5	..	0·9	0·5	..
Netherlands	4·1	1·5	..	4·6	2·3	..
Borneo, Sumatra, etc.*	..	0·5	0·4	0·3	1·0	2·3
Norway	..	..	..	16·2	3·0	..
Sweden	..	..	..	18·2	4·3	..
Austria	..	..	..	1·4	..	..
Australia	0·5	6·5	12·1	..	..	0·3
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	92·2	89·8	88·1	84·6	88·1	92·5
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	2,19	1,99	2,65	3,46	3,94	3,55

*Includes the Straits Settlements and Celebes and other Islands.

	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES, ETC.		
	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	51·7	44·7	16·8
United States of America	7·6	10·2	9·4
Canada	2·3	3·1	10·2
Netherlands	8·0	2·2	..
Straits Settlements	9·1	14·6	17·6
Hongkong	..	0·4	0·4
Australia	9·5	16·4	34·8
Java	1·1	0·9	3·9
Belgium	0·8	0·4	..
France	0·8	0·4	..
Italy	0·8	0·4	..
Japan	1·5	1·3	0·4
Precentage of total trade represented by countries shown	93·2	95·0	93·5
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	2,63	2,26	2,56

Direction of Trade.

TABLE E.

Exports.

	TEA			JUTE (RAW)			JUTE MANUFACTURES		
	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	81·1	90·5	76·3	37·5	39·4	50·4	24·9	16·5	9·8
Canada	6·9	3·9	7·6	0·5	0·6	1·2	3·6	3·3	3·7
Australia	0·9	0·1	1·8	0·5	1·5	1·9	7·5	9·1	9·1
Iran, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq	2·6	0·7	1·5	..	..	..	0·3	0·6	2·2
United States of America	3·1	2·5	5·9	10·2	16·6	29·1	22·8	27·9	38·6
Ceylon	2·5	0·7	1·3	..	..	..	0·1	0·1	0·1
Union of South Africa	0·2	..	0·4	..	..	..	3·8	3·5	4·1
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·0	1·7	0·6
Egypt	0·2	0·1	1·1	0·2	..	..	2·3	3·2	2·6
Spain	..	..	..	3·0	5·7	0·9	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	4·6	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	14·5	13·5	..	0·2	1·0	..
Italy	..	..	..	5·1	3·1	..	..	..	..
Argentina	..	..	0·7	1·8	2·3	2·6	6·5	8·4	9·5
Java	..	..	..	..	0·3	0·2	2·5	1·7	1·4
Japan	..	..	..	2·2	3·7	0·6	0·1	0·1	..
Belgium	..	..	..	4·9	0·6	..	0·4	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	97·5	98·5	96·6	85·0	87·3	86·9	77·0	77·1	81·7
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	26,31	27,79	39,57	19,83	7,85	10,42	48,72	45,38	53,88

	COTTON (RAW)			OILSEEDS			FOOD GRAINS			HIDES AND SKINS (RAW AND TANNED)		
	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	17·4	14·0	40·6	37·2	64·7	74·1	8·2	10·0	7·0	69·2	66·9	58·8
Burma	..	..	..	1·6	2·7	2·0	8·6	9·3	5·3	..	0·7	0·7
Union of South Africa	..	..	..	1·4	1·4	3·7	8·4	6·8	7·4	..	..	0·5
Egypt	..	..	..	..	0·3	0·2	..	0·2	10·4	..	0·1	0·2
Iran, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq	..	..	..	0·2	0·3	0·4	13·4	15·2	16·0	0·6	0·6	1·3
United States of America	3·9	4·8	12·7	3·0	4·2	3·0	1·0	0·7	0·8	20·1	24·4	34·6
Ceylon	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·7	1·4	1·2	28·0	33·5	30·0	0·1	0·1	..
Germany	1·5	..	..	6·4	..	..	..	..	..	1·1	..	..
France	8·7	6·8	..	12·2	7·9	..	..	0·5	..	2·2	3·1	..
Italy	1·5	0·2	..	2·4	0·3	..	..	..	..	1·0	0·1	..
Japan	35·7	29·9	25·1	0·9	0·4	0·2	..	..	..	0·1	0·2	0·3
Belgium	2·1	0·3	..	5·5	0·8	..	..	..	..	0·3	..	..
China	22·2	36·7	12·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	0·7	0·8	..	13·8	1·9	..	0·4	..	..	0·3	..	..
Straits Settlements	..	..	..	1·0	0·8	2·1	5·3	4·4	2·2	0·2	0·2	0·5
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	93·9	93·2	90·8	86·3	87·1	86·9	73·3	80·6	79·1	95·2	96·4	96·9
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	30,11	23,56	15,94	11,84	9,99	10,43	5,09	5,91	10,43	11,07	8,47	10,36

Direction of Trade.

Table A shows the total overseas trade of India in private merchandise in such a way as to indicate the trade balances with the United Kingdom, Burma, other British Possessions, European countries, the United States of America, Japan and other foreign countries. It will be observed that notwithstanding the restrictions and handicaps imposed by war, there was a significant increase in the trade of India during the year under review alike in respect of exports and imports, resulting in a large surplus balance of R80 crores in favour of India which is nearly double that in 1940-41. As was to be expected the war has definitely shifted the trend of India's trade in favour of the Empire and the allied foreign countries. This will be borne out by treating the United States of America, which is the most notable among the allied foreign countries, separately from the group of foreign countries. Out of a total increase of R54 crores on the export side as compared with 1940-41, the Empire countries contributed as much as R33 crores and the United States of America R22 crores. On the other hand there was a further reduction of R1 crore in the exports to other foreign countries in the year under review. Similarly on the import side, an increase of R16 crores and R8 crores over the preceding year was registered in the case of Empire countries and the United States of America, while there was a decline to the extent of R8 crores in respect of imports from other foreign countries. Exports to the United Kingdom, which accounted for fully 50 per cent of the total exports to the Empire countries, reached the record figure of R77 crores in the year under review, while imports from that country registered a small improvement from R36 crores to R37 crores in 1941-42. Trade with Canada, Australia, Union of South Africa and other British Possessions (excluding Burma) showed a marked expansion alike in respect of imports and exports, the aggregate value of exports to these countries registering an increase of R26 crores over R38 crores in 1940-41, and that of imports improving by R15 crores to R40 crores. As regards Burma, exports went down by R5 crores while imports remained almost stationary at R29 crores, with the result that India's adverse balance increased to R16 crores from R11 crores in 1940-41. Out of a total exports of R99 crores to foreign countries, the United States of America alone accounted for more than half, the exports to that country amounting to R54 crores as compared with R32 crores in the preceding year. On the import side the same proportion was more or less maintained by the United States of America the imports from which amounted to R35 crores out of a total imports of R67 crores from the foreign countries.

Tables B and C show the percentage distribution of India's import and export trade with principal foreign countries arranged in order of their importance in the year under review. Comparing 1941-42 with 1940-41, the proportion of imports from the British Empire accounted for 61 per cent of the total import trade as against 57 per cent in the preceding year. There was however a decline in the percentage share of the imports from the United Kingdom. Burma and the Straits Settlements also suffered losses, but an improvement was noticeable in the case of Ceylon, South Africa, East Africa, Australia and Canada. As might be expected, the shares of the European countries except Switzerland in imports became almost insignificant. Large proportion was, however, received from the United States of America, Switzerland, Iran and Java, while the contribution of Japan and China declined.

On the export side the percentage for the British Empire as a whole remained constant at 61. The decline in the percentage shares of the United Kingdom and Burma was compensated by the rise in the shares of Australia, Ceylon, Canada and South Africa. Decreases occurred also in the case of China and Japan, while the United States of America, Iraq, Iran, Arabia and Argentina took larger proportion than in 1940-41.

Further analysis of the direction of trade in respect of selected commodities or groups of commodities in imports (Table D) shows that there was an increase in the share of the United Kingdom in India's import trade chiefly in respect of cotton manufactures, paper and pasteboard and artificial silk, etc. Under machinery, the United Kingdom and the United States of America contributed 62 and 31 per cent of the total trade, their respective shares in the preceding year being 63 and 28. The share of Japan declined from 3 per cent to 1 per cent. In hardware, the shares of the United Kingdom and Japan declined from 39 to 33 per cent in the case of the former and from 18 to 10 per cent in the case of the latter; but this was more than compensated by the increased proportion of the United States of America from 23 to 40 per cent. Under instruments, the United Kingdom and the United States of America increased their respective contribution from 54 and 23 per cent to 55 and 26 per cent respectively. The share of Japan, however, fell from 6 to 4 per cent. The trade in cotton manufactures is largely controlled by the United Kingdom and Japan; the former increased her percentage share from 25 to 35 at the expense of Japan, whose share dropped from 64 to 50 per cent. China and Japan dominated the supplies of silk manufactures. The share of the former in silk manufactures rose sharply from 35 per cent to 57 per cent, but that of the latter declined from 55 per cent to 32 per cent. Japan, however, almost monopolised the trade of artificial silk and supplied 84 per cent as against 93 per cent in 1940-41. Foreign liquors are chiefly imported from the United Kingdom which accounted for 64 per cent of the total imports as compared with 70 per cent in 1940-41. The United States of America also improved her share from 8 per cent to 9 per cent while Australia was responsible for 12 per cent in the year under review as against 6 per cent in the preceding year. In paper and pasteboard, the United Kingdom regained her position by about 6 per cent of the trade and her share stood at 23 per cent. The share of the United States of America rose slightly from 45 to 46 per cent. Canada also increased her share from 15 to 21 per cent. In provisions, the United Kingdom further lost ground by 28 per cent of the trade and her share stood at 17 per cent only. This deficit was partly set off by increased supplies from Australia, which further raised her percentage share from 16 to 35 per cent. The share of the United States declined by 1 per cent while that of the Straits Settlements advanced by 3 per cent.

On the export side (Table E), the United Kingdom, which is by far the largest purchaser, reduced her share in India's exports of tea in 1941-42 from 90 to 76 per cent, but there were increases in the proportion sent direct to Canada and the United States of America. An improvement was noticeable in the proportion of exports of raw jute to the United Kingdom and the United States of America which absorbed 50 per cent and 29 per cent as compared with 39 per cent and 17 per cent respectively, in the preceding

year. Under jute manufactures, the United States of America further improved her share from 28 to 39 per cent. The share of Argentina improved slightly from 8 to 9 per cent, but the proportion sent to the United Kingdom further declined from 16 to 10 per cent. In raw cotton, Japan gave way to China as the leading purchaser in 1940-41, but in the year under review the United Kingdom predominated in this trade and her share rose from 14 per cent to 41 per cent while that of China and Japan dropped from 37 to 12 per cent and from 30 to 25 per cent respectively. The United Kingdom was responsible for 74 per cent of the total value of oilseeds exported in 1941-42 as against 65 per cent in the preceding year. But the United States of America slightly reduced her share from 4 to 3 per cent. Under food grains, the United Kingdom reduced her percentage share from 10 to 7; the share of Ceylon also fell from 33 per cent to 30 per cent. The percentage share of the exports to the territories like Iran, Arabia and Iraq rose slightly from 15 to 16, but that of the Straits Settlements and Burma declined. On the other hand there was a sharp rise in the exports to Egypt. In hides and skins, the decline in the share of the United Kingdom from 67 to 59 per cent was more than offset by the increased participation of the United States of America from 24 to about 35 per cent.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The British Empire and Mandated Territories.

The Imports from, and exports to, the United Kingdom and other British Possessions are shown in the following tables :—

Imports.

Countries	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
United Kingdom	41,61	35,94	36,62
Ceylon	1,46	2,19	3,41
Burma	31,38	28,62	29,47
Straits Settlements	4,82	5,33	5,36
Hongkong	64	56	82
Union of South Africa	60	78	1,24
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	3,45	3,66	7,33
Canada	1,37	2,97	6,73
Australia	2,39	2,48	4,95
New Zealand	13	1,18	41
Other Countries	5,25	6,20	9,32
Total British Empire	93,10	89,91	1,05,66
British Empire other than Burma	*61,72*	*61,29*	*76,19*

The British Empire.

Exports (including re-exports).

Countries	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
United Kingdom	75,35	65,22	77,04
Aden and Dependencies	99	82	3,91
Ceylon	6,74	7,70	10,25
Burma	13,47	18,07	12,96
Straits Settlements	2,74	3,40	4,50
Federated Malay States	49	72	79
Hongkong	99	1,31	1,04
Union of South Africa	3,09	3,09	6,04
Mauritius	89	96	1,14
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	93	2,27	3,94
Canada	4,12	3,18	6,54
Australia	5,50	7,36	12,45
New Zealand	73	1,30	1,02
Other Countries	3,51	5,06	12,37
Total British Empire	1,19,54	1,20,46	1,53,99
British Empire other than Burma	*1,06,07*	*1,02,39*	*1,41,03*

United Kingdom (Imports R36,62 lakhs, Exports R77,04 lakhs).—An examination of the tables given above shows that, compared with 1940-41, there was an increase of R68 lakhs or 2 per cent in India's imports from the United Kingdom, but her exports to that country improved considerably by R11,82 lakhs or 18 per cent during 1941-42. The principal commodities imported from the United Kingdom were machinery and millwork (R7,91 lakhs), cotton manufactures (R2,40 lakhs), instruments, etc. (R2,83 lakhs) which together accounted for 36 per cent of the total value of imports from the United Kingdom in 1941-42. Compared with the preceding year, the imports of machinery and millwork increased by R90 lakhs; but those of cotton manufactures dropped by R41 lakhs. Under cotton manufactures, twist and yarn declined from 1·3 million lbs. (R20 lakhs) to 0·4 million lbs. (R8 lakhs) and piecegoods, from 56 million yards (R1,93 lakhs) to 31 million yards (R1,54 lakhs). The decrease under piecegoods was shared by each variety; grey goods dropped from 1 million yards (R5 lakhs) to 0·2 million yards (R2 lakhs), white goods, from 33 million yards (R97 lakhs) to 15 million yards (R62 lakhs) and coloured goods, from 22 million yards (R92 lakhs) to 16 million yards (R91 lakhs). The value of imports of woollen manufactures, however, showed an improvement of R42 lakhs and amounted to R91 lakhs. Imports of railway wagons, carriages and parts from the United Kingdom fell from R30 lakhs to R17 lakhs. The United Kingdom is the principal supplier to India of chemicals, the imports of which declined in value from R2,87 lakhs to R2,66 lakhs. Instruments, apparatus, etc., rose by R15 lakhs to R2,83 lakhs. Imports of hardware were valued at R71 lakhs as against R80 lakhs in 1940-41. Compared with 1940-41, the quantity of liquors imported declined slightly from 2·3 million gallons to 2·2 million gallons, but the value rose from R1,39 lakhs to R1,69 lakhs. The number of motor cars imported from the United Kingdom was considerably less,

having dropped from 2,119 in 1940-41 to 612 during 1941-42, while that of omnibuses fell from 1,002 to 24 only. Imports of rubber manufactures from the United Kingdom declined from R74 lakhs to R72 lakhs. There was an improvement of R15 lakhs in the imports of paper and pasteboard which amounted to R81 lakhs. A substantial improvement was also noticeable in the imports of dyeing and tanning substances which rose from R80 lakhs to R1,65 lakhs in the year under review. Drugs and medicines also recorded a slight increase from R1,10 lakhs to R1,13 lakhs.

The principal commodities exported to the United Kingdom were, as usual, tea (R30,21 lakhs), jute, raw and manufactured (R10,54 lakhs), seeds (R7,74 lakhs), hides and skins (R6,09 lakhs), raw cotton (R6,47 lakhs), raw wool (R1,02 lakhs), and foodgrains (R73 lakhs). Besides, the following articles *viz.* cotton manufactures including yarn (R1,70 lakhs), cotton waste (R1,15 lakhs) and tobacco (R1,37 lakhs) rose into prominence in the year under review. All these articles taken together represented 87 per cent of the total exports to the United Kingdom as against 86 per cent in the preceding year. Exports of tea declined in quantity from 315 million lbs. to 288 million lbs. but the value rose from R25,14 lakhs to R30,21 lakhs. Shipments of raw jute advanced from 92,000 tons (R3,09 lakhs) to 146,000 tons (R5,25 lakhs). But this was accompanied by a decline in the shipments of manufactured goods. Exports of gunny bags fell from 212 million (R3,65 lakhs) to 82 million (R2,18 lakhs). The yardage of gunny cloth exported also declined from 204 million (R3,47 lakhs) to 144 million (R3,06 lakhs). In the case of hides and skins, exports of tanned and dressed varieties fell from 20,000 tons to 18,000 tons, the corresponding decrease in value being from R4,99 lakhs to R4,66 lakhs. Shipments of raw hides and skins, on the other hand, rose from 5,200 tons (R68 lakhs) to 8,100 tons (R1,42 lakhs). Exports of raw skins of foreign origin amounted to only 3 tons valued at R28,000 as compared with 12 tons valued at R2 lakhs in 1940-41. Exports of oilseeds advanced from 474,000 tons (R6,46 lakhs) to 569,000 tons (R7,73 lakhs). Shipments of linseed amounted to 212,000 tons (R3,30 lakhs) as against 200,000 tons (R3,07 lakhs); while those of groundnuts and rapeseed advanced to 312,000 tons and 30,000 tons, respectively from 214,000 tons and 23,000 tons in 1940-41. As in the preceding two years there were no exports of cotton seed; while those of castor seed declined from 35,000 tons to 14,000 tons. Despatches of raw cotton to the United Kingdom totalled 98,000 tons or 549,000 bales (R6,47 lakhs) as against 52,000 tons or 291,000 bales (R3,30 lakhs). The total exports of food grains consisting mainly of pulse and rice to the United Kingdom amounted to 63,000 tons (R73 lakhs) as compared with 54,000 tons (R59 lakhs) in 1940-41. Despatches of raw wool to the United Kingdom declined substantially from 26 million lbs. (R1,35 lakhs) to 16 million lbs. (R1,02 lakhs). Despatches of tobacco unmanufactured rose from 20 million lbs. valued at R81 lakhs to 35 million lbs. valued at R1,37 lakhs. Cotton waste also registered a big improvement from 245,000 cwts. to 581,000 cwts. in quantity and from R44 lakhs to R1,15 lakhs in value. Among other articles of exports, there were increases under lac from 58,000 cwts. (R25 lakhs) to 60,000 cwts. (R46 lakhs), hemp raw from 320,000 cwts. (R43 lakhs) to 417,000 cwts. (R54 lakhs), drugs and medicines from R5 lakhs to R15 lakhs and

spices from 3,000 cwts. (R1 lakh) to 47,000 cwts. (R10 lakhs)*; on the other hand decreases were noticeable under oilcakes from 116,000 tons (R51 lakhs) to 29,000 tons (R9 lakhs), wool manufactures from R24 lakhs to R1 lakh, rubber raw from 13 million lbs. (R60 lakhs) to 9 million lbs. (R45 lakhs), paraffin wax from 5,000 tons (R25 lakhs) to 3,000 tons (R12 lakhs), manures from 34,000 tons (R24 lakhs) to 20,000 tons (R13 lakhs) and coir manufactures from 236,000 cwts. (R35 lakhs) to 179,000 cwts. (R26 lakhs).

Burma (Imports R29,47 lakhs, Exports R12,96 lakhs).—The aggregate value of the Indo-Burma trade during 1941-42 amounted to R42,43 lakhs as compared with R46,69 lakhs in 1940-41, the decrease being noticeable in the case of exports while imports advanced. India's principal imports from Burma consist chiefly of rice and teak wood. These together represented 54 per cent of the total imports from Burma in the year under review. Imports of rice, not in the husk, during 1941-42, amounted to 982,000 tons (R13,54 lakhs) as against 1,173,000 tons (R12,50 lakhs) in 1940-41. Value of imports of pulses rose from R52 lakhs to R69 lakhs. Imports of teak wood also declined in quantity and amounted to 144,000 cubic tons as against 163,000 cubic tons in the preceding year but the value advanced from R2,12 lakhs to R2,33 lakhs.

On the export side, cotton and jute manufactures are the most important items which taken together accounted for R5,71 lakhs or 49 per cent of the total exports of Indian merchandise to Burma in 1941-42. Shipments of cotton piecegoods declined to 79 million yards (R2,47 lakhs) as against 122 million yards (R3,35 lakhs) in the preceding year. Exports of cotton twist and yarn also fell from 44·3 million lbs. (R2,17 lakhs) to 29·2 million lbs. (R1,66 lakhs). The number of gunny bags shipped declined in quantity from 51 million to 33 million and in value from R2,03 lakhs to R1,21 lakhs. Among other items of exports to Burma, mention may be made of coal and coke (432,000 tons valued at R48 lakhs), wheat flour (25,000 tons valued at R40 lakhs), vegetable oils (3·6 million gallons valued at R55 lakhs), paper and pasteboard (R23 lakhs) and provisions (R29 lakhs).

Ceylon (Imports R3,41 lakhs, Exports R10,25 lakhs).—Statistics of India's trade with Ceylon include, to some extent, goods in transit through Ceylon which are not separately recorded in the Indian trade returns. The value of the imports and the exports given above should not, therefore, be taken to indicate the exact trade balance between the two countries. In the year under review, the aggregate value of the Indo-Ceylonese trade amounted to R13,66 lakhs as compared with R9,89 lakhs in the preceding year, there being increases both under imports and exports. The principal items of imports into India from Ceylon are copra, coconut oil, rubber and tea, which taken together represented 75 per cent of the imports from that country in 1941-42. Imports of copra amounted to 103,500 tons (R1,82 lakhs) as against 82,700 tons (R1,34 lakhs) in 1940-41. Imports of coconut oil, on the other hand, fell from 2·5 million gallons (R24 lakhs) to 1·3 million gallons (R14 lakhs). The value of imports of rubber showed a remarkable improvement by R55 lakhs and amounted to R60 lakhs. Arrivals of tea declined from 179,000 lbs. (R1½ lakhs) to 110,000 lbs. (R1 lakh).

* Includes 16,000 cwts. (R2 lakhs) of Turmeric which was recorded under 'Dyeing and Tanning substances' prior to 1941-42.

In the case of exports to Ceylon, rice not in the husk—by far the most prominent item—was valued at R2,26 lakhs, showing a rise of R73 lakhs over the preceding year. Cotton piecegoods, the next principal item of export also showed an improvement and amounted to 33·8 million yards (R1,22 lakhs) as compared with 31·5 million yards (R94 lakhs) in 1940-41. Exports of tea to Ceylon during 1941-42 totalled 5·6 million lbs. valued at R53 lakhs as against 2·2 million lbs. valued at R20 lakhs in 1940-41. Out of a total of 369,000 cwts. (R60 lakhs) of fish, excluding canned fish, exported from India in 1941-42, 260,000 cwts. (R34 lakhs) were consigned to Ceylon. Other important items of shipments to Ceylon in 1941-42 were fruits and vegetables (R36 lakhs), chillies (R20 lakhs), oilcakes (R26 lakhs), coal and coke (R29 lakhs), pulses (R34 lakhs) and rubber, raw and manufactured (R33 lakhs).

Straits Settlements (Imports R5,36 lakhs, Exports R4,50 lakhs).—The trade with the Straits Settlements showed an improvement during the year under review, the value of imports and exports having advanced from R5,33 lakhs and R3,40 lakhs to R5,36 lakhs and R4,50 lakhs, respectively. India's imports from the Straits Settlements consist largely of spices, oil and tin, unwrought. The aggregate value of the imports of spices amounted to R1,27 lakhs, betelnuts alone accounting for R1,17 lakhs. Under oils, imports of coconut oil amounted to 9·8 million gallons (R95 lakhs) as compared with 12·4 million gallons (R1,11 lakhs) in 1940-41. Purchases of tin, unwrought, rose from 42,000 cwts. (R76 lakhs) to 71,000 cwts. (R1,34 lakhs).

The principal items of India's exports to the Straits Settlements consist of cotton piecegoods and gunny bags. Exports of cotton piecegoods, chiefly coloured, totalled 53 million yards (R1,80 lakhs) as against 34 million yards (R1,14 lakhs) in 1940-41. The number of gunny bags exported, however, fell from 3·6 million to 3·0 million, the value, declining from R15 lakhs to R13 lakhs.

Australia (Imports R4,95 lakhs, Exports R12,45 lakhs).—Compared with the preceding year, the value of imports into India from Australia doubled, amounting to R4,95 lakhs in the year under review as compared with R2,48 lakhs in 1940-41. India's exports thereto also rose substantially from R7,36 lakhs to R12,45 lakhs. Imports of raw wool, the largest item of imports from Australia, more than doubled in the year under review and amounted to 18·6 million lbs. valued at R2,43 lakhs as against 6·7 million lbs. valued at R1,07 lakhs. India imported a fairly large quantity of wheat from Australia during the year under review which amounted to 18,000 tons (R25 lakhs) as against 19,000 tons (R20 lakhs) in the preceding year. Imports of tallow and stearine showed an improvement from 76,000 cwts. (R13 lakhs) to 183,000 cwts. (R39 lakhs), while those of zinc fell from 110,000 cwts. (R20 lakhs) to 45,000 cwts. (R9 lakhs). Among other important items of imports, provisions and liquors accounted for R89 lakhs and R32 lakhs as against R37 lakhs and R13 lakhs, respectively, in the preceding year.

The principal items of India's exports in 1941-42 to the Commonwealth consisted of jute and cotton manufactures. Nearly 85 million gunny bags (R3,60 lakhs) and 53 million yards of gunny cloth (R1,15 lakhs) were exported as against 73 million gunny bags (R3,43 lakhs) and 37 million yards of gunny cloth (R70 lakhs) in the preceding year. Exports of cotton manufactures,

mainly piecegoods, rose in value from R1,08 lakhs to R3,48 lakhs. Exports of tea also showed a remarkable improvement and shipments amounted to 8·0 million lbs. (R73 lakhs) as compared with 0·6 million lbs. (R4 lakhs) in 1940-41. Shipments of linseed increased from 35,000 tons (R57 lakhs) to 40,000 tons (R61 lakhs), while those of raw cotton advanced from 7,000 tons (R45 lakhs) to 12,000 tons (R80 lakhs).

Canada (Imports R6,73 lakhs, Exports R6,54 lakhs).—Compared with the preceding year, the total trade between Canada and India more than doubled and amounted to R13,27 lakhs as against R6,15 lakhs in 1940-41. The increase was shared almost equally between imports and exports, the former improving by R3,76 lakhs and the latter by R3,36 lakhs. The value of the imports of mechanically propelled vehicles (motor vehicles and parts) rose appreciably from R1,41 lakhs in 1940-41 to R3,66 lakhs in 1941-42. Imports of paper and pasteboard recorded an advance from 387,000 cwts. (R59 lakhs) to 395,000 cwts. (R76 lakhs). Imports of provisions also showed a marked improvement from R7 lakhs to R26 lakhs in the year under review. Arrivals of aluminium, however, declined from 2,300 cwts. (R7 lakhs) to 700 cwts. (R2 lakhs). Imports of carbide of calcium, also, fell from 33,700 cwts. to 31,500 cwts. in quantity though the value remained unchanged at R6 lakhs. The value of rubber manufactures imported during the year amounted to R4 lakhs as against R3 lakhs in 1940-41. Receipts of liquors, which was insignificant in previous years, amounted to 72,000 gallons valued at R7 lakhs in 1941-42.

India's principal exports to Canada are jute manufactures (chiefly gunny cloth) and tea. The exports of gunny cloth decreased from 102 million yards to 92 million yards in quantity but the value rose from R1,43 lakhs to R1,91 lakhs. Despatches of gunny bags declined in number from 2·2 million to 1·0 million and in value from R7 lakhs to R3 lakhs. Exports of tea, which amounted to 30·5 million lbs. valued at R2,99 lakhs in the year under review, more than doubled in quantity but were nearly three times in value as compared with the preceding year. Despatches of Indian carpets and rugs to Canada were valued at R13 lakhs as compared with R12½ lakhs in 1940-41.

Union of South Africa (Imports R1,24 lakhs, Exports R6,04 lakhs).—India's trade with the Union of South Africa during the year under review recorded a remarkable improvement, the imports rising from R78 lakhs to R1,24 lakhs in 1941-42 and exports from R3,09 lakhs to R6,04 lakhs. The Union of South Africa is the sole supplier to India of tanning barks, imports of which rose from 658,000 cwts. to 665,000 cwts. in quantity and from R44 lakhs to R46 lakhs in value. Arrivals of explosives rose to R14 lakhs as against R3 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of liquors also advanced from 5,300 gallons to 63,800 gallons in quantity and from R1 lakh to R8 lakhs in value.

The principal items of India's exports to the Union consist of jute and cotton manufactures and rice not in the husk. Shipments of jute bags advanced from 36 million to 53 million in quantity and from R1,28 lakhs to R1,76 lakhs in value; and those of gunny cloth from 13 million yards valued at R29 lakhs, to 17 million yards valued at R37 lakhs. Despatches of cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn) improved considerably from R31 lakhs to R1,17 lakhs in the year under review. Exports of rice, not in the

husk, also recorded an improvement from 24,000 tons (R34 lakhs) to 41,000 tons (R71 lakhs). Exports of vegetable oils were valued at R28 lakhs as compared with R15 lakhs in 1940-41.

East Africa (Imports R8,44 lakhs, Exports R5,94 lakhs).—In this group of territories are included Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba, the Protectorate of Uganda and Nyasaland, Tanganyika and British Somaliland. The total value of the trade with these territories taken together advanced from R7,39 lakhs in 1940-41 to R14,38 lakhs in the year under review. Imports from these countries are larger than exports thereto. Raw cotton and spices continued to be the principal items of imports. Compared with the preceding year, arrivals of raw cotton rose from 38,000 tons (R3,87 lakhs) to 72,000 tons (R7,44 lakhs). The imports of spices, chiefly cloves, also rose from R24 lakhs to R46 lakhs.

The chief items of India's exports to East Africa are gunny bags, cotton piecegoods and food grains, which taken together accounted for 67 per cent of the exports during the year under review. Shipments of gunny bags rose from 6·7 million (R22 lakhs) to 10·2 million (R39 lakhs). Exports of cotton piecegoods advanced from 72·7 million yards (R1,51 lakhs) to 118·1 million yards (R3,46 lakhs). Food grains, chiefly rice and wheat flour exported, also recorded an improvement from 5,200 tons (R9 lakhs) to 7,400 tons (R13 lakhs).

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following tables show the imports from and exports to the principal European and other foreign countries :—

Imports.

Countries	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
European Countries—			
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	19	..	..
Sweden	1,48	41	23
Norway	85	19	..
Denmark	18	6	..
Germany	6,69	10	..
Netherlands	1,45	49	..
Belgium	2,55	94	..
France	1,44	61	..
Spain	9	5	5
Switzerland	1,83	1,24	1,73
Italy	2,05	54	..
Austria	10	..	..
Hungary	17	5	..
Czechosiovakia	58	9	4
Other Countries	78	18	17
Total European Countries	20,43	4,95	2,22

Foreign Countries.

Countries	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Other Foreign Countries—			
Arabia	34	37	32
Iraq	68	49	1,03
Iran	3,12	3,40	6,04
Java	3,37	74	1,95
Borneo (Dutch)	35	54	45
Thailand	53	27	8
French Indo-China	2,60	48	..
China	2,63	2,85	2,82
Japan	19,28	21,54	11,78
Egypt	2,84	2,75	4,69
Portuguese East Africa	24	49	1,05
United States of America	14,88	27,01	34,61
Other Countries	90	1,18	60
Total Other Foreign Countries	51,76	62,11	65,42

Exports (including re-exports).

Countries	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
European Countries—			
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	2	..	71
Sweden	70	13	5
Norway	87	3	..
Poland	21	..	..
Germany	2,98	..	..
Netherlands	2,56	33	..
Belgium	3,21	32	..
France	8,15	4,55	..
Spain	75	46	9
Italy	2,08	38	..
Hungary	6	2	..
Greece	41	40	57
Turkey, European	16	13	21
Turkey, Asiatic	11	5	28
Other Countries	1.47	41	27
Total European Countries	23,74	7,21	2,18
Other Foreign Countries—			
Egypt	1,78	3,25	6,52
Arabia	1,35	1,53	3,01
Iraq	89	1,38	3,86
Iran	94	65	1,52
Java	1,44	1,06	4,87
Thailand	1,04	90	41
China	8,51	10,10	2,37
Japan	14,16	9,19	4,77
Portuguese East Africa	1,00	62	36
United States of America	27,18	31,94	53,99
Cuba	82	73	1,21
Argentina	3,55	4,02	5,80
Chile	29	43	80
Other Countries	7,34	5,24	7,24
Total Other Foreign Countries	70,29	71,04	96,73

Direction of Trade.

As a result of the situation brought about by the war, India's trade with Europe was extremely limited during the year under review and has not therefore been dealt with separately.

Japan (Imports ₹11,78 lakhs, Exports ₹4,77 lakhs).—Imports from Japan into British India during the year under review declined from ₹21,54 lakhs to ₹11,78 lakhs and exports thereto from ₹9,19 lakhs to ₹4,77 lakhs. The principal articles of imports were cotton manufactures (₹3,37 lakhs), artificial silk (₹2,95 lakhs), wool manufactures (₹92 lakhs), silk manufactures (₹22 lakhs), glass and glassware (₹25 lakhs), hardware (₹22 lakhs), paper and pasteboard (₹9 lakhs), rubber manufactures (₹2 lakhs), electrical instruments and apparatus (₹12 lakhs), machinery and millwork (₹19 lakhs), earthenware and porcelain (₹11 lakhs), toys and requisites for games and sports (₹3 lakhs), stationery (₹4 lakhs) and paints and painters' materials (₹2 lakhs). These together represented 73 per cent of the total imports in 1941-42. Japan has for some time past displaced the United Kingdom as the principal supplier of cotton piecegoods to India, but imports therefrom of these goods in 1941-42 were considerably reduced being valued at ₹2,50 lakhs, as against ₹5,66 lakhs in the preceding year. The table in the margin shows the quantities of the different descriptions of cotton piecegoods imported during the last three years. Imports of cotton twist and yarn fell from 11·3 million lbs. (₹1,35 lakhs) to 4·2 million lbs. (₹73 lakhs), while those of cotton hosiery declined from ₹11 lakhs to ₹7 lakhs. Imports of silk manufactures, which were valued at ₹22 lakhs, recorded a fall of 58 per cent; and those of artificial silk yarn and manufactures, also fell from ₹5,06 lakhs to ₹2,95 lakhs. Imports of woollen manufactures, machinery and millwork and hardware together recorded a fall of ₹32 lakhs or 19 per cent and rubber manufactures, earthenware and porcelain and toys and requisites for games, etc., together declined by ₹20 lakhs or 54 per cent.

(In million yards)

	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Grey	223·2	168·2	60·2
White	43·0	61·4	22·6
Coloured, etc.	127·0	138·5	52·9

India's exports to Japan consist mainly of raw cotton, pig iron, manganese ore, jute, mica, etc. Shipments of raw cotton fell from 126,000 tons (₹7,05 lakhs) to 69,000 tons (₹4,00 lakhs). This represented 87 per cent of the total value of the exports to Japan as against 78 per cent in the preceding year. Despatches of raw jute declined from 9,000 tons to 3,000 tons in quantity and from ₹29 lakhs to ₹6 lakhs in value. Exports of mica remained stationary at 5,000 cwts. in quantity but the value rose from ₹12 lakhs to ₹16 lakhs. Despatches of manganese ore dropped from 144,000 tons to 37,000 tons in quantity and from ₹34 lakhs to ₹8 lakhs in value. Exports of castor seed, shellac and leather amounted to ₹2 lakhs each in 1941-42.

United States of America (Imports ₹34,61 lakhs, Exports ₹53,99 lakhs).—Compared with the preceding year, the trade with the United States of America showed a remarkable expansion alike in imports and exports. The former advanced from ₹27,01 lakhs to ₹34,61 lakhs and the latter from ₹31,94 lakhs to ₹53,99 lakhs. The principal items of India's imports from the United States of America in the year under review consisted of machinery and millwork, instruments, tobacco, chemicals, copper,

oils, iron and steel, dyeing and tanning substances, paper and pasteboard and mechanically propelled vehicles. These items taken together represented 75 per cent of the total imports into India from the United States of America during the year under review as compared with 73 per cent in the preceding year. Imports of machinery and millwork rose in value from R3,08 lakhs to R4,01 lakhs. Arrivals of paper and pasteboard, however, declined from 1·1 million cwts. (R1,76 lakhs) to 0·7 million cwts. (R1,62 lakhs). The value of dyeing and tanning substances also recorded a fall from R2,38 lakhs to R2,15 lakhs. Receipts of chemicals improved and were valued at R1,84 lakhs as compared with R1,69 lakhs in 1940-41. Imports of copper also increased from 110,000 cwts. (R55 lakhs) to 191,000 cwts. (R1,12 lakhs). The total value of instruments imported amounted to R1,35 lakhs as against R1,14 lakhs in the preceding year. Tobacco unmanufactured, was imported to the extent of 12·9 million lbs. (R1,92 lakhs) as compared with 6·3 million lbs. (R76 lakhs) in 1940-41. Imports of raw cotton, however, declined and amounted to 200 tons (R2 lakhs) as against 8,700 tons (R80 lakhs) in 1940-41. Imports of zinc amounted to 243,000 cwts. as against 257,000 cwts. in the preceding year, but the value advanced from R59 lakhs to R88 lakhs. Imports of iron and steel, oils and mechanically propelled vehicles (motor vehicles and parts) rose by R61 lakhs, R30 lakhs and R2,91 lakhs respectively.

India's principal exports to the United States of America consisted of jute, raw and manufactured, hides and skins, lac, fruits and vegetables, raw cotton, tea and raw wool. These items taken together represented 83 per cent of India's exports to the United States of America in 1941-42. Despatches of raw jute during the year under review amounted to 99,000 tons valued at R3,03 lakhs as compared with 46,000 tons valued at R1,30 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of jute cloth rose to 1,052 million yards from 872 million yards in 1940-41 and the value advanced by R7,23 lakhs to R19,56 lakhs. Exports of gunny bags rose considerably from 6·3 million (R16 lakhs) to 21·3 million (R69 lakhs) in the year under review. Shipments of lac recorded an improvement from 452,000 cwts. to 609,000 cwts. in quantity and from R1,65 lakhs to R3,75 lakhs in value. Under hides and skins, despatches of raw goat skins which formed the bulk of the shipments in this group, rose by 6,000 tons to 21,000 tons the value advancing from R1,60 lakhs to R2,49 lakhs. Exports of tanned and dressed hides and skins amounted to 1,931 tons (R60 lakhs) as against 958 tons (R22 lakhs) in the preceding year. Exports of imported raw skins improved from 728 tons (R5,15 lakhs) to 1,343 tons (R6,19 lakhs). Shipments of fruits and vegetables consisting mainly of cashew kernels, were valued at R1,79 lakhs as compared with R1,39 lakhs in 1940-41. The value of raw wool exported showed an increase of R1,20 lakhs over 1940-41 and stood at R1,49 lakhs. Exports of raw wool of foreign origin, however, remained unchanged at 10·4 million lbs. but the value rose from R75 lakhs to R86 lakhs. Direct shipments of tea to the United States of America rose from 9 million lbs. to 24 million lbs. the corresponding rise in value being from R69 lakhs to R2,35 lakhs.

Shipments of raw cotton also improved from 22,000 tons valued at R1,14 lakhs to 40,000 tons valued at R2,03 lakhs.

China (Imports R2,82 lakhs, Exports R2,37 lakhs).—India's trade with China during the year under review showed a decline, the value of both

imports and exports falling from R2,85 lakhs and R10,10 lakhs to R2,82 lakhs and R2,37 lakhs, respectively. Under imports, arrivals of cotton piecegoods and twist and yarn declined from 14 million yards (R21 lakhs) and 3·5 million lbs. (R33 lakhs) to 8 million yards (R16 lakhs) and 20,000 lbs. (R30,000), respectively in 1941-42. Imports of raw silk (0·7 million lbs. valued at R53 lakhs) declined by R6 lakhs and those of silk piecegoods in quantity from 2·0 to 1·6 million yards but the value rose from R14 lakhs to R16 lakhs. Imports of tea also showed a decline.

The fall in exports to China was brought about mainly by a heavy decline in the shipments of raw cotton. Only 25,000 tons of raw cotton valued at R1,94 lakhs were shipped to that country as compared with 135,000 tons valued at R8,65 lakhs in 1940-41. The number of gunny bags exported also declined from 3·0 million to 1·3 million and the value from R11 lakhs to R5 lakhs.

South America (Imports R7 lakhs, Exports R8,50 lakhs).—There was a substantial improvement in the export trade with the South American countries but imports therefrom recorded a decline. The aggregate value of imports amounted to R7 lakhs as against R10 lakhs in 1940-41. In the year under review, smaller quantities of nitrate of soda was imported from Chile valued at R39,000 only as against R1½ lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of starch from Argentina amounted to 26,000 cwts. valued at R4 lakhs.

On the export side, the principal items were, as usual, jute bags and cloth, exports of which were valued at R6,42 lakhs as compared with R4,56 lakhs in 1940-41. Argentina took 1·5 million gunny bags valued at R7 lakhs; Chile 20·1 million bags valued at R52 lakhs and Peru 12·2 million bags valued at R49 lakhs. Shipments of gunny cloth to Argentina amounted to 220 million yards valued at R4,74 lakhs as compared with 210 million yards valued at R3,71 lakhs in 1940-41. Exports to Peru and Uruguay were comparatively small and amounted to 3·0 million yards and 20·1 million yards, respectively. Brazil took 15,200 tons of raw jute as against 11,700 tons and Argentina 11,900 tons as against 7,900 tons in the preceding year. Chile took 1·0 million lbs. and Argentina 2·2 million lbs. of tea during 1941-42 their respective values being R13 lakhs and R26 lakhs.

CHAPTER V.

Foreign Sea-borne Trade of the Maritime Indian States.

The trade, so far dealt with in this Review, relates to that recorded at British Indian ports. This, no doubt, includes the overseas trade of most of the non-maritime Indian States, which are interlaced with British Indian territories. A fairly large volume of foreign trade also passes through the ports in the maritime States in Kathiawar, *viz.*, Bhavnagar, Nawanagar, Morvi, Baroda, Porbandar, Junagadh and Jafarabad. Travancore, owing to her geographical situation, is also interested in sea-borne trade. The volume of the foreign trade of these States, however, bears only a small proportion to the volume of trade recorded at British Indian ports. The total imports into these States during 1941-42 formed only 1·5 per cent of the imports in the same year into British Indian ports as compared with 2·3 per cent in the preceding year; while the proportion of exports was 0·5 per cent as against 1·4 per cent in 1940-41.

I.—Kathiawar.

The table below gives a summary of the trade of the Kathiawar ports for the past three years:—

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Total value of imports of foreign merchandise . .	4,85,23	2,46,90	1,84,93
Total value of exports of Indian merchandise . .	3,07,85	1,76,03	89,85
Total value of exports of foreign merchandise . .	7,41	7	16

Generally speaking, imports into Kathiawar ports are greater than exports therefrom, and in 1941-42 imports exceeded exports by ₹ 95 lakhs. Re-exports from these ports are comparatively of little importance being valued at ₹ 16,000 in 1941-42. It should be noted that a substantial portion of the imports of foreign merchandise into these States ultimately finds its way into British India across the Viramgam-Dhandhuka land customs line. Imports into British India of foreign goods across the land customs line were valued at ₹ 91 lakhs and ₹ 79 lakhs during 1940-41 and 1941-42, respectively; while imports of foreign merchandise into the Kathiawar States during the respective years were valued at ₹ 2,47 lakhs and ₹ 1,85 lakhs.

Trade of Kathiawar States.

Imports.

The following table shows the value of the principal articles of foreign merchandise imported by sea into the Kathiawar States during the years 1939-40, 1940-41 and 1941-42, together with the percentage share of each in relation to the total value of imports in those years :—

——	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	Percentage on total value of imports of merchandise in		
				1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	R(000)	R(000)	R(000)			
Sugar	1,09,54	23,04	26,55	22·6	9·3	14·3
Grain, pulse and flour	59,25	18,65	16,03	12·2	7·6	8·7
Machinery and millwork	23,10	33,95	15,18	4·8	13·8	8·2
Fruits and vegetables	8,64	11,83	9,92	1·8	4·8	5·4
Wood and timber	15,21	14,85	9,41	3·1	6·0	5·1
Cotton, raw	9	1,39	4,39	..	0·6	2·4
Cotton manufactures	45,71	12,82	3,17	9·4	5·2	1·7
Paper and pasteboard	11,04	5,33	2,48	2·3	2·1	1·3
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	14,28	9,00	2,37	2·9	3·6	1·3
Silk manufactures	1,65	3,56	2,14	0·3	1·4	1·2
Hardware	6,87	1,47	1,73	1·4	0·6	0·9
Paints and painters' materials	3,57	1,71	1,05	0·7	0·7	0·6
Matches	3,78	5,95	81	0·8	2·4	0·4
Artificial silk	1,12	3,12	51	0·2	1·3	0·3
Starch, dextrine and farina	7,84	24	..	1·6	..	..
Total Imports	4,85,23	2,46,90	1,84,93	100	100	100

Some of the salient features of the import trade are briefly noted below :—

With the exception of raw cotton, imports of all the items declined in the year under review. The most noticeable decrease occurred in the case of machinery and millwork, the imports of which mostly came from the United Kingdom and the United States of America and were valued at R15 lakhs as against R34 lakhs in the preceding year. The value of imports of cotton manufactures also fell substantially from R13 lakhs in 1940-41 to R3 lakhs

in the year under review. Almost the entire imports consisted of cotton piecegoods and were, as usual, derived from the United Kingdom and Japan. Imports of instruments, apparatus and appliances drawn chiefly from the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Japan were reduced from R9 lakhs in the preceding year to R 2⅓ lakhs in 1941-42, to which electrical instruments contributed R1½ lakhs and wireless apparatus R¾ lakh. The value of imports of grain, pulse and flour, consisting mainly of rice from Burma, declined from R19 lakhs in 1940-41 to R16 lakhs in 1941-42. Imports of paper, mainly from the United States of America, fell from 24,300 cwts. valued at R 5 lakhs in 1940-41 to 8,600 cwts. valued at R 2½ lakhs in 1941-42. The total value of imports of silk manufactures mainly piecegoods from China and Japan, receded from R3½ lakhs in 1940-41 to R2 lakhs during the year under review. Imports of sugar, mainly 23 D. S. and above from Java, though increased in value from R23 lakhs to R26½ lakhs, declined in quantity from 12,700 tons in 1940-41 to 12,200 tons. Imports of raw cotton, mainly from Egypt, amounted to 366 tons or 2,050 bales (R4⅓ lakhs) in 1941-42 as against 160 tons or 896 bales (R1⅓ lakhs) in the preceding year.

The following table shows the shares of the principal supplying countries in the total value of imports during the three years 1939-40, 1940-41 and 1941-42 :—

	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	Percentage share in		
				1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	R(000)	R(000)	R(000)			
Iran	35,42	32,51	31,98	7·3	13·2	17.3
United Kingdom	1,21,85	78,45	30,39	25·1	31·8	16·4
Burma	82,40	40,96	28,30	17·0	16·6	15·3
Java	1,08,36	22,52	26,53	22·3	9·1	14·3
Bahrein Islands	4,10	4,25	24,33	0·9	1·7	13·2
United States of America	16,13	28,24	19,87	3·3	11·4	10·8
Iraq	6,04	8,84	5,45	1·2	3·6	3·0
Japan	20,08	14,53	4,66	4·1	5·9	2·5
Belgium	8,83	86	2	1·8	0·3	..
Germany	28,85	53	..	6·0	0·2	..
Netherlands	6,19	53	..	1·3	0·2	..
Other countries	46,98	14,68	13,40	9·7	6·0	7·2
TOTAL	4,85,23	2,46,90	1,84,93	100	100	100

Trade of Kathiawar States.

The following table shows the shares of the different States in the total value of the imports during these years :—

——	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	Percentage share in		
				1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	R(000)	R(000)	R(000)			
Baroda . . .	95,19	76,43	70,61	19·6	31·0	38·2
Porbandar . .	33,91	29,43	26,88	7·0	12·0	14·5
Junagadh . .	46,43	24,74	25,84	9·5	10·0	14·0
Morvi . . .	1,30,87	50,79	25,00	27·0	20·6	13·5
Nawanagar . .	1,21,64	35,43	19,98	25·1	14·3	10·8
Bhavnagar .	57,17	30,05	16,61	11·8	12·1	9·0
Jafarabad . .	2	3	1	..	..	..
TOTAL .	4,85,23	2,46,90	1,84,93	100	100	100

Exports.

Exports during the year were valued at R90 lakhs as against R1,76 lakhs in 1940-41. The principal articles of exports were building and engineering materials, raw wool, seeds, groundnut cake, ghi, groundnut oil and raw cotton, which together represented 90·8 per cent of the total exports during the year. The following table shows the shares of the principal articles exported during each of the three years ending 1941-42 :—

——	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	Percentage on the total value of exports of merchandise in		
				1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	R(000)	R(000)	R(000)			
Building and Engineering materials . .	8,72	23,99	44,18	2·6	13·7	49·1
Wool, raw. . .	97,08	1,01,96	21,11	31·5	57·9	23·5
Seeds . . .	1,16,03	12,75	6,17	37·7	7·2	6·9
Groundnut cake .	19,11	4,53	5,05	6·2	2·6	5·6
Ghi	5,85	4,59	4,73	1·9	2·6	5·3
Groundnut oil . .	79	37	25	0·3	0·2	0·3
Cotton, raw . .	38,00	91	11	12·3	0·5	0·1
All other articles .	22,27	26,93	8,25	7·2	15·3	9·2
TOTAL EXPORTS .	3,07,85	1,76,03	89,85	100	100	100

It will be seen from the above table that building and engineering materials which formed the most important item of export in the year under review represented 49·1 per cent of the total exports as compared with 13·7 per cent in the preceding year, the value of the exports amounting to R 44 lakhs as against R 24 lakhs in 1940-41. The principal destinations were Straits Settlements, Java, Arabia, Iran and Ceylon. Exports of raw wool, mainly to the United Kingdom, declined heavily from 13·4 million lbs. valued at R 1,02 lakhs to 2·7 million lbs. valued at R 21 lakhs in the year under review. Exports of groundnuts which were almost entirely directed to the United Kingdom rose from 3,400 tons valued at R 4 lakhs in 1940-41 to 4,400 tons valued at R 6 lakhs in 1941-42. Exports of groundnut cake rose from 12,100 tons valued at R 4½ lakhs in 1940-41 to 17,600 tons valued at R 5 lakhs in 1941-42. Exports of *ghee* remained fairly steady at R 5 lakhs.

The table below shows the shares of the principal countries in the total value of the exports from the Kathiawar States during the three years 1939-40 to 1941-42 :—

——	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	Percentage share in		
				1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	R(000)	R(000)	R(000)			
United Kingdom	1,81,69	1,27,92	28,26	59·0	72·7	31·4
Straits Settlements	1,58	6,38	21,84	0·5	3·6	24·3
Java	4,20	3,79	9,72	1·4	2·2	10·8
Ceylon	1,06	6,76	8,51	0·3	3·8	9·5
Arabia	35	6,91	7,67	0·1	3·9	8.5
Burma	9,69	6,60	77	3·1	3·7	0·9
France	9,89	33	..	3·2	0·2	..
Japan	7,05	30	..	2·3	0·2	..
Belgium	23,56	..	..	7·7	..	..
Egypt	22,79	..	..	7·4	..	..
Netherlands	4,31	..	..	1·4	..	..
Germany	2,26	..	..	0·7	..	..
Italy	17	..	..	0·1	..	..
Other countries	39,25*	17,04	13,08	12·8	9·7	14·6
TOTAL	3,07,85*	1,76,03	89,85	100	100	100

* Includes R 12,67,000 being the value of " for orders " cargoes not yet adjusted.

Trade of Travancore.

The shares of the different States in the total value of the exports from Kathiawar ports during 1939-40, 1940-41 and 1941-42 are given in the following table :—

——	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	Percentage share in		
				1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	R(000)	R(000)	R(000)			
Baroda . . .	11,46	23,42	40,66	3·7	13·3	45·2
Morvi . . .	77,11	1,02,17	19,73	25·1	58·1	22·0
Junagadh . . .	63,39	8,76	12,48	20·6	5·0	13·9
Porbandar . .	25,50	19,96	7,62	8·3	11·3	8·5
Nawanagar . .	89,12	15,86	6,82	28·9	9·0	7·6
Bhavnagar . .	41,27	5,86	2,54	13·4	3·3	2·8
TOTAL .	3,07,85	1,76,03	89,85	100	100	100

The total value of exports and re-exports from and imports into the Kathiawar ports during 1941-42 amounted to R 2,75 lakhs as against R 4,23 lakhs in 1940-41 and represented 1·9 per cent of the value of trade of the Bombay ports in the same year.

II.—TRAVANCORE.

As remarked in the last year's Review, the general feature of the foreign trade of Travancore had been an excess of exports over imports. But the position was reversed last year when imports exceeded exports by R 25 lakhs. The same tendency was also noticeable in the year under review when the balance of imports over exports amounted to R 38 lakhs. Imports into Travancore ports during 1941-42 were valued at R 70 lakhs, as compared with R 1,12 lakhs in the preceding year, while the exports therefrom amounted to R 32 lakhs in 1941-42 as against R 87 lakhs in 1940-41. The imports into and exports from the Travancore ports during the year under review represented, on the basis of declared values, only 0·2 per cent of the imports and exports in the same year into and from British Indian ports.

Direct imports into the Travancore ports consist of a few articles only. The principal articles of imports during the year were, as usual, grain, pulse, etc., mainly rice from Burma (R 27 lakhs); cashewnuts exclusively from Portuguese East Africa (R 21 lakhs); tobacco, raw entirely from Ceylon (R 11 lakhs); instruments, etc., chiefly electrical (R 7 lakhs); and machinery and millwork (R 2½ lakhs).

Trade of Travancore.

The principal items of exports from Travancore consist of coir manufactures, shipments of which during the year were valued at ₹ 13 lakhs, as against ₹ 39 lakhs in the preceding year. Of these, coir mats and mattings accounted for ₹ 4½ lakhs, coir yarn ₹ 3½ lakhs and other sorts of coir manufactures ₹ 5 lakhs. The bulk of the shipments of coir manufactures went to the United Kingdom. Ilmenite comes next and exports of the article, mainly to the United Kingdom and the United States of America, were valued at ₹ 4½ lakhs in 1941-42 as compared with ₹ 20 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of monazite and spices, chiefly pepper and ginger, were valued at ₹ 2 lakhs each, while fibre for brushes and brooms and rubber, raw, accounted for ₹ ½ lakh each.

CHAPTER VI.

Frontier Trade.

I.—Trade at Stations Adjacent to Land Frontier Routes.

The existing system of registration of the Frontier Trade of India, which underwent a further change with effect from the 1st April, 1941, now falls under three classes :—(1) Trade at Stations Adjacent to Land Frontier Routes, (2) Indo-Afghan Trade and (3) Indo-Iranian Trade. Under the first, only the traffic in selected articles at certain railway stations adjacent to the more important trade routes across the frontier is registered, and the registration stations have been divided into three groups, (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*).* But with the revised arrangements recently made for recording trade between India and Afghanistan with effect from the 1st February, 1937 and that between India and Iran with effect from the 1st April, 1941, the registration of traffic at the railway stations under groups (*a*) and (*b*) was considered unnecessary and therefore discontinued from the 1st April, 1941. Accordingly the figures shown in Part I of this Chapter are now confined to traffic registered at stations in group (*c*) only, which deals mainly with the trade through the United Provinces, Bihar, Bengal and Assam with Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. The trade figures for 1941-42 shown below are not, therefore, comparable with those for the previous years.

[The figures represent the outward (in the case of imports) and inwards (in the case of exports) traffic at the selected railway stations, the bulk of which relates to Frontier Trade.]

Imports.

Articles	Quantity		
	1939-40 (Maunds)	1940-41 (Maunds)	1941-42 (Maunds)
Wheat	122,355	130,562	46,678
Gram and pulse	186,936	211,825	191,561
Rice—			
Husked	1,517,128	1,262,774	1,141,905
Unhusked	326,338	321,614	274,963
Other grain and pulse	909,198	594,449	142,094
Hides and skins	139,820	149,398	30,507
Tobacco	88,927	120,987	22,594
Wool, raw	281,263	198,267	83,797
Jute, raw (from Nepal)	151,235	54,414	224,591
Linseed (from Nepal)	233,529	223,647	291,665
Mustard and rapeseed (from Nepal)	358,211	359,960	259,941

*For the names of railway stations under groups (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), *vide* Trade at Stations Adjacent to Land Frontier Routes, August 1940, issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India.

Frontier Trade.

Exports.

Articles	Quantity		
	1939-40 (Maunds)	1940-41 (Maunds)	1941-42 (Maunds)
Cotton piecegoods (Foreign and Indian)	597,796	639,744	102,062
Wheat	564,273	872,305	26,954
Rice, husked	503,238	435,636	282,880
Other grain and pulse	1,095,490	1,108,013	330,964
Salt	1,540,135	1,422,289	751,888
Sugar, refined and unrefined	877,698	955,705	116,652
Tea	175,775	162,713	34,324
Tobacco	106,516	133,068	69,427

II.—Indo-Afghan Trade.

Separate statistics of trade between India and Afghanistan, which are available since 1937-38 only, are registered at Thal, Chaman and Torkham. With effect from the 1st April 1941 the trade between India and Afghanistan as registered at Nok-Kundi has also been included in these tables. One of the principal features of the trade between the two countries is the existence of a large volume of transit trade through India. While it has been possible to maintain a record of such trade through India to Afghanistan it has not been found practicable to record separately the statistics of Afghan goods in transit through India to countries abroad. The aggregate value of Indo-Afghan trade, including transit trade amounted to R9,59 lakhs in 1941-42 as compared with R8,95 lakhs in 1940-41.

The principal items of imports into India from Afghanistan are skins and furs, fruits, nuts and vegetables. These together accounted for 86 per cent of the imports in 1941-42 as against 85 per cent in the preceding year. It may be stated that almost the entire quantity of skins and furs, consisting mainly of Persian lamb skins, is intended for export to foreign countries. Similarly, a large portion of the quantity of fruits and nuts imported is ultimately sent abroad. In the case of exports to Afghanistan, foreign goods in transit accounted for 33 per cent of the total exports in the year under review, the value of such trade being R1,10 lakhs as against R2,25 lakhs representing the value of goods not in transit (including produce of India). Among the principal items of exports, living animals, boots and shoes, cement, leather and sugar were mostly of Indian origin, while there was foreign competition in such commodities as cotton manufactures, silk manufactures, rubber manufactures and tea. In regard to exports of instruments, apparatus, appliances and parts thereof and machinery and millwork, India had only a small share. The tables below show the values of the principal items of trade as also the total values of imports and exports during the last three years.

Frontier Trade.

Imports into India.

Value in R (000)

Articles	Produce of Afghanistan			Produce of countries other than Afghanistan		
	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Animals, living	11,18	42	..	..	..	..
Fruits, nuts and vegetables	88,57	1,07,51	1,30,34	..	..	..
Skins and furs	2,49,63	3,93,17	4,05,54	..	..	..
Spices	5,68	2,60	4,16	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	20,36	41,00	32,54	..	..	..
Wool, raw	6,60	19,53	31,04	..	..	..
Wool, manufactured	6,36	3,39	2,22	..	..	..
All other articles of merchandise.	8,69	22,17	18,23	2	27	42
GRAND TOTAL (Merchandise)	3,97,07	5,89,79	6,24,07	2	27	42
Treasure—						
Silver	17	1	12	..	..	..

Exports from India.

Value in R (000)

Articles	Produce of India			Foreign goods not in transit			Foreign goods in transit					
							State goods			Trade goods		
	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Animals, living	10,76	85	1,18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boots and shoes	2,34	3,46	4,81	2	1	..	..	..	..	12	10	12
Cement	3,80	2,39	1,46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Instruments, apparatus, appliances and parts thereof	12	66	85	56	1,05	1,00	2,46	2,28	86	1,54	2,30	85
Leather	2,11	3,45	3,67	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Machinery and mill work.	28	77	53	2,26	82	34	4,11	2,24	2,20	27,84	2,76	1,70
Rubber manufactures (tyres and tubes).*	—	75	2,40	—	8	..	—	..	..	—	2,62	60
Sugar	39	1,93	30,18	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,26	12,05	2
Tea	7,88	11,91	19,77	15	..	..	..	..	..	6,10	4,24	2,50
Cotton manufactures	32,39	44,02	99,19	30	40	2,09	..	..	..	54,04	94,82	45,96
Silk manufactures	1,45	3,45	5,00	43	27	26	..	..	..	8,05	7,38	4,92
GRAND TOTAL (Merchandise)	72,79	98,64	2,16,00	8,10	7,33	8,09	12,20	7,60	7,12	1,75,88	1,91,36	1,02,70
Treasure—												
Gold	..	..	32,85	..	..	12,19	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Separately recorded from April, 1940.

Frontier Trade.

III.— Indo-Iranian Trade.

Separate statistics of trade between India and Iran are now being registered at the Land Customs Station at Nok-Kundi through which the bulk of the trade passes, with effect from the 1st April, 1941 ; and the relevant figures are shown below. The total value of imports from Iran to India by the land route was R1,34 lakhs during 1941-42 to which fruits, nuts and vegetables contributed R53 lakhs, woollen carpets and rugs R20 lakhs, spices R17 lakhs and skins and furs R13 lakhs. The principal items of exports to Iran by the land route were tea (R26 lakhs), sugar (R10 lakhs), wheat (R7 lakhs) and jute (R4 lakhs) during the year.

Imports into India.

Value in R (000)

Articles.	Produce of Iran	Produce of countries other than Iran
	1941-42	1941-42
Drugs and medicines	4,59	..
Dyeing materials	2,81	..
Fruits, nuts and vegetables	52,90	..
Gums and resins	3,12	..
Skins and furs	12,84	..
Spices	17,11	..
Wool, raw	2,59	..
Wool, manufactured—Carpets and rugs	20,09	..
All other articles of merchandise	18,04	..
GRAND TOTAL (Merchandise)	1,34,09	..

Exports from India.

Value in R (000)

Articles.	Produce of India	Foreign goods not in transit	Foreign goods in transit
	1941-42	1941-42	1941-42
Cement	2,38	..	2
Grain and pulse—			
(i) Rice	..	..	..
(ii) Wheat	6,60	..	..
(iii) Other sorts	2	..	..
Rubber manufactures	71	..	2
Sugar	9,93	..	..
Tea	26,10	..	6
Cotton manufactures	1,08	..	..
Jute	4,07	..	..
Artificial silk manufactures excluding hosiery	6	1,26	..
All other articles of merchandise	13,36	1,42	1,18
GRAND TOTAL (Merchandise)	64,31	2,68	1,28

CHAPTER VII.

Balance of Trade.

The turnover of India's overseas trade in merchandise for the year 1941-42 registered a big increase as compared with the preceding year. Concurrently with an improvement of R54 crores, or of 27 per cent in exports, there occurred an increase of R16 crores, or of 10 per cent in imports, resulting in a further gain of about R38 crores in the favourable balance of trade in merchandise in the year under review. The surplus of exports over imports, which stood at R42 crores in 1940-41, thus advanced to R80 crores in 1941-42. It may be noted that exports do not include the values of stores sent abroad on Government account for Defence purposes. Similarly imports exclude the values of goods received on Government account for the use of the Defence Services in India. A survey of the monthly figures given in the following table shows that with the exception of first three months of 1941-42, exports exceeded imports in each month of the year under review.

	Private merchandise		(In lakhs of Rupees)	
	Imports	Exports (Including re-exports)	Excess Net exports+ Net imports—	Excess in the corresponding month of 1940-41
1941—				
April	16,93	12,11	—4,82	+2,22
May	17,79	15,16	—2,63	+3,27
June	17,60	16,47	—1,13	+6,48
July	18,39	21,60	+3,21	+2,62
August	14,27	23,18	+8,91	+4,54
September	15,74	24,98	+9,24	+4,32
October	17,03	28,45	+11,42	+2,66
November	13,47	25,92	+12,45	+3,53
December	10,92	20,99	+10,07	+5,68
1942—				
January	11,49	21,82	+10,33	+6,69
February	9,48	21,45	+11,97	+1,32
March	9,89	20,78	+10,89	—1,33
Total	173,00	252,91	+79,91	+42,00

N.B.—Railway stores imported by State Railways are not paid for in the ordinary way and do not affect the monthly balance of trade figures. The cost of these stores has, therefore, been excluded from the import side.

In the first quarter imports were generally high and exceeded exports, which were the lowest during this period, by R8,58 lakhs. In the second quarter, exports recovered markedly while the imports slowed down after the freezing of Japanese assets in July 1941. Thus there was a reversal of the trend, and a credit balance of R21,36 lakhs was recorded during this period. In the third quarter, imports declined consistently but exports were the highest so that the credit balance attained a peak during this period and amounted to R33,94 lakhs. In the last quarter after the outbreak of war with Japan, both exports and imports declined. But as imports, which were the lowest during this period, declined more heavily in comparison with the exports, the credit balance was maintained at R33,19 lakhs.

New Delhi,
The 28th September 1943.

T. E. GREGORY,
Economic Adviser to the Government of India.

PART II

TABLES.

PART II—TABLES

NOTE.—As a result of the separation of Burma, the trade statistics from 1937-38 given in these tables include the trade of British India with Burma, and exclude the direct trade of Burma with foreign countries.

No. 1.—Monthly Sea-borne Trade (private merchandise), Imports and Exports in 1941-42, as compared with the two preceding years 1939-40 and 1940-41 and the averages of the quinquennia 1909-10 to 1913-14, 1914-15 to 1918-19 and 1919-20 to 1923-24, and excess of exports over imports during the same period.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Months	Imports						Exports (including re-exports)						Excess of Exports over Imports					
	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
April	11,77	11,77	20,16	13,43	17,33	16,96	19,84	17,22	24,70	13,26	19,52	12,11	8,07	5,45	4,54	—17	2,19	—4,85
May	10,95	11,33	19,29	14,63	16,50	17,80	18,70	20,01	25,25	15,34	19,76	15,16	7,75	8,68	5,96	71	3,25	—2,64
June	9,76	11,81	18,30	14,91	11,25	17,61	17,51	19,13	21,89	15,42	17,70	16,47	7,75	7,32	3,59	51	6,45	—1,14
July	10,88	13,45	19,09	13,65	11,40	18,42	17,77	17,88	23,26	16,71	14,01	21,60	6,89	4,43	4,17	3,06	2,61	3,18
August	12,05	13,03	21,21	13,89	10,12	14,28	15,90	17,56	23,16	16,40	14,68	23,18	3,85	4,53	1,95	2,51	4,51	8,90
September	12,92	12,11	20,49	11,20	12,76	15,75	16,27	17,02	23,62	15,61	17,06	24,98	3,35	4,91	3,13	4,32	4,30	9,23
October	13,79	13,20	23,04	10,33	12,80	17,06	18,00	18,92	23,12	14,75	15,42	28,45	4,21	5,72	8	4,42	2,62	11,39
November	13,74	13,33	23,48	12,51	12,78	13,48	17,71	18,21	25,21	17,53	16,30	25,92	3,97	4,88	1,73	5,02	3,52	12,44
December	11,60	10,71	21,38	13,65	11,33	10,95	16,67	11,09	25,55	21,01	16,98	20,99	5,07	6,38	4,17	7,33	5,65	10,04
January	14,47	13,87	25,59	16,43	14,77	11,55	21,04	19,16	27,86	24,42	21,44	21,82	6,57	5,29	2,27	7,99	6,67	10,27
February	11,39	11,36	20,52	15,81	11,27	9,52	22,06	19,06	26,95	22,48	12,58	21,45	10,67	8,00	6,43	6,67	1,31	11,93
March	12,53	11,83	21,50	14,76	14,66	9,92	22,65	21,95	30,39	20,64	13,32	20,78	10,12	10,12	8,89	5,88	—1,34	10,86
TOTAL	145,85	147,80	254,05	165,29	156,97	173,30	224,12	224,11	300,96	213,57	198,71	252,91	78,27	76,31	46,91	48,28	41,74	79,61

No. 2.—Value of trade in merchandise only with the British Empire and Foreign Countries.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 Average			1914-15 to 1918-19 Average			1919-20 to 1923-24 Average			1939-40			1940-41			1941-42		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
British Empire—																		
United Kingdom	91,58	56,30	147,88	83,56	69,62	153,18	146,48	73,04	219,47	41,61	75,35	116,96	35,94	65,22	101,16	36,62	77,04	113,66
Burma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,38	13,47	44,85	28,62	18,07	46,69	29,47	12,96	42,43
Egypt (a)	—	—	—	88	9,36	10,24	(b)85	(b)3,34	(b)4,19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceylon	72	8,24	8,96	1,66	9,63	11,29	1,71	12,32	14,03	1,46	6,74	8,20	2,19	7,70	9,89	3,41	10,25	13,66
Straits Settlements	8,08	7,73	10,81	4,37	6,23	10,60	4,85	8,20	13,05	4,82	2,74	7,56	5,33	3,41	9,74	5,36	4,60	9,96
Australia	1,01	3,14	4,15	1,11	5,03	6,14	3,19	4,99	8,18	2,39	5,50	7,89	2,48	7,35	9,83	4,95	12,46	17,40
Hongkong	98	9,26	10,24	1,30	4,48	5,78	1,86	6,93	8,79	64	99	1,63	56	1,32	1,88	82	1,01	1,86
Canada	1	1,09	1,10	4	1,79	1,83	69	1,83	2,52	1,37	4,12	5,49	2,97	3,17	6,14	6,73	6,54	13,27
Aden and Dependencies.	41	1,25	1,66	77	2,15	2,92	80	2,79	3,59	55	99	1,54	10	82	1,22	48	3,91	4,39
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba.	36	89	1,25	1,15	1,32	2,47	1,99	2,14	4,13	3,45	93	4,38	3,66	2,27	5,93	7,33	3,94	11,27
Other Countries of the British Empire.	3,39	4,16	7,55	1,80	6,17	7,97	3,17	9,54	12,71	5,43	8,71	14,14	7,76	11,12	18,88	10,49	21,36	31,85
Total British Empire.	101,54	92,06	193,60	96,64	115,78	212,42	165,54	125,12	290,66	93,10	119,54	212,64	89,91	120,45	210,36	105,66	153,99	259,65

Note.—Exports include re-exports.
(a) Egypt included in British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.
(b) Average for 4 years.

No. 2—*continued.*

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 (Average)			1914-15 to 1918-19 (Average)			1919-20 to 1923-24 (Average)			1939-40			1940-41			1941-42		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
Foreign Countries—																		
United States of America.	4,49	16,90	21,39	10,29	26,75	37,04	21,64	36,26	57,90	14,88	27,18	42,06	27,01	31,94	58,95	34,61	53,98	88,59
Japan	3,64	16,86	20,50	15,41	25,20	40,61	17,48	40,31	57,79	19,28	14,16	33,44	21,54	9,19	30,73	11,78	4,77	16,55
France	2,21	14,82	17,03	1,85	10,02	11,87	2,37	14,37	16,74	1,44	8,14	9,58	61	4,56	5,17	..	..	..
Italy	1,45	7,08	8,53	1,78	8,77	10,50	2,47	9,63	12,10	2,05	2,08	4,13	54	38	92	..	..	..
China (*exclusive* of Hongkong and Macao).	1,58	8,74	10,32	1,93	4,56	6,49	3,14	10,98	14,12	2,63	8,51	11,14	2,85	10,10	12,95	2,82	2,37	5,19
Turkey, Asiatic	59	2,40	2,99	49	3,29	3,78	1	11	12	1	11	12	..	5	5	..	27	27
Java	9,35	2,91	12,26	11,56	2,55	14,11	17,18	3,18	20,36	3,37	1,44	4,81	74	1,07	1,81	1,95	4,87	6,82
Cuba	..	41	41	..	1,65	1,65	1	2,30	2,31	..	82	82	..	73	73	..	1,21	1,21
Argentine Republic	..	2,27	2,27	..	2,61	2,61	..	4,21	4,21	1	3,55	3,56	2	4,02	4,04	6	5,79	5,85
French Indo-China	1	67	68	1	1,51	1,52	2	1,80	1,82	2,60	1,28	3,88	48	63	1,11	..	3	3
Chile	..	87	87	1	1,42	1,43	1	1,04	1,05	4	20	33	2	43	45	..	80	80
Spain	17	1,99	2,16	36	1,60	1,96	30	2,80	3,10	9	75	84	5	16	51	5	9	14
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.	22	1,94	2,16	10	2,74	2,84	12	..	12	10	2	21	..	..	..	..	71	71
Netherlands	1,27	3,34	4,61	86	40	1,26	2,18	3,16	5,34	1,45	2,56	4,01	49	33	82	..	..	..
Belgium	2,76	11,97	14,73	38	1,10	1,48	4,64	11,25	15,89	2,55	3,21	5,76	94	32	1,26	..	..	..
Germany	9,35	22,36	31,71	1,04	2,04	3,08	7,16	14,86	22,02	6,69	2,98	9,67	10	..	10	..	..	..
Austria (*a*)	3,19	7,77	10,96	27	94	1,21	(*c*)42	(*c*)73	(*c*)1,15	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt (*b*)	26	1,90	2,16	—	—	—	(*d*)52	(*d*)2,98	(*d*)3,50	2,84	1,78	4,62	2,75	3,26	6,01	4,69	6,51	11,20
Total Foreign Countries.	44,31	132,06	176,37	51,16	108,33	159,49	88,51	176,86	265,37	72,19	94,03	166,22	67,06	78,26	145,32	67,64	98,92	166,56
GRAND TOTAL	145,85	224,12	369,97	147,80	224,11	371,91	254,05	301,98	556,03	165,29	213,57	378,86	156,97	198,71	355,68	173,30	252,91	426,21

NOTE.—Exports include re-exports.

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.

(*b*) Egypt included in British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.

(*c*) Average for 3 years.

(*d*) One year's figure.

No. 3.—Percentage Share of the Principal Countries in the Total Trade in Merchandise Only.

Countries.	1909-10 to 1913-14 (Average)			1914-15 to 1918-19 (Average)			1919-20 to 1923-24 (Average)			1939-40			1940-41			1941-42		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total
British Empire—																		
United Kingdom	62·8	25·1	40·0	56·5	31·1	42·2	57·6	24·2	39·5	25·2	35·3	30·9	22·9	32·9	28·5	21·1	30·5	26·7
Burma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19·0	6·3	11·8	18·2	9·1	13·1	17·0	5·1	10·0
Ceylon	0·5	3·7	2·4	1·1	4·3	3·0	0·7	4·8	2·5	0·9	3·1	2·2	1·4	3·9	3·9	2·0	4·0	3·0
Straits Settlements	2·1	3·4	2·9	3·0	2·7	2·8	1·9	2·7	2·3	2·9	1·3	2·0	3·4	1·7	2·5	3·1	1·8	2·3
Australia	0·7	1·4	1·1	0·8	2·2	1·7	1·3	1·7	1·5	1·4	2·0	2·1	1·6	3·7	2·8	2·9	4·9	4·1
Hongkong	0·7	4·4	2·7	0·9	2·0	1·6	0·7	2·3	1·6	0·4	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·7	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·4
Mauritius and Dependencies	1·8	0·3	1·1	1·1	0·6	0·8	2·2	3·1	2·7	..	0·4	0·2	..	0·5	0·3	..	0·4	0·2
Total (including other British Possessions)	69·7	41·1	52·3	65·4	51·7	57·1	65·2	41·4	52·3	56·3	56·0	56·0	57·3	60·7	59·1	61·0	60·9	61·0
Foreign Countries—																		
Japan	2·5	7·5	5·5	10·4	11·2	10·9	6·9	13·3	10·4	11·7	6·6	8·3	13·7	4·6	8·6	6·8	1·9	3·9
United States of America	3·1	7·5	5·8	7·0	11·9	9·9	8·5	12·0	10·4	9·0	12·7	11·1	17·2	16·1	16·6	20·0	21·3	20·8
Java	6·4	1·3	3·3	7·8	1·1	3·8	6·3	1·0	3·7	2·0	0·7	1·3	0·5	0·5	0·5	1·1	1·9	1·6
France	1·5	6·6	4·6	1·3	4·5	3·2	0·9	4·8	3·0	0·9	3·7	2·5	0·4	2·8	1·5	..	..	..
Italy	1·0	3·2	2·3	1·2	3·9	2·8	1·0	3·2	2·2	1·2	1·0	1·1	0·3	0·2	0·3	..	..	..
China (*exclusive* of Hongkong and Macao).	1·1	3·9	2·8	1·3	2·0	1·7	1·2	3·6	2·5	1·6	4·0	2·9	1·8	5·1	3·6	1·6	0·9	1·2
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.	0·1	0·9	0·6	0·1	1·2	0·8	0·1	..	0·1	0·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·3	0·2
Netherlands	0·9	1·5	1·3	0·6	0·2	0·3	0·9	1·5	0·9	0·9	1·2	1·1	0·3	0·2	0·2	..	..	..
Belgium	1·9	5·3	3·9	0·3	0·5	0·4	1·8	3·7	2·9	1·5	1·5	1·5	0·6	0·2	0·4	..	..	..
Germany	6·4	9·8	8·5	0·7	0·9	0·8	2·8	4·9	4·0	4·0	1·4	2·5	0·1	..	..	..	..	..
Austria (a)	2·2	3·5	2·9	0·2	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (including other Foreign countries)	30·3	58·9	47·7	34·6	48·3	42·9	34·8	58·6	47·7	43·7	44·0	44·0	42·7	39·3	40·9	39·0	39·1	39·0

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 4. Value of Trade with Principal Countries, distinguishing Principal Articles.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
UNITED KINGDOM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	5,02	4,36	2,24	45
Apparel	59,29	10,60	8,26	9,51
Arms, ammunition, etc.	30,60	41,05	36,76	31,66
Artificial silk yarn		69	2,14	7,37
,, ,, other manufactures	—	12,15	17,11	24,61
Asbestos	—	11,51	16,34	27,75
Belting for machinery	36,26	34,68	38,45	41,30
Bobbins	—	23,54	28,52	44,37
Books and printed matter	41,05	44,79	33,66	33,26
Boots and shoes	51.33	2,24	2,28	2,73
Building materials	59,89	14,68	9,88	12,90
Carriages and carts	19,11	4,53	3,40	2,10
China clay	..	19,08	9,17	5,85
Cordage and rope	4,39	2,83	1,92	1,14
Cotton—				
Raw	58,67	9	1	1
Twist and yarn	3,35,18	31,64	19,63	8,48
Piecegoods—				
Grey	20,73,55	19,53	4,60	1,70
White	10,87,38	1,88,59	96,56	61,95
Coloured, etc.	11,29,72	1,63,54	92,30	90,51
Other manufactures	1,40,25	57,59	67,47	77,52
Cutlery	10,53	12,22	10,68	9,90
Cycles and parts	29,40	57,02	45,64	51,21
Drugs and medicines	54,03	1,04,35	1,10,10	1,12,99
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,90	49,49	75,93	1,65,00
Earthenware and porcelain	30,50	14,53	14,45	23,16
Flax manufactures	28,83	13,83	13,59	12,89
Furniture	10,84	5,30	5,26	3,33
Glass and glassware	22,26	10,20	16,71	26,64
Haberdashery and millinery	61,21	7,28	7,60	9,64
Hardware	1,28,61	85,83	79,71	71,09
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,04,88	2,64,07	2,68,67	2,83,37
Ivory	11,33	15	17	..
Jewellery, etc.	14,51	3,06	2,20	1,73
Jute manufactures (including yarn)	10,09	37	70	80
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc.	38,59	34,90	32,02	47,13
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter	45,64	42,87	48,91	53,74
Spirit	69,47	98,47	81,71	1,08,74
Wines	13,62	7,84	8,09	5,21
Machinery and millwork	4,97,69	8,92,55	7,00,65	7,91,24
Manures	1,68	60,45	38,70	..
Oils, other than mineral	17,76	10,92	9,50	6,94
Packing—engine and boiler	4,98	4,29	4,90	5,72
Paints and painters' materials	56,00	62,72	62,82	75,31
Paper and pasteboard	73,44	76,89	66,92	81,48
Pitch and tar	8,72	2,02	1,31	2,61
Polishes	9,48	22,66	19,24	24,48
Precious stones	14	5,54	6,43	1,83
Printing materials	14,70	22,40	12,91	14,43
Provisions	1,34,15	1,36,35	1,00,71	42,79
Railway plant, etc.	5,54,48	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc.	16,45	47,33	73,70	72,35
Salt	23,44	1,89	2,24	1,51
Ships, parts of	18,00	83	77	50
Silk manufactures, including yarn	19,07	97	1,23	1,72
Soap	56,52	15,94	9,96	9,80
Stationery	41,44	32,97	32,13	32,10
Sugar	25,37	19,25	19	9
Tallow and stearine	10,43	1,76	2,01	2,02
Tea-chests	41,32	62,33	27,15	22,80
Tobacco	51,83	53,53	50,76	55,44
Toilet requisites	10,35	27,08	26,80	50,74
Toys and requisites for games	16,75	9,32	7,28	8,12
Umbrellas, etc.	24,71	1,16	1,69	2,13
Woollen manufactures, including yarn	1,85,24	45,73	48,39	90,50
GRAND TOTAL	91,58,01	41,61,35	35,93,92	36,61,66

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
UNITED KINGDOM—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce				
Barley	1,06,54	4	..	..
Bristles	12,74	35,10	13,35	12,97
Coffee	50,86	24,09	1,42	16,11
Coir manufactures	22,95	67,37	35,39	25,69
Cotton, raw	1,72,39	5,23,70	3,29,93	6,46,60
,, waste	74	47,73	43,78	1,15,05
,, twist and yarn	2,81	16,52	71,20	18,72
,, manufactures	11,13	23,12	1,01,73	1,50,87
Drugs, medicines, etc.	5,47	3,42	5,15	15,05
Dyeing and tanning substances—				
Cutch and gambier	6,87	32	39	49
Indigo	6,52	..	2	..
Myrobalans	23,46	24,04	20,14	20,50
Fodder, Bran and Pollards	45,19	..	..	..
Hemp, raw (chiefly sann)	38,47	43,64	42,57	53,86
Hides and skins—				
Raw	56,46	1,02,84	67,91	1,42,18
Dressed or tanned	3,67,93	6,63,18	4,99,21	4,66,40
Horn, tips and pieces of horn*	5,73	66	91	68
Jute, raw	8,96,52	7,43,61	3,09,14	5,24,84
,, gunny bags	79,25	7,98,85	3,64,60	2,17,67
,, ,, cloth	56,67	4,08,25	3,46,58	3,06,33
Lac	56,67	24,06	25,18	45,71
Manures	10,39	10,40	24,43	12,84
Oilcakes	30,75	1,15,89	50,73	9,46
Paraffin wax	17,38	26,70	24,68	12,35
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,62	7,16	4,85	4,87
Pulse—				
Beans	86,21	..	..	..
Gram		1	..	..
Lentils		25,54	13,87	31,24
Other pulses		7,13	22,06	33,72
Rice (not in the husk)	1,56,99	8,84	8,68	7,65
Rubber, raw	23,28	26,65	59,85	44,87
Saltpetre	6,55	6,51	11,64	5,76
Seeds—				
Castor	78,39	21,24	58,96	19,24
Cotton	1,74,92	..	..	..
Groundnuts	2,96	1,50,63	2,47,23	3,80,59
Linseed	2,65,01	2,42,46	3,07,15	3,30,05
Rape	35,17	23,34	30,60	40,12
Others	11,38	3,72	2,68	4,00
Silk, raw	5,93	3,26	2,10	8,50
Spices	10,68	6,05	69	9,67
Sugar	8,59	1,72	..	..
Tea	9,51,37	21,33,29	25,14,22	30,21,30
Tobacco	1,48	67,69	80,91	1,37,18
Wheat	10,50,94	..	12,85	23
Wood	53,71	21	15	31
Wool, raw	2,61,11	1,80,80	1,34,97	1,01,99
,, manufactures	18,71	44,59	24,38	67
GRAND TOTAL	55,04,99	72,47,67	64,92,51	76,84,98
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	5,66	2,98	40	22
Skins, raw	..	2,38,50	1,65	28
Sugar, 23 D. S. and above	32,56	..	..	2
Wool, raw	37,55	2,63	4,14	73
,, manufactures	54	7,64	2,18	95
Other articles	48,21	35,54	20,91	17,14
TOTAL	1,24,52	2,87,29	29,28	19,34
UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	22,28	19,22	8	..

* Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hornmeal.

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,35	..	..	..
Jute, raw	25,03	1,48	..	40,96
,, manufactures	1,43	..	..	14,69
Rice (not in the husk)	4,98	..	..	..
Tea	1,41,97	17	..	..
Other articles	18,72	45	..	15,47
TOTAL	1,90,48	2,10	..	71,12
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,58	..	..	..
SWEDEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Hardware	2,57	15,28	3,29	3,78
Machinery and millwork	..	26,21	9,65	4,70
Matches	28,08	28	..	..
Paper and pasteboard	3,99	62,81	16,69	2
Paper-making materials	4,21	8,52	2,00	..
Wood and timber	..	4,56	90	..
GRAND TOTAL	51,31	1,48,49	41,47	22,86
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	7,67	1,67	..	..
Hides, raw	..	3,25	59	30
Rice (not in the husk)	12,00	13	..	..
Wheat	8,66	..	..	..
Other articles	4,23	64,76	12,22	4,44
TOTAL	32,56	69,81	12,81	4,74
NORWAY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Carbide of calcium	68	1,52	5	..
Hardware	64	17	7	..
Matches	9,84	..	..	..
Milk, condensed and preserved	41	16	2	..
Paper and pasteboard	4,49	55,90	12,09	..
Pulp of wood for making paper	31	6,89	62	..
Toys, etc.	..	27	..	..
Wood and timber	1,85	2,19	13	..
GRAND TOTAL	20,85	84,86	18,91	1
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	3	15,50	94	..
Cotton, raw	55	4	..	..
Hides and skins, raw	20	3,49	1	..
Jute, raw	..	6,68	..	..
,, manufactures	92	21,23	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	94	26	..	..
Seeds	..	14,79	80	..
Other articles	1,61	25,32	1,47	..
TOTAL	4,25	87,31	3,22	..
Exports of Foreign Merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	28	6	..	..

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES.	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
GERMANY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	14,87	1,59	..	..
Bobbins	..	1,85	..	..
Building materials	6,72	1,16	..	..
Buttons	..	2,35	1	..
Carriages	2,81	46	1	..
Clocks and watches	1,36	1,66	..	..
Cutlery	7,05	6,42	..	1
Cycles	1,75	5,03	1	..
Drugs and medicines	6,19	34,60	4	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	87,40	1,14,79	1,64	..
Glass and glassware	23,69	12,81	10	..
Hardware	57,24	47,99	18	..
Instruments	13,57	48,26	1,12	..
Leather	76	1,84	1	..
Liquors	19,41	7,27	1	..
Machinery	30,27	1,37,65	2,08	1
Manures	2,20	1,09	..	..
Paints and painters' materials	5,58	5,40	13	..
Paper and pasteboard	21,82	40,50	1,18	..
Paper-making materials	1,61	..	..	..
Printing materials	1,02	4,37	7	..
Provisions	5,50	53	..	..
Railway plant	12,19	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures	3,82	10,60	2	..
Salt	9,46	1,09	..	..
Stationery	5,04	7,11	16	..
Textiles—				
Artificial silk	—	1,90	..	..
Cotton manufactures	83,71	1,71	..	..
Haberdashery	22,10	2,20	..	..
Silk manufactures	16,81	52	1	..
Woollen manufactures	90,62	1,67	..	..
Toilet requisites	2,93	1,77	..	..
Toys and requisites for games	11,10	1,30	..	..
Umbrellas, etc.	7,66	2,65	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	9,35,56	6,68,69	9,85	3
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	40,09	..	..	..
Coffee	4,72	6	..	..
Coir manufactures	22,66	4,60	..	..
Cotton, raw	4,45,06	44,96	..	..
,, waste	..	7,79	..	..
Dyeing substances	14,49	38	..	..
Fodder, bran, etc.	22,34	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables	2,87	12	..	..
Hemp, raw	8,48	2,10	..	..
Hides and skins, raw	2,53,97	12,17	..	..
Jute, raw	4,90,40	90,73	..	..
,, gunny bags	15,38	1,32	..	..
,, ,, cloth	6,83	49	..	..
Lac	37,67	5,45	..	..
Manures	8,30	2	..	..
Oilcakes	17,58	11,64	..	..
Paraffin wax	3,89	70	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	3,41,37	..	..	..
Seeds—				
Copra or coconut kernel	80,25	..	..	..
Groundnuts	12,42	67,26	..	..
Linseed	70,14	8,56	..	..
Mowa or Mowra	29,01	..	..	..
Poppy	8,43	..	..	..
Rape	1,04,92	..	..	..
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	24,92	..	..	..
Others	27,84	3	..	..
Tea	3,09	5,90	..	..
Wood	15,06	24	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	22,30,35	2,88,98	..	..

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
GERMANY—*contd.*				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	5,98	9,31	..	..
NETHERLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Artificial silk	—	2,17	..	..
Building materials	6	10	25	..
Cotton manufactures	94,59	4,67	20	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	30	4,45	92	1
Instruments	9	20,59	8,27	..
Liquors	1,54	8,68	2,87	..
Machinery	24	12,35	1,07	..
Paper and pasteboard	2,81	15,97	8,69	1
Precious stones, etc.	..	2,74	..	..
Provisions	8,65	21,27	4,02	..
Starch and farina	26	12,74	4,14	..
Sugar	10	2,02	..	..
Wool manufactures	3,20	3	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	1,26,61	1,45,22	48,97	3
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coir manufactures	7,31	11,63	2,67	..
Cotton, raw	7,83	22,27	7,78	..
Hides and skins, raw	33,50	2,58	..	..
Jute, raw	1,53	22,11	18	..
Lac	6,06	2,88	..	..
Oilcakes	14	3,15	1,08	..
Paraffin wax	6	4	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	2,15,93	1,52	..	..
Seeds—				
Groundnuts	26	1,57,80	19,20	..
Linseed	20,98	1,72	..	..
Rape	4,99	62	..	..
Wheat	2,02	..	..	..
Other articles	33,41	27,69	1,31	..
GRAND TOTAL	3,34,02	2,54,01	32,22	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	21	2,09	93	..
BELGIUM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Arms	26	2,53	2,36	3
Artificial silk	—	8	3	..
Building materials	404	1,42	20	2
Cotton manufactures	42,12	1,70	22	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	10,82	85	28	..
Earthenware and porcelain	3,45	6	2	..
Glass and glassware	16,92	8,23	3,77	..
Hardware	5,58	2,96	85	..
Liquors	1,50	13	..	..
Machinery and millwork	1,76	25,57	5,37	1
Manures	75	25,46	10,07	1
Paints and painters' materials	2,08	4,07	2,50	2
Paper and pasteboard	5,00	4,14	4,69	..
Precious stones	1	56,99	4,88	..
Provisions	1,41	2,38	1,00	..
Railway plant	4,28	—	—	—
Sugar	29	5	2	..
Woollen manufactures	2,11	20	5	..
GRAND TOTAL	2,76,00	2,54,88	93,96	47

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
BELGIUM—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	34,65	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	3,68,24	62,29	6,42	..
,, waste	..	1,59	4	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,76	75	15	..
Hemp, raw	13,73	14,39	6	..
Hides and skins, raw	10,00	2,14	13	..
Jute manufactures	13,69	19,15	..	..
,, raw	14,42	97,69	4,73	..
Lac	1,43	86	..	..
Manures	19,88	12,38	39	..
Oilcakes	76	5,28	5	..
Paraffin wax	1,43	5	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	41,51	..	..	..
Seeds—				
Castor	20,16	1,10	..	..
Copra or coconut kernel	7,14	..	..	..
Groundnuts	26,78	63,01	8,09	..
Linseed	1,55,71	..	..	..
Mowa or Mowra	7,97	..	..	..
Poppy	16,11	..	..	..
Rape	1,51,62	5	..	..
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	56,40	..	..	..
Others	2,29	89	7	..
Wheat	1,46,22	..	..	..
Zinc or spelter	53	11	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	11,94,20	3,19,88	32,39	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,61	1,16	..	..
FRANCE.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	40,03	1,05	51	..
Artificial silk	—	1,96	89	..
Clocks and watches	4,65	42	17	..
Cotton manufactures	2,88	2,82	1,06	..
Drugs and medicines	2,65	8,35	2,91	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,02	10,59	19,08	..
Fruits and vegetables	8,96	88	1	..
Hardware	2,18	1,65	32	10
Haberdashery	8,25	44	14	..
Instruments	4,20	2,73	1,04	..
Liquors	38,04	19,71	6,94	..
Machinery	21	7,93	2,68	..
Provisions	3,07	1,75	59	..
Rubber manufactures	1,78	4,00	35	..
Seeds	51	75	..	..
Sugar	43	..	..	1
Silk manufactures	27,18	1,45	25	..
Toilet requisites	68	78	31	..
Woollen manufactures	12,64	41	49	..
Umbrellas, etc.	81	9	4	..
GRAND TOTAL	2,20,50	1,44,07	61,32	20
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	50,64	10,22	7,23	..
Coir	6,01	4,30	1,39	..
Cotton, raw	1,51,39	2,63,36	1,60,53	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	5,22	3,25	1,13	..
Essential oils	4,19	1,94	91	..
Hides and skins, raw	33,68	22,09	25,92	..
Horns, tips and pieces of horn*	9,27	..	..	..
Jute, raw	2,25,21	2,86,11	1,06,36	..
,, bags and cloth	2,56	11,03	45,01	..
Lac	11,55	3,32	2,38	..
Manures	10,47	86	1,10	..
Pulse—				
Gram	29,82	35	..	..
Lentils		..	2,29	..
Other pulses		..	74	..

* Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hornmeal.

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
FRANCE—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—*contd.*				
Rice (not in the husk)	13,80	..	..	..
Seeds—				
Castor	23,18	3,21	18,36	..
Groundnuts	2,81,66	1,26,75	36,24	..
Linseed	1,55,94	3,68	2,47	..
Mowa or Mowra	4,16	..	..	..
Poppy	43,87	..	..	..
Rape	06,17	5,29	13,49	..
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	85,36	8	..	..
Others	21,25	6,70	8,52	..
Silk, raw	35,23	73	2	..
Wheat	1,12,55	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	14,77,26	8,11,18	4,54,85	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,68	3,40	64	..
ITALY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,98	39	6	..
Art, works of	45	33	13	..
Building materials	2,57	1,98	33	..
Buttons	..	1,51	72	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,49	0,54	4,45	..
Fruits and vegetables	8,48	0,85	1,18	..
Glass and glassware	4,26	2,70	1,11	..
Instruments	1,70	9,45	3,58	3
Liquors	78	1,06	30	..
Machinery	1,44	18,87	2,55	5
Paper and pasteboard	70	5,77	4,78	2
Rubber manufactures	13	53	1	..
Stone and marble	2,48	7,46	1,53	..
Sugar	23	..	..	..
Textiles—				
Artificial silk yarn	—	52,10	8,16	..
Cotton, raw	11	..	..	..
,, twist and yarn	4,98	6	..	..
,, manufactures	45,22	5,16	1,34	1
Haberdashery and millinery	4,32	0,11	2,41	..
Silk manufactures	19,83	2,59	41	..
Goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials.	—	85	40	3
Woollen manufactures	4,07	17,91	60	..
GRAND TOTAL	1,44,84	2,04,85	54,44	20
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,18,38	44,44	5,09	..
Hides and skins, raw	85,98	10,68	1,14	..
Jute, raw	1,14,89	1,00,32	23,55	..
Spices, pepper	6,81	4	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	2,97	..	..	..
Seeds—				
Castor	16,05	98	3,20	..
Groundnuts	1,71	26,44	..	..
Linseed	54,86	47	..	..
Rape	11,40	..	..	..
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	27,30	..	..	..
Others	1,49	1	..	..
Silk, raw	1,25	7	..	..
Wheat	37,14	..	..	..
Other articles	21,38	18,45	3,83	..
TOTAL	7,01,61	2,01,90	36,90	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,03	5,70	1,18	..

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
ADEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton manufactures	32	6	87	..
Salt	12,94	46,97	34,90	43,27
Other articles	28,19	7,65	4,39	4,67
TOTAL	41,45	54,68	40,16	47,94
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	9,88	6,61	2,66	90,33
,, manufactures	18,38	7,03	2,71	89,26
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	10,77	61	37	64
Rice (not in the husk)	24,86	13,34	4,57	14,96
Wheat flour	12,25	7,00	8,04	12,44
Spices	4,79	5,69	2,97	7,22
Tobacco	9,39	10,40	10,23	13,96
Other articles	16,01	26,86	29,91	67,82
TOTAL	1,06,33	77,54	61,46	2,96,63
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	13,07	1,93	8,27	61,73
Other articles	5,73	19,17	12,33	32,55
TOTAL	18,80	21,10	20,60	94,28
IRAQ (*a*).				
Imports therefrom—				
Dyeing and tanning substances	—	1,42	1,78	53
Fruits and vegetables	—	40,20	33,71	39,31
Grain, pulse and flour	—	15,99	2,99	2,58
Hides and skins, raw	—	84	36	44
Wool, raw	—	44	11	2,19
,, manufactures	—	8	72	73
GRAND TOTAL	—	68,07	48,82	1,02,84
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	—	4,40	2,76	4,46
Cotton manufactures	—	8,44	20,65	96,71
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	—	5	2	5
Wheat flour	—	..	2	9
Others	—	41	5,80	20,28
Indigo	—	1	3	4
Jute manufactures	—	11,64	22,52	1,18,83
Tea	—	1,53	1,05	18,14
Other articles	—	33,23	39,68	71,67
TOTAL	—	59,71	92,53	3,25,27
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	—	5,23	11,94	11,26
Provisions and oilman's stores	—	8	10	92
Rubber manufactures	—	1	11	14
Sugar	—	33	15	21,53
Other articles	—	23,72	33,29	26,93
TOTAL	—	29,37	45,59	60,78

(*a*) Included in "Turkey in Asia" prior to 1921-22.

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables	18,84	9,97	13,83	12,55
Precious stones, etc.	18,72	4,61	4,31	4,32
Other articles	9,19	9,97	10,78	7,65
TOTAL	46,75	24,55	28,92	24,52
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	5,28	3,91	5,37	13,76
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	2,20	10	6	35
Rice (not in the husk)	30,01	24,20	20,26	29,09
Other articles	11,48	7,50	11,28	17,75
TOTAL	48,97	35,71	36,97	60,95
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	21,23	1,22	2,84	2,66
Other articles	10,93	4,73	7,40	10,74
TOTAL	32,16	5,95	10,24	13,40
ARABIA, OTHER STATES.*				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,51	9,89	7,76	—
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2,83	7,21	6,20	—
Grain, pulse and flour	21,74	39,44	40,38	—
Tea	95	6,51	2,76	—
Other articles	10,91	20,03	17,62	—
TOTAL	36,43	73,19	66,96	—
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	13,84	20,61	38,61	—
SAUDI ARABIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	1,81
Gums and Resins	—	—	—	1,26
TOTAL	—	—	—	3,98
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	—	—	—	27,84
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	—	—	—	14,03
Wheat	—	—	—	3,26
Wheat flour	—	—	—	11,80
Spices	—	—	—	3,61
Tea	—	—	—	8,08
Other articles	—	—	—	9,09
TOTAL	—	—	—	77,71
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Apparel	—	—	—	1,95
Cotton manufactures	—	—	—	6,17
Spices	—	—	—	1,08
Sugar	—	—	—	15,21
TOTAL	—	—	—	36,44

* Subdivided into—
(1) Saudi Arabia, (2) Yemen, (3) Hadramaut and (4) K"wait with effect from 1941-42.

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
YEMEN.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	—	—	—	81
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	—	—	—	21
HADRAMAUT.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	—	—	—	97
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	—	—	—	2,02
Rice (not in the husk)	—	—	—	11,65
Spices	—	—	—	75
Other articles	—	—	—	2,77
TOTAL	—	—	—	17,19
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	—	—	—	81
KUWAIT.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	1,47
Wool, raw	—	—	—	1,10
Other articles	—	—	—	94
TOTAL	—	—	—	3,51
Exports of Indian produce—				
Apparel	—	—	—	1,38
Coffee	—	—	—	4,62
Cotton manufactures	—	—	—	21,19
Rice (not in the husk)	—	—	—	11,15
Spices	—	—	—	2,33
Tea	—	—	—	6,57
Wheat flour	—	—	—	4,12
Other articles	—	—	—	7,91
TOTAL	—	—	—	59,17
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	—	—	—	4,35
Rice (not in the husk)	—	—	—	2,60
Sugar	—	—	—	11,49
Other articles	—	—	—	15,97
TOTAL	—	—	—	34,41
BAHREIN ISLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Precious stones, etc.	50,47	2,79	3,05	3,29
Other articles	2,52	1,99,47	2,19,97	3,34,23
TOTAL	52,99	2,02,26	2,23,02	3,37,52
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	4,48	6,64	4,78	16,36
Rice (not in the husk)	25,42	11,57	14,07	14,47
Other articles	12,34	18,89	19,58	28,73
TOTAL	42,24	37,10	38,43	59,56
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	18,18	93	2,57	3,31
Other articles	9,07	14,66	18,14	18,56
TOTAL	27,25	15,59	20,71	21,87

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
CEYLON.				
Imports therefrom—				
Grain, pulse and flour	12	37	1,97	74
Hides and skins, raw	3,43	4,06	4,80	6,06
Jute, gunny bags	7,62	5,35	6,17	4,87
Machinery	1,36	3,18	1,80	3,62
Rubber	10	56	5,52	60,13
Seeds	91	67,80	1,34,14	1,82,10
Spices	29,91	10,89	11,64	15,72
Tea	7,10	2,08	1,53	1,05
GRAND TOTAL	72,53	1,46,36	2,18,94	3,40,88
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	18,40	6,45	6,15	7,01
Coffee	5,76	9	13	1,08
Cotton manufactures	36,03	69,53	97,46	1,31,24
Fish (excluding canned fish)	24,39	36,29	30,37	34,45
Fodder, bran, etc.	1,78	4,06	4,65	3,80
Fruits and vegetables	13,55	29,94	31,44	36,28
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	4,26,72	1,10,66	1,52,97	2,25,85
Other sorts	48,80	31,62	44,78	87,27
Jute manufactures	5,41	5,79	5,76	7,19
Manures	10,87	19,86	11,60	12,60
Oilcakes	38,54	28,06	22,31	26,07
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,45	3,12	3,87	4,93
Rubber, raw	14,15	16,74	15,00	22,37
Seeds	12,21	7,51	13,76	12,26
Spices	15,31	30,07	30,26	21,71
Tea	26,90	64,08	19,76	53,44
Wood and timber	2,32	12	17	23
GRAND TOTAL	8,02,35	6,37,13	7,30,56	9,76,18
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,26	6,42	9,41	12,62
Vehicles	—	4,87	3,94	5,11
Other articles	13,82	26,02	25,97	31,10
TOTAL	22,08	37,31	39,32	48,83
BURMA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Candles of all kinds	—	8,65	7,43	13,53
Cutch and gambier	—	6,68	9,31	8,87
Fruits and vegetables	—	30,70	22,21	3,49
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Gram	—	18,71	8,73	19,68
Pulse	—	51,68	51,84	69,38
Rice (in the husk)	—	25,54	8,80	3,72
,, (not in the husk)	—	16,65,16	12,50,41	13,54,39
Hides and skins, raw	—	6,22	4,89	6,71
Lac	—	5,15	1,47	7,56
Matches	—	24,13	35,62	21,70
Rubber, raw	—	18,88	24,23	16,42
Spices	—	4,53	4,21	2,30
Teak wood	—	1,95,83	2,12,48	2,33,49
GRAND TOTAL	—	31,37,82	28,61,88	29,47,49
Exports of Indian produce—				
Boots and shoes	—	9,39	14,37	12,39
Coal and coke	—	48,42	51,77	48,10
Coffee	—	1,23	1,36	2,02
Coir manufactures	—	3,65	5,69	6,19
Drugs and Medicines, etc.	—	5,69	7,10	5,68
Fish, dry, u salted	—	25,28	27,16	20,21
Fruits and vegetables	—	31,78	20,03	19,57
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Pulse	—	5,43	5,18	4,18
Wheat	—	4,12	5,86	9,21
Wheat flour	—	31,18	41,34	39,52
Hardware, etc.	—	9,66	11,08	8,73

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
BURMA—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—*contd.*				
Oils—				
Groundnut	—	29,33	96,07	49,34
Linseed	—	1,96	1,93	2,22
Mustard or rape	—	2,38	3,25	2,00
Paints and Painter's Materials	—	9,23	9,75	11,30
Paper and Pasteboard	—	11,75	19,40	23,06
Provisions and Oilman's stores	—	31,68	34,41	28,97
Seeds—				
Groundnut	—	12,35	20,20	12,52
Sesamum	—	2,76	3,33	5,86
Spices—Betelnuts	—	15,57	15,04	9,88
Sugar	—	1,57	18,95	2,14
Tea	—	20,53	25,77	17,42
Textiles—				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn	—	74,17	2,17,01	1,65,62
Piecegoods—				
Grey	—	1,11,36	1,03,73	38,35
White	—	7,44	11,81	49,28
Coloured, etc.	—	1,95,92	2,19,39	1,59,71
Jute—				
Gunny bags	—	1,77,03	2,02,79	1,20,71
Gunny cloth	—	2,56	2,29	1,34
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured	—	23,71	31,15	14,05
Cigarettes	—	54,88	94,15	10,13
Other Sorts	—	12,29	12,32	7,65
GRAND TOTAL	—	12,29,64	16,22,81	11,73,58
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Instruments, etc.	—	22,56	32,97	24,23
Machinery, etc.	—	5,79	15,74	6,69
Cotton piecegoods	—	9,09	14,87	1,98
GRAND TOTAL	—	1,17,85	1,84,53	1,22,79
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Canes and rattans	4,51	3,65	4,35	6,38
Cotton manufactures	8,01	17	17	98
Drugs and medicines	2,75	1,31	1,26	1,38
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,98	6,12	7,52	6,04
Fish	22,53	1	1	..
Fruits and vegetables	6,27	1	3	3
Gums and resins	5,45	7,03	8,15	7,30
Lac	1,51	8,58	1,19	4,43
Matches	7,64	..	1	..
Oils, vegetable	39	76,79	1,14,96	95,87
Provisions and oilman's stores	23,72	23,66	32,74	45,34
Rice (not in the husk)	7,44	16	8	1
Silk, raw	6,75	..	..	..
Spices, betelnuts	85,73	1,36,50	1,27,09	1,16,56
,, others	12,63	11,00	9,74	10,22
Starch and farina	1,37	25,40	35,74	55,39
Sugar	3,74	49	9	4,30
GRAND TOTAL	3,08,48	4,82,32	5,32,57	5,35,99
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	6,93	..	4	44
Cordage and rope	3,35	3,02	2,90	4,87
Cotton, twist and yarn	24,41	15,15	15,23	14,60
,, manufactures	57,59	78,72	1,17,84	2,01,63
Fodder, bran, etc.	15,03	..	..	5
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	3,24,33	12,00	12,22	11,43
Others	18,80	14,65	13,55	12,05
Hides and skins, raw	25	8	1	19
Jute manufactures	34,40	39,20	30,67	32,88
Opium	1,48,73	..	..	..
Provisions and oilman's stores	14,92	12,93	12,46	12,75
Rubber, raw	84	..	..	..

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—*contd.*				
Seeds	8,23	11,90	15,20	21,93
Tobacco	13,12	2,42	1,95	11,49
GRAND TOTAL	7,54,93	2,61,36	3,29,64	4,29,76
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	4,90	23	17	55
Spices, cloves	1,91	4	..	3
Other articles	11,44	12,20	10,59	19,61
TOTAL	18,25	12,47	10,76	20,19
JAVA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Farinaceous foods	50	2,97	1,77	9,60
Liquors	2,59	3,23	4,30	5,76
Sugar	9,23,33	2,97,45	28,37	86,46
Tea	81	..	72	1,36
Other articles	7,80	33,58	39,17	91,93
TOTAL	9,35,03	3,37,23	74,33	1,95,13
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	45,92	1,17,53	70,37	70,13
Opium	52,28	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	1,76,58	2	2	3
Other articles	14,96	24,03	32,23	4,11,55
TOTAL	2,89,74	1,41,58	1,02,62	4,81,71
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,12	2,35	3,75	5,48
THAILAND.				
Imports therefrom—				
Rice (in the husk)	..	18,46	2,39	..
„ (not in the husk)	..	20,51	15,28	..
Wood, teak	31,41	3	..	63
Other articles	3,39	14,22	9,52	6,94
TOTAL	34,80	53,22	27,19	7,57
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10,75	3,60	5,29	4,86
Jute, gunny bags	27,14	93,35	75,96	30,92
Opium	18,84	..	..	..
Other articles	6,21	6,72	6,17	4,84
TOTAL	62,94	1,03,67	87,42	40,62
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,47	29	3,01	15

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
FRENCH INDO-CHINA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Rice	97	2,54,71	45,21	..
Other articles	4	5,51	2,39	3
TOTAL	1,01	2,60,22	47,60	3
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	1,63	39,34	16,29	..
Jute manufactures	32,57	83,50	41,50	1,13
Opium	29,07	..	..	..
Other articles	3,48	4,92	5,63	1,67
TOTAL	66,75	1,27,76	63,42	2,80
JAPAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Ale, beer and porter	3	6,47	4,04	1,92
Apparel	9,17	11,44	10,03	7,14
Artificial silk	..	3,78,81	5,05,75	2,95,31
Bobbins	..	11,32	16,10	14,08
Boots and shoes	16	80	25	11
Brushes and brooms	48	1,57	1,82	2,24
Buttons of all sorts	..	7,28	11,57	5,56
Camphor	11,48	20,92	18,53	10,47
Carriages	11	37	4	..
Cement	1	20	50	41
Clocks and Watches	1,38	4,95	2,61	1,04
Cotton, raw	9	..	..	..
,, hosiery	65,23	8,66	11,10	7,50
,, piecegoods	6,10	5,12,57	5,65,64	2,49,59
,, yarn	6,16	2,42,11	1,34,84	72,83
,, other manufactures	2,12	8,99	20,60	7,29
Cycles and parts	..	10,03	5,62	4,32
Drugs and medicines (other than camphor)	1,72	15,53	1,32	3,58
Earthenware and porcelain	4,23	18,56	15,35	11,39
Furniture	71	1,82	27	5
Glass and glassware—				
Bangles	5	9,93	6,04	2,11
Beads and false pearls	7,61	3,12	2,72	1,20
Bottles and phials	1,00	13,58	13,55	3,79
Funnels, globes, etc.	58	80	1,31	80
Tableware	1,41	5,08	3,65	1,91
Others	3,35	21,03	23,60	15,23
Haberdashery and millinery	10,88	23,75	25,13	11,64
Hardware	3,59	24,60	36,72	22,20
Instruments	85	29,17	31,01	19,08
Machinery and millwork	63	18,95	34,69	18,60
Matches	28,40	4	5	44
Paints and painters' materials	..	5,90	3,00	1,81
Paper and pasteboard	55	23,86	27,00	8,54
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,57	3,71	3,00	1,34
Rubber manufactures	..	21,76	12,61	1,68
Silk, raw	1,15	..	13,49	65
,, manufactures	1,31,45	55,65	53,08	21,90
Spices, ginger	3,40	..	..	..
Stationery (excluding paper)	2,17	11,33	9,72	3,63
Tea-chests	87	3,10	10,14	2,49
Toilet requisites	1,31	6,02	5,01	1,84
Toys and requisites for games	3,16	18,33	8,85	3,47
Umbrellas and umbrella fittings	4,91	11,54	14,05	4,60
Wood and timber	32	3,57	8,62	5,38
,, manufactures	71	2,74	1,78	27
Woollen manufactures	8	70,83	92,05	91,95
GRAND TOTAL	3,64,35	19,27,73	21,54,00	11,77,75
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	14,50,70	10,76,50	7,04,86	4,00,08
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	12,79	55	1,36	2,18
Jute, raw	10,84	43,24	29,13	5,70
,, manufactures	10,93	2,71	3,89	..

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
JAPAN—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—*contd.*				
Lac	2,17	3,78	3,54	2,12
Manures	5,59	34	1,53	34
Oilcakes	15,19	18	..	..
Opium	9,79	..	..	..
Paraffin wax	6,90	..	..	..
Pulse	4,19	1	3	..
Rice (not in the husk)	1,33,89	1	2	..
GRAND TOTAL	16,84,66	13,99,26	9,00,27	4,59,25
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,66	17,17	18,80	17,35
HONGKONG.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	1,21	21	47	62
Cordage	3,19	41	78	56
Cotton manufactures	1,94	59	19	70
Drugs and medicines	6,48	65	1,58	66
Fireworks	5,00	1,25	3,94	4,56
Grain, pulse and flour	4,58	3,87	2,10	30
Provisions	3,85	38	65	1,05
Silk, raw	23,69	20,67	3,33	17,59
,, manufactures including yarn	21,61	2,82	4,49	3,43
Sugar	10,34	5,01	5,96	3,25
Other articles	16,42	28,19	32,18	49,13
TOTAL	98,31	64,05	55,07	81,85
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton—				
Raw	32,85	1	..	14
Twist and yarn	3,86,49	25,70	52,64	29,33
Drugs and medicines	4,92	9,07	5,24	3,78
Grain, pulse and flour	12,70	17	18	30
Jadestone	5,65	..	..	..
Jute manufactures	7,42	18,39	35,17	19,90
Opium	4,15,52	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	9,12,86	94,79	1,20,62	1,00,78
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Fish—				
Fishmaws and sharkfins	4,07	28	2	1
Fruits and vegetables—				
Dried, salted or preserved	2,13	18	3	13
Other articles	6,62	3,82	1,69	3,37
TOTAL	13,42	4,28	1,74	3,51
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO).				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton yarn	5	74,53	32,90	30
,, piecegoods	20	30,94	20,66	15,61
Silk, raw	83,44	41,73	58,92	52,68
,, manufactures including yarn	35,67	49,53	33,63	39,37

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO)—*contd.*				
Imports therefrom—*contd.*				
Spices	37	8,43	6,01	5,49
Tea	10,70	5,08	71	44
Other articles	27,55	52,42	1,32,50	1,68,48
TOTAL	1,57,98	2,62,66	2,85,33	2,82,32
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton—				
Raw	42,79	6,68,38	8,64,60	1,93,89
Twist and yarn	4,10,64	1,35	3	2,94
Piecegoods	2,70	11	..	..
Grain, pulse and flour	12,32	6	5	9
Jute, raw	10,84	23,94	15,32	3,02
,, manufactures	49,50	25,25	12,68	5,71
Paraffin wax	1,22	2,80	1,58	..
Tea	35,95	..	88	..
Other articles	3,06,43	1,28,07	1,00,65	9,33
TOTAL	8.72,39	8,49,96	9,95,79	2,14,98
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,30	78	13,73	21,84
EGYPT.				
Imports therefrom—				
Building materials	..	8,52	2,65	..
Cigarettes	4,69	24	16	13
Cotton, raw	4,45	2,64,84	2,61,86	4,17,61
Salt	9,17	4,79	6,51	49,32
Other articles	7,86	5,82	3,47	2,35
TOTAL	26,17	2,84,21	2,74,65	4,69,41
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	10,12	3,05	9,56	21,24
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	53,81	5	8	8
Wheat	3,83	..	..	1,08,26
Wheat-flour	16,41	21	1,00	..
Others	11,15	8	41	13
Indigo	3,06	..	..	..
Jute, raw	86	2,93	..	..
,, gunny bags	48,40	85,68	1,12,84	85,92
,, ,, cloth	84	26,15	32,88	48,65
Seeds	11,91	2,69	2,71	1,80
Other articles	24,41	35,96	1,27,44	3,31,55
TOTAL	1,85,70	1,56,80	2,86,92	5,97,63
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,84	20,92	38,72	54,20
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Barks for tanning	—	44,38	44,23	46,48
GRAND TOTAL	13,15	60,50	77,65	1,23,87

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	39,33	1,48,63	1,27,88	1,76,45
„ „ cloth	1,89	34,63	29,09	37,36
Oils, vegetable	3,54	5,93	15,23	28,15
Paraffin wax	5,16	1,21	..	..
Provisions	3,27	42	66	2,27
Rice (not in the husk)	32,08	38,82	34,43	70,89
Other articles	16,92	74,15	95,52	2,73,37
TOTAL	1,02,19	3,03,79	3,02,81	5,88,49
Exports of Foreign Merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,72	5,30	6,60	15,83
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables	1	6,74	9,82	35,89
Sugar	..	2,03	81	13,20
GRAND TOTAL	5,97	24,07	48,87	1,05,44
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	9,08	16,21	17,33	8,61
Grain, pulse and flour	14,85	6,41	2,94	3,42
Jute, gunny bags	14,31	52,87	25,64	12,84
Paraffin wax	3,38	18	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	47,77	97,67	58,18	27,20
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,62	55	1,46	2,13
Other articles	3,57	2,19	2,73	7,16
TOTAL	12,19	2,74	4,19	9,29
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton, raw	13	2,87,25	3,16,16	6,46,21
Hides and skins, raw	7	38	94	31
Ivory, unmanufactured	4,96	3,81	5,38	6,95
Sodium compounds	..	6,64	11,16	21,38
Spices (mainly cloves)	26,06	39,75	23,58	46,30
Other articles	4,75	7,53	8,61	11,75
TOTAL	35,97	3,45,36	3,65,83	7,32,90
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10,91	10,98	1,24,72	2,43,96
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not *in* the husk)	32,72	5,56	3,91	5,71
Other sorts	8,98	6,56	3,82	5,61
Jute manufactures	4,00	34,79	24,49	41,41
Other articles	12,47	18,52	55,08	76,08
TOTAL	69,08	76,41	2,12,02	3,72,77
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,24	1,75	2,69	2,33
Other articles	11,57	14,59	12,62	18,96
TOTAL	19,81	16,34	15,31	21,29
MAURITIUS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Sugar	2,63,24	..	..	..
Other articles	98	9	20	41
TOTAL	2,64,22	9	20	41

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
MAURITIUS—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	74,20	36,51	40,45	37,36
Wheat flour	8,73	9	6	61
Other sorts	9,22	7,10	5,20	5,83
Jute manufactures	8,13	12,31	10,94	12,68
Oils, vegetable	6,03	8,27	10,89	13,45
Other articles	18,98	23,74	28,47	43,45
TOTAL	1,25,29	88,02	96,01	1,13,38
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,77	50	46	48
CANADA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Paper and pasteboard	..	6,74	59,28	76,42
Railway plant	79	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures	..	2,43	2,89	3,80
GRAND TOTAL	1,09	1,36,63	2,96,68	6,72,94
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny cloth	40,29	1,62,21	1,43,00	1,01,35
Tea	54,91	1,81,58	1,06,82	2,99,17
Other articles	14,09	68,43	68,09	1,63,19
TOTAL	1,09,29	4,12,22	3,17,91	6,53,71
UNITED STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	33	9,39	12,28	7,30
Arms	80	2,44	4,05	2,07
Belting for machinery	1,11	10,53	10,29	18,99
Building materials	88	15,25	31,98	38,26
Carriages	72	1,35	64	76
Clocks and watches	3,82	1,30	2,16	2,08
Copper	..	34,61	55,30	1,12,11
Cotton, raw	27,72	88,72	80,41	2,20
,, piecegoods	26,44	3,16	2,95	6,75
Drugs and medicines	4,18	36,50	45,09	76,51
Dyeing and tanning substances	..	23,49	2,38,09	2,14,58
Furniture	1,44	93	62	29
Glass and Glassware	1,17	99	4,13	7,25
Hardware	24,72	32,18	48,06	86,92
Instruments	5,86	1,09,44	1,14,18	1,35,20
Leather	..	6,79	6,33	6,56
Machinery	24,56	2,48,69	3,08,45	4,01,43
Manures	..	1,85	10,54	11,08
Paper and pasteboard	1,21	23,80	1,76,16	1,61,52
Provisions	3,80	10,80	23,26	23,76
Railway plant	54	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures	16	59,65	61,18	64,83
Spirit	5,34	14,83	16,15	23,19
Stationery	2,05	10,20	11,08	8,02
Sugar	18	..	..	..
Tobacco	5,90	57,66	76,85	1,91,72
Toilet requisites	2,22	28,12	17,90	8,84
Wood and Timber	6,50	10,54	16,99	16,04
GRAND TOTAL	4,49,03	14,88,10	27,00,53	34,61,26

No. 4—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
UNITED STATES—*contd.*				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coir manufactures	5,29	6,16	12,20	19,30
Cotton, raw	8,19	1,18,11	1,13,75	2,03,41
Fruits and vegetables	1,73	98,33	1,38,67	1,79,07
Grain, pulse and flour	1,99	4,84	3,66	7,71
Gums and resins	1,36	22,57	20,43	40,61
Hides and skins—				
Raw	3,48,76	2,05,16	1,85,17	2,97,52
Dressed or tanned	29,59	16,32	22,05	60,41
Jute—				
Raw	2,32,98	2,01,73	1,30,33	3,02,59
Gunny bags	91,73	34,71	16,15	69,12
„ cloth	6,92,16	10,41,41	12,33,48	10,56,06
Lac	93,77	1,22,83	1,65,40	3,74,80
Manures	4,85	48	1,37	..
Myrobalans	9,78	9,47	4,98	46
Oils, vegetable	9,16	5,93	6,68	6,61
Paraffin	3,48	9	..	..
Rubber, raw	11	38,08	16,09	3,52
Saltpetre	7,61	..	..	..
Seeds—				
Castor	17,62	27,74	20,62	..
Linseed	49,29	..	..	..
Spices	8,31	4,47	3,56	10,88
Tea	11,70	81,69	69,12	2,35,01
Wool, raw	4,52	1,37,18	29,21	1,48,71
„ manufactures	2,38	15,91	21,64	23,96
GRAND TOTAL	16,83,60	24,42,34	25,89,92	46,59,16
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,67	2,75,62	6,04,20	7,39,91
WEST INDIES.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	44,32	1,27,08	1,25,24	2,09,83
Rice (not in the husk)	18,56	8,00	6,59	5,50
Other articles	3,71	13,59	18,25	55,65
TOTAL	66,59	1,48,67	1,50,08	2,70,98
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, raw	1,03	35,51	18,05	27,09
„ twist and yarn	26	3,61	1,43	4,35
„ gunny bags	4,99	8,00	7,31	6,92
„ „ cloth	2,08,57	3,04,97	3,71,38	4,73,90
Rice (not in the husk)	11,52	..	1	2
Other articles	76	2,33	3,87	67,11
TOTAL	2,27,13	3,55,32	4,02,05	5,79,39
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	..	..	..	36

No. 4—*concluded*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
AUSTRALIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Horses	30,00	0,13	1,78	15
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,96	24,74	37,17	88,80
Tallow and stearine	1,30	22,33	13,38	39,15
Wheat	..	61,27	20,48	25,08
Wool, raw	3,71	48,97	1,06,79	2,42,76
GRAND TOTAL	1,01,16	2,39,03	2,48,08	4,95,06
Exports of Indian produce—				
Hides and skins, raw	4,42	18,60	12,48	12,63
Jute, bags and cloth	2,05,07	3,60,69	4,12,91	4,75,40
Oils	6,26	91	63	36
Rice (not in the husk)	20,93	1	1	3
Seeds	3,11	58,97	70,00	84,60
Tea	40,81	23,89	4,50	73,44
Other articles	32,76	86,55	2,33,42	5,85,33
TOTAL	3,13,36	5,49,62	7,33,95	12,31,79
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	53	50	2,15	12,78

No. 5.—Total Imports and Exports of Merchandise of certain principal Countries and British India during the calendar years 1938 to 1941 with respective averages for the quinquennium ending 1913*

(In millions of £ sterling).

Countries	Imports					Exports (domestic)				
	1909-13 average	1938	1939	1940	1941	1909-13 average	1938	1939	1940	1941
United Kingdom	599	859				465	471			
France	305	270				253	179			
Egypt (*e*)	26	38 (*d*)				31	29 (*d*)			
Canada	106	138				66	170 (*c*)			
United States of America	341	399				433	625			
Netherlands (*a*)	(*b*)	159				(*b*)	117			
Germany	477	447 (*f*)	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	405	432 (*f*)	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
Switzerland	71	74				63	62			
Italy (*d*)	137	120				88	112			
Czechoslovakia (*g*)	—	59				—	72			
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	155†	157				144†	149			
Denmark (*d*)	(*b*)	73				(*b*)	69			
Sweden	(*b*)	107				(*b*)	95			
Australia	73†	105				67†	107			
British India (by sea) (*h*)	103	118				148	122			

* Complied from the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions" published quarterly by the Board of Trade, London.
† Triennial average.

(*a*) Excluding trade in diamonds and postal articles.
(*b*) Not available.
(*c*) Including silver contained in ore, concentrated, and gold bullion obtained from mining operations.
(*d*) Including silver bullion.
(*e*) Excluding trade with Sudan.
(*f*) Including silver bullion and specie.
(*g*) Including bullion other than for monetary purposes.
(*h*) Excluding Burma as from 1937.

NOTE.—In the cases of Germany, the Netherlands, the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, France, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, the United States, Sweden, the Dominion of Canada *and the United Kingdom* the import figures given in the above summary represent imports for home consumption. In all cases except Australia the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of "nationalised" goods, *i.e.*, goods originally imported which, if dutiable, have been charged the duty but which are subsequently re-exported.

No. 6.—Quantity and value of the principal articles of Imports, arranged in the order of their importance

		Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in thousands of rupees)					
		1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1918-19 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Cotton, raw	Tons	12	58	12	84	89	138	1,02,22	44,44	2,01,10	8,05,45	9,43,33	15,34,42
,, waste	Cwt.	3*	2	..	..	..	..	60*	46	9	1	1	..
,, manufactures—													
Piecegoods, grey	Yds.	1,331,017	904,874	676,828	235,737	171,601	61,282	21,08,56	19,65,42	25,02,60	2,82,90	2,32,94	1,05,09
,, white	,,	654,255	518,890	373,560	133,673	97,005	30,278	11,20,33	12,33,42	16,19,66	2,83,53	2,05,14	1,12,35
,, coloured	,,	631,552	386,277	285,423	209,742	178,348	80,979	12,04,80	12,41,46	17,03,95	3,99,70	3,70,06	2,27,87
Twist and yarn	lb.	41,794	34,068	44,681	41,132	19,335	8,173	3,77,18	4,04,70	9,32,92	3,51,06	2,17,95	1,24,05
Hosiery		—	—	—	—	—	—	92,86	94,83	1,14,72	12,42	17,82	16,87
Handkerchiefs and shawls.	No.	24,014*	8,970	5,618	3,860	10,128	2,827	52,20*	22,92	22,58	4,59	12,08	4,92
Thread, sewing	lb.	1,598	1,722	1,268	1,220	1,459	1,453	36,10	49,65	70,03	36,09	48,91	52,92
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,35,66	1,35,61	1,47,68	33,84	29,83	36,05
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	—	53,20,51	52,83,00	73,16,23	22,11,39	20,78,67	22,13,54
Grain, pulse and flour	Tons	15	34	136	2,451	1,360	1,107	19,68	53,29	2,69,56	21,80,54	14,34,85	15,02,03
Machinery and millwork—													
Metal working machinery (*including* machine tools)		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,49	88	35,08	49,98	60,24	68,42
Textiles, Cotton		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,46,16	1,36,32	5,34,29	1,96,45	1,36,86	1,81,06
,, Jute		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,15,06	83,05	2,34,71	45,92	61,04	57,01
,, Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	—	3,95	3,78	37,96	26,42	27,87	46,63
Prime-movers		—	—	—	—	—	—	79,20	45,94	1,99,59	1,68,87	84,60	1,01,42
Electrical		—	—	—	—	—	—	39,89	39,60	2,43,07	2,35,58	1,70,93	2,36,38
Paper mill machinery		—	—	—	—	—	—	3,06	4,29	19,15	13,36	31,08	31,09
Sewing and knitting machines and parts.		—	—	—	—	—	—	26,35	40,20	51,40	73,21	50,77	61,93
Boilers		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,34	1,37,69	85,45	36,07	60,67
Tea		—	—	—	—	—	—	19,57	16,05	30,05	17,21	16,20	11,46
Mining		—	—	—	—	—	—	11,51	13,26	53,27	48,45	31,32	18,02
Typewriters	No.	5	6	10	15	16	14	2,75	10,02	18,97	18,14	22,07	22,30
Rice and flour mill machinery.		—	—	—	—	—	—	6,28	6,27	39,13	5,70	4,68	3,79
Sugar		—	—	..	—	—	—	3,35	2,46	28,90	50,84	40,87	20,42

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 6—*continued*

		Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in thousands of rupees)					
		1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Machinery and millwork—*contd.*													
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,02,52	90,51	5,01,88	4,30,72	3,40,77	3,62,93
Total		—	—	—	—	—	—	5,61,14	5,13,87	21,64,84	14,66,30	11,15,37	12,83,53
Dyes—													
Alizarine	lb.	6,667	1,202	4,546	805	1,155	1,420	32,35	12,46	52,18	6,02	17,55	26,96
Coupling dyes of the naphthol group	,,	—	—	—	2,172	1,437	1,353	—	—	—	55,74	80,29	98,33
Vats		—	—	—	1,560	1,544	1,510	—	—	—	1,20,33	1,72,46	1,81,42
Others		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,66	93,96	2,39,01	1,78,69	2,59,84	2,70,46
Total		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,33,01	1,06,42	2,91,14	3,60,78	5,30,14	5,77,17
Instruments, apparatus and appliances—													
Electrical		—	—	—	—	—	—	70,27	1,09,31	2,84,29	2,87,43	2,48,95	2,40,09
Musical		—	—	—	—	—	—	22,73	12,11	20,16	12,45	7,04	6,89
Scientific		—	—	—	—	—	—	14,93	12,88	30,07	13,44	9,32	6,75
Photographic		—	—	—	—	—	—	9,98	13,43	25,92	1,24,58	1,16,87	1,40,59
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	—	17,91	17,93	31,32	1,19,84	1,16,24	1,21,46
Total		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,35,82	1,65,66	3,91,76	5,57,74	4,98,42	5,15,78
Wool, raw	lb.	3,202	3,678	2,086	7,689	22,855	22,174	16,21	18,28	15,34	74,99	2,78,84	2,77,18
,, manufactures—													
Piecegoods	Yds.	22,420	8,200	5,451	2,324	2,414	1,827	2,06,79	1,37,63	1,88,71	34,84	57,11	61,97
Goods of wool mixed with other materials.	,,	—	—	—	1,216	937	1,094	—	—	—	15,83	17,50	24,88
Shawls and lohis	No.	1,668	189	80	149	74	13	41,45	5,50	3,86	3,75	3,28	60
Carpets and floor rugs	lb.	1,400	636	397	112	168	79	16,20	9,57	13,56	2,40	3,99	1,63
Hosiery	,,	440	257	156	272	106	86	11,98	11,33	12,66	9,68	5,81	5,87
Yarn and knitting wool	,,	877	280	410	2,898	1,827	2,252	19,32	10,94	19,59	52,59	40,69	70,37
Other sorts	,,	1,315	540	496	2,252	408	710	12,03	6,74	7,89	22,32	12,15	27,48
Total		—	—	—	—	—	—	3,24,58	1,99,99	2,61,61	2,16,40	4,28,37	4,69,98
Paper and pasteboard	Cwt.	—	—	1,299	2,701	2,103	1,310	1,27,07	2,02,47	3,49,73	3,45,92	3,94,36	3,55,32
Artificial silk		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71,94	4,58,62	5,44,36	3,48,97

Wood and Timber—												
Teak wood . . C.tons	92	70	26	160	165	145	69,32	82,67	46,07	2,01.49	2,14,58	2,34,13
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,07	19,62	63,05	68,24	74,75	53,39
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	—	79,39	1,02,29	1,09,12	2,69,73	2,89,33	2,87,52
Drugs and Medicines—												
Camphor . . . lb.	1,417	1,632	707	1,737	1,117	688	15,65	24,37	24,71	29,22	20,73	14,65
Proprietary and patent medicines .	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,74	21,87	24,70	88,96	65,10	49,82
Quinine salts . . . lb.	119	76	81	83	100	174	11,61	17,89	27,58	24,87	32,28	59,92
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,11	56,71	93,02	1,18,16	94,58	1,53,37
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	—	94,11	1,20,84	1,70,01	2,61,21	2,18,69	2,77,76
Liquors—												
Spirit . . . . Gals.	1,644	1,537	1,747	1,078	934	1,097	1,14,60	1,56,79	2,43,02	1,38,28	1,14,19	1,59,16
Ale, beer and porter . . ,,	4,405	2,546	2,784	3,076	2,038	2,816	59,43	53,06	87,71	66,64	74,33	87,51
Wines . . . . ,,	337	266	282	106	81	149	27,05	26,23	40,76	13,49	10,23	17,55
Cider . . . . ,,	15	13	12	10	12	18	40	56	79	74	45	86
TOTAL .	6,401	4,362	4,825	4,279	3,065	4,080	2,02,47	2,36,64	3,72,28	2,19,15	1,99,20	2,65,08
Provisions and oilman's stores—												
Canned and bottled provisions Cwt.	86	100	100	124	93	117	40,16	55,99	83,11	53,06	43,25	50,79
Biscuits and cakes . . ,,	73	46	30	28	18	9	37,08	27,72	31,79	25,12	16,62	9,05
Confectionery . . . ,,	60	20	20	22	13	8	24,04	13,14	23,55	13,77	10,42	8,48
Farinaceous and patent foods ,,	256	248	273	368	371	437	38,10	46,40	68,84	85,33	84,73	94,76
Milk, condensed and preserved ,,	103	74	69	76	53	67	32,57	34,00	48,05	25,63	21,86	31,13
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	—	57,10	50,70	64,16	60,57	49,13	61,50
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,29,14	2,27,95	3,19,50	2,63,48	2,26,01	2,55,71
Tobacco—												
Cigarettes . . . . lb.	1,731	2,623	4,129	1,371	1,380	1,343	52,74	1,12,79	1,79,68	46,02	45,38	47,50
Others . . . . ,,	1,498	1,017	2,171	6,126	8,461	13,822	18,33	19,63	43,26	70,95	88,57	2,04,14
TOTAL .	3,229	3,640	6,300	7,497	9,841	15,165	71,07	1,32,42	2,22,94	1,16,97	1,33,95	2,51,64
Rubber, raw and manufactured . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,16	97,25	1,84,33	1,67,88	1,87,89	2,35,45
Spices—												
Betelnuts . . . . Cwt.	1,156	1,175	1,107	1,588	1,644	1,121	1,08,24	1,36,35	1,60,48	1,60,03	1,64,30	1,40,58
Cloves . . . . ,,	76	90	74	92	49	86	27,78	30,15	48,46	47,17	25,00	49,13
Others . . . . ,,	97	100	84	260	96	86	28,26	30,53	28,05	47,30	30,00	32,16
TOTAL .	1,329	1,365	1,265	1,940	1,789	1,293	1,64,28	2,06,03	2,36,99	2,54,50	2,19,30	2,21,87
Hardware—												
Implements and tools . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,47	38,76	70,98	49,86	51,05	55,56
Lamps and parts . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	49,42	31,26	63,61	28,04	11,68	16,51
Builders' hardware . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,36	18,57	35,89	22,16	15,81	30,51
Agricultural implements . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,13	13,44	26,54	2,79	3,15	2,88

No. 6—*continued*

	Quantity (In thousands)						Value (in thousands of rupees)					
	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Hardware—*contd.*												
Enamelled ironware	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,81	13,65	20,43	11,66	7,60	5,11
Domestic hardware	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,63	7,59	13,50	5,42	4,52	5,52
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,62,22	1,56,18	3,30,06	1,06,93	1,13,33	1,02,15
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,78,81	2,26,86	2,07,14	2,18,24
Silk, raw and cocoons lb.	2,659	2,031	1,921	2,020	1,601	1,580	1,18,49	1,11,12	1,52,48	62,72	75,76	80,87
,, Yarn ,,	1,011	787	734	910	723	401	41,20	42,23	58,20	24,27	32,38	16,04
,, manufactures—												
Piecegoods Yds.	26,030	19,710	18,788	9,121	5,867	3,540	1,82,22	2,01,50	3,24,58	54,33	40,85	33,34
Mixed goods ,,	6,476	3,158	1,419	8,141	3,743	1,437	51,50	33,36	28,15	39,49	21,12	16,47
Other sorts lb.	55	65	60	18	17	14	1,13	4,91	10,42	1,40	1,04	1,76
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,94,54	3,93,12	5,73,92	1,82,21	1,71,75	1,49,08
Tea Chests	—	—	—	—	—	—	43,61	79,89	71,64	83,39	1,34,45	1,23,11
Paints and painters' materials—												
Paints and colours Cwt.	296	255	299	294	214	204	54,19	83,08	1,13,59	80,52	78,55	91,59
Painters' materials	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,81	15,91	30,11	22,13	24,61	22,63
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	71,00	98,99	1,43,70	1,02,65	1,03,16	1,14,22
Fruits and Vegetables—												
Dried, salted, or preserved—												
Dates Tons	46	47	55	64	58	57	58,03	67,52	1,06,61	55,38	54,15	58,76
Almonds ,,	3	3	5	1	1	..	23,78	25,61	46,96	8,16	2,82	1,29
Others ,,	4	3	3	9	9	19	10,27	8,72	13,38	15,47	16,31	40,58
Fresh fruits and vegetables ,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,64	8,45	9,01	42,27	28,88	11,48
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,07,72	1,10,30	1,75,96	1,21,28	1,02,16	1,12,11
Sugar—												
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above (*including* beet). Tons	624	469	443	252	19	49	12,33,90	14,07,55	19,03,05	3,25,28	34,68	1,06,69
,, others ,,	10	3	1	1	1	..	17,07	7,47	1,69	2,98	1,42	85
Molasses ,,	93	81	73	2	..	..	41,53	41,40	66,26	3,32	..	..
TOTAL	727	553	517	255	20	49	12,92,50	14,56,42	19,71,00	3,31,58	36,10	1,07,54

Salt . . . . Tons	545	444	511	314	207	262	79,16	1,81,65	1,73,68	61,99	47,72	98,02
Railway plant and rolling stock—												
Carriages and wagons and parts .	—	—	—				2,44,97	1,54,92	5,93,07			
Locomotives . . .	—	—	—				1,04,46	89,37	3,11,71			
Materials for construction—												
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron. Tons	50	21	37				49,25	24,00	77,37			
Sleepers of wood . . „	59	12	17	*	*	*	40,02	8,67	27,14	*	*	*
Other kinds . . . „	222	8	11				41,45	21,21	44,70			
TOTAL .	—	—	—				4,80,15	2,98,17	10,54,65			
Toilet requisites	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,48†	24,96	41,95	64,59	56,76	88,11
Building and Engineering materials—												
Cement . . . Tons	30	95	119	11	5	4	52,77	33,22	1,10,22	7,29	4,98	5,91
Bricks and tiles . . . No.	17,833	16,534	20,260	16,384	8,540	6,960	15,13	20,35	36,64	13,34	6,55	7,42
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,12	45,23	20,10	36,13	54,94	72,99
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	—	78,02	98,80	1,66,96	56,76	66,47	86,32
Belting for machinery . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,53†	60,37	34,48	52,88	62,25	67,85
Glass and glassware—												
Bangles	—	—	—	—	—	—	91,55	31,50	74,88	18,40	6,86	2,18
Bottles and phials . Gross	166	345	333	639	664	353	12,56	25,14	37,80	20,59	24,77	13,97
Beads and false pearls . Cwt.	29	18	22	12	4	1	24,67	17,05	37,12	8,50	3,45	1,34
Sheets and plates . Sq. ft.	10,187	8,329	15,509	21,797	11,001	8,130	17,46	20,09	42,98	19,94	17,53	21,71
Funnels, globes, etc. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,44	14,21	18,75	3,78	2,02	2,67
Other glassware	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,24	19,94	41,52	30,56	31,63	23,63
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,61,92	1,28,02	2,53,05	1,01,77	86,26	65,50
Bobbins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37,35	65,75	37,89	47,90	64,67
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	—	57,81	64,15	1,06,52	64,70	56,98	51,33
Tallow and stearine . . Cwt.	57	40	64	208	133	233	16,06	15,93	28,18	32,33	24,94	50,02
Books, printed, etc. . . „	31	28	23	36	23	20	43,06	46,12	53,04	53,69	41,32	40,21
Earthenware and porcelain . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	52,19	45,97	78,17	35,68	30,42	35,27
Gums and resins . . Cwt.	150	87	163	168	168	157	23,86	19,65	32,77	27,23	26,65	32,42
Hides and skins, raw . . Tons	1	1	1	4	3	7	13,86	15,67	13,10	19,49	16,78	31,64
Haberdashery and millinery . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,36,54	1,02,30	1,30,71	43,46	41,02	28,73

* Discontinued from April, 1928.
† Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 6—*continued*

		Quantity (In thousands)						Value (In thousands of rupees)					
		1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Apparel—													
Apparel		—	—	—	—	—	—	74,04	77,31	95,66	18,59	17,60	16,78
Gold and silver thread		—	—	—	—	—	—	43,49	36,66	32,91	78	23	1
Hats, caps and bonnets		—	—	—	—	—	—	14,46	15,05	21,19	7,14	4,70	3,95
Second-hand clothing		—	—	—	—	—	—	12,76*	7,12	9,72	9,16	11,28	7,23
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,32	7,30	10,24	2,28	55	54
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,46,67	1,43,41	1,69,63	37,95	34,36	28,51
Clocks and watches and parts		—	—	—	—	—	—	22,78	18,10	24,06	35,99	26,11	26,62
Polishes		—	—	—	—	—	—	10,27*	13,06	24,27	24,78	20,90	20,18
Matches	Gross	14,560*	14,645	12,725	1,297	1,920	683	88,21*	1,53,31	1,76,68	24,67	35,84	22,61
Precious stones and pearls, unset		—	—	—	—	—	—	92,81	46,83	1,18,73	87,81	20,81	21,67
Cutlery		—	—	—	—	—	—	21,73	15,22	30,14	22,38	20,93	21,09
Soap	Cwt.	314	342	289	33	25	27	61,87	90,45	1,71,16	23,67	18,39	20,88
Manures	Tons	5	3	6	108	51	11	5,17	5,28	9,75	1,25,15	79,67	17,76
Flax, raw	lb.	7	..	1	..	..	..	6	3	1	..	..	..
,, manufactures—													
Canvas	Yds.	2,835	2,037	974	600	270	357	15,74	26,64	21,84	6,52	4,46	4,55
Piecegoods	,,	2,347	1,072	360	120	60	76	8,35	5,16	3,72	1,01	83	92
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	—	6,52	10,06	12,98	6,91	11,10	12,27
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	—	30,67	42,19	38,55	14,44	16,39	17,74
Toys and requisites for games		—	—	—	—	—	—	40,05	30,30	52,41	32,62	19,83	15,22
Tea	lb.	4,842	7,412	7,668	3,346	3,461	3,048	22,29	47,38	55,43	15,96	12,59	11,98
Paper-making materials	Cwt.	171	135	165	250	99	72	11,31	18,13	30,83	23,64	12,69	11,24
Ivory		—	—	—	—	—	—	25,62	23,55	34,65	6,66	7,12	9,90
Umbrellas and fittings		—	—	—	—	—	—	41,95	28,96	38,29	17,20	19,60	7,60

Jute, raw . . . . Tons	..	...	..	1	1	..	12	66	26	55	2,28	45
„ *manufactures*	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,37	35,08	22,14	6,23	7,65	6,10
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,49	35,74	22,40	6,78	9,93	6,55
Fish (*excluding* canned fish) . Cwt.	205	129	119	101	111	69	30,93	20,14	22,47	7,30	6,61	6,24
Oil-cloth and floor-cloth . Sq. yds.	1,444	1,121	634	642	665	787	9,28	9,83	11,98	4,24	5,63	5,77
Furniture and cabinetware . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,53	14,75	25,71	12,71	12,69	4,84
Cordage and rope . . . Cwt.	23	25	15	19	21	13	9,96	15,07	11,64	6,71	6,51	4,26
Boots and shoes . . . pairs	2,323	1,170	604	561	111	98	56,73	41,31	40,50	10,35	3,05	3,73
Hides and skins, tanned . . Tons	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,83	15,40	10,59	7,10	4,52	3,60
Jewellery also plate of gold and silver .	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,82	8,55	17,23	8,83	1,25	3,15
Pitch and tar . . . . Cwt.	290	219	103	50	25	32	11,86	12,46	8,10	2,38	1,54	2,83
Animals, living . . . . No.	14	12	5	7	1	1	43,07	51,88	24,50	15,68	5,69	2,42
Postal articles not specified . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,69,59	2,77,81	4,41,85	1,76,44	1,35,31	1,60,76
Dutiable baggage not otherwise specified (*a*).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,20	14,04	9,79
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS .	—	—	—	—	—	—	145,84,72	147,80,19	254,04,73	165,29,21	156,07,21	173,29,69

* Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.
(*a*) Separately recorded from 1936-37.

No. 7.—Imports of cotton twist and yarn from principal countries.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
From United Kingdom . . .	37,050	24,674	25,702	2,820	1,297	370
„ Hongkong	25	19	193	49	..	..
„ Netherlands	1,360	627	279	..	..	..
„ Switzerland	1,132	339	604	11	2	..
„ Italy	607	297	287	4	..	..
„ China	15	214	537	10,792	3,500	20
„ Japan	458	7,424	16,786	27,164	11,822	4,208
„ Other countries . . .	1,147	469	293	283	2,714	3,575
Total .	41,794	34,063	44,681	41,132	19,335	8,173

No. 8.—Imports of cotton twist and yarn by counts.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	Percentage of total in 1941-42
Nos. 1 to 20 . . .	1,375	2,191	6,987	844	1,622	1,370	16·8
„ 21 to 30 . . .	4,374	3,198	3,526	209	107	6	0·1
„ 31 to 40 . . .	23,213	17,530	20,580	3,199	785	492	6·0
Above No. 40 . . .	7,602	5,945	6,291	7,318	2,387	686	8·4
Two-folds (doubles) . .	—	—	3,073	29,547	13,219	4,051	49·6
Unspecified descriptions .	5,230	5,199	3,324	15	1,215	1,568	19·1
Total .	41,794	34,063	44,681	41,132	19,335	8,173	100

No. 9.—Imports of cotton twist and yarn from 1939-40 to 1941-42 by classes from the principal supplying countries.

(In thousands of lbs.)

	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Counts 1-20—			
From United Kingdom	698	500	69
„ Japan	17	2	..
„ China	..	..	..
Total (all countries)	844	1,622	1,370
Counts 21-30	209	107	6
Counts 31-40—			
From United Kingdom	700	309	78
„ Japan	2,357	453	84
„ China	132	..	..
Total (all countries)	3,199	785	492
Above 40—			
From United Kingdom	1,155	335	170
„ Japan	3,940	1,136	361
„ China	2,079	638	..
Total (all countries)	7,318	2,387	686
Two-folds—			
From United Kingdom	67	36	35
„ Japan	20,845	10,200	3,757
„ China	8,572	2,862	20
Total (all countries)	29,547	18,219	4,051
Unspecified descriptions	15	1,215	1,568
Total of Cotton twist and yarn	41,132	19,335	8,173

No. 10.—Imports of Cotton Piecegoods.

(In thousands of yards)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Grey.						
From United Kingdom	1,315,997	815,197	568,882	8,879	966	206
„ Japan	2,559	81,171	96,727	223,234	168,155	60,179
„ United States of America	10,405	7,356	7,994	39	220	276
„ Other countries	2,056	1,150	3,225	3,585	2,260	621
Total	1,331,017	904,874	676,828	235,737	171,601	61,282
White.						
From United Kingdom	642,871	510,036	363,444	82,050	33,449	14,933
„ Netherlands	7,606	3,824	4,404	677	..	..
„ Switzerland	2,606	762	1,736	3,694	1,169	794
„ Japan	48	3,323	2,623	43,031	61,402	22,632
„ Other countries	1,124	946	1,362	4,220	985	919
Total	654,255	518,891	373,569	133,672	97,005	39,278
Coloured, etc.						
From United Kingdom	590,462	350,826	254,563	53,633	21,731	16,074
„ Netherlands	15,219	8,788	6,997	12	..	..
„ Belgium	4,082	548	812	53	1	..
„ Switzerland	2,655	1,734	1,539	777	102	9
„ Italy	10,320	9,111	4,183	491	42	1
„ Straits Settlements	1,458	666	1,353	10	15	23
„ Japan	521	13,095	14,049	126,999	138,505	52,873
„ Other countries	6,835	1,509	1,927	27,767	17,952	11,999
Total	631,552	386,277	285,423	209,742	178,348	80,979
Total of cotton piece-goods.						
From United Kingdom	2,549,330	1,676,059	1,186,889	144,562	56,146	31,213
„ Netherlands	23,748	12,755	11,460	689	..	..
„ Belgium	4,122	551	821	53	1	..
„ Switzerland	5,257	2,498	3,275	4,471	1,271	803
„ Italy	10,517	9,162	4,297	828	102	1
„ Aden and Dependencies	118	128	1,168	5	374	..
„ Burma	—	—	—	13,973	6,652	2,480
„ Straits Settlements	2,008	903	1,546	22	31	26
„ China	798	892	2,368	20,086	13,699	7,563
„ Japan	3,128	97,589	113,399	393,265	368,062	135,684
„ United States of America	10,486	7,911	8,421	628	489	1,498
„ Other countries	7,312	1,599	2,176	569	127	2,271
Total	2,616,824	1,810,042	1,335,820	579,151	446,954	181,539

No. 11.—Imports of woollen piecegoods.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
United Kingdom	1,46,44	1,21,58	1,53,84	17,65	14,76	30,27
Germany	30,83	3,02	7,13	48	..	..
Netherlands	3,09	1,26	3,61	1	..	..
Belgium	1,78	31	4,20	2	5	..
France	10,85	3,35	7,80	13	38	..
Italy	83	18	2,07	2,22	21	..
Japan	2	6,30	8,16	14,10	40,79	31,64
Other countries	3,94	1,64	1,90	23	92	6
Total	2,06,78	1,37,64	1,88,71	34,84	57,11	61,97

No. 12.—Imports of raw silk, silk yarn and silk piecegoods.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles and Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Imports of silk, raw—						
China	83,44*	82,02*	1,19,57*	41,73	58,92	52,63
Japan	8	32	2,79	..	13,49	65
Hongkong	23,69	16,83	21,13	20,67	3,33	17,59
Burma	—	—	—	16	1	2,08
Other countries	10,04	9,94	6,41	16	1	7,92
Total	1,17,25	1,10,01	1,49,90	62,72	75,76	80,87
Imports of silk yarn—						
United Kingdom	4,27	3,98	1,95	..	..	..
France	65	20	1,08	12	..	..
Switzerland	57	29	31	1,48	..	..
Italy	14,22	3,55	14,56	2,44	38	..
China	2,75*	5,07*	9,90*	9,40	12,32	10,29
Japan	17,38	29,11	30,29	10,55	19,67	6,29
Other countries	1,35	3	20	28	1	6
Total	41,19	42,23	58,29	24,27	32,38	16,64
Imports of silk piecegoods—						
United Kingdom	3,86	4,13	5,19	18	13	19
France	8,87	3,65	2,63	14	2	..
China	53,54*	73,94*	1,34,98*	18,66	13,69	15,66
Japan	1,13,57	1,17,93	1,77,63	30,71	21,40	13,91
Other countries	2,38	1,86	4,15	4,64	5,61	3,58
Total	1,82,22	2,01,51	3,24,58	54,33	40,85	33,34

* Includes Hongkong.

No. 13.—Imports of Hardware, Excluding Cutlery, etc.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
United Kingdom	1,88,61	1,50,00	3,12,04	85,83	79,71	71,09
Burma	—	—	—	3,66	11,40	4,62
United States of America	24,72	60,27	1,22,35	32,18	48,06	86,92
Japan	3,50	46,68	46,00	24,60	36,72	22,20
Sweden	2,57	4,56	13,03	15,28	3,29	3,78
Germany	57,24	5,70	59,16	47,09	18	..
Austria	27,28	2,25	4,51	1,21	..	..
Hungary				1,16	8	..
Czechoslovakia				1,39	24	3
Belgium	5,58	51	2,74	2,96	85	..
Other countries	7,45	9,48	18,99	10,60	26,61	29,60
Total	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,78,82	2,26,86	2,07,14	2,18,24

No. 14.—Imports of Sugar (Excluding Molasses and Confectionery).

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
United Kingdom	7	4	7	13,5	..	..
Hungary	..	..	11,3	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	1,7	28,5	7,5	3	1	1,8
Hongkong	4,4	5,7	6,5	2,7	2,7	1,1
Mauritius and Dependencies	128,8	56,7	25,9	..	..	..
Java	453,0	367,2	382,8	233,2	16,1	3,97
Japan	2	5,7	4	..	..	..
Belgium	1	..	4,4	..	..	..
Other countries	44,6	8,1	4,0	3,5	7	6,3
Total	633,5	472,3	443,5	253,2	19,6	48,9

No. 15.—Imports of Cement.

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
United Kingdom	108,0	69,7	94,2	9,9	3,2	3,5
Japan	..	14,8	6,6	4	5	4
Hongkong	2,2	7,3	3,6	..	..	..
Italy	1,3	7	9	1	..	..
Other countries	18,8	2,9	13,6	9	8	4
Total	130,3	95,4	118,9	11,3	4,5	4,3

No. 16.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles of Exports, arranged in the order of their importance

—	Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in thousands of Rupees)					
	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Jute, raw . . . . . Tons	764	464	554	570	243	315	22,20,24	12,80,28	19,52,77	19,83,33	7,84,60	10,41,73
„ manufactures—												
Gunny bags—												
Hessian (*a*) . . No.	330,122	667,660	98,105	745,638	284,105	126,895	9,39,10	19,17,96	13,18,81	8,66,32	4,41,37	3,32,72
Sacking (*a*) . . „			306,154	465,062	393,851	365,398			14,91,81	16,78,91	15,89,60	14,79,48
Gunny cloth—												
Hessians (*a*) . . Yds.	969,971	1,156,114	1,230,834	1,515,252	1,499,683	1,064,545	10,75,75	20,72,89	23,82,48	21,54,95	23,24,25	33,37,13
Sacking (*a*) . . „			39,471	45,874	46,027	31,137			80,93	86,31	91,80	73,84
Rope and twine . . Cwt.	64	76	62	202	115	175	9,62	19,65	15,05	34,31	21,48	33,49
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	8,81	17,59	51,35	69,96	1,31,49
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,45,11	52,99,59	62,68,44	68,55,48	53,23,06	64,20,88
Cotton, raw . . . . Tons	430	391	521	526	387	257	33,27,83	33,63,19	64,73,89	30,10,80	23,56,25	15,94,02
„ waste (*b*) . . . Cwt.	—	—	312	604	472	792	—	—	73,02	93,35	89,32	1,60,08
„ manufactures—												
Piecegoods, Grey . Yds.	47,414	74,576	42,515	79,894	125,537	249,195	73,84	1,48,11	1,68,32	1,60,01	2,90,28	8,26,01
„ Coloured . „	42,384	80,377	121,243	128,017	210,436	307,967	1,33,37	2,76,41	5,72,18	4,19,88	6,36,14	14,09,44
Twist and yarn . . lb.	192,844	129,685	82,166	30,943	77,731	90,529	9,13,45	7,18,93	9,05,70	1,79,40	4,09,17	7,37,83
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,87	29,26	76,25	98,29	3,13,71	6,34,55
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,68,36	45,35,90	82,69,36	39,61,73	40,94,87	53,61,93
Tea . . . . . lb.	266,497	322,691	321,169	359,394	349,490	381,951	13,00,78	17,54,57	20,92,42	26,30,60	27,78,61	39,57,23
Seeds—												
Essential . . . . Tons	10	8	9	8	14	18	20,57	24,16	35,88	20,47	38,45	54,06
Non-essential—												
Linseed . . . . „	379	270	251	219	238	256	7,98,90	4,94,94	7,57,72	3,17,61	3,68,76	3,99,98
Groundnut . . . „	212	119	195	549	339	400	3,52,57	1,91,17	5,61,97	7,19,01	4,06,35	4,95,56
Rapeseed . . . „	273	91	206	22	35	34	4,14,60	1,43,01	5,07,37	32,77	46,92	45,62
Sessamum (til or jinjili) . „	119	33	28	4	4	9	2,48,15	67,35	1,02,73	7,49	6,91	14,26
Castor . . . . „	114	89	48	40	67	20	1,66,43	1,57,55	1,14,54	71,18	1,18,73	27,09
Copra . . . . „	31	16	7	..	..	..	1,10,43	60,73	28,84	38	38	46

(*a*) Separately recorded from 1916-17, but has been shown as such from the quinquennium ending 1923-24.
(*b*) Separately recorded from December, 1918.

No. 16—*continued*

		Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in thousands of Rupees)					
		1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Seeds—*contd.*													
Non-essential—*contd.*													
Cotton	Tons	240	69	155	2	..	..	1,70,98	50,25	1,88,05	3,55	14	20
Mustard	,,	4	3	2	3	4	1	10,08	9,16	9,75	6,65	9,56	1,15
Mowa	,,	29	3	8	..	..	..	42,53	3,04	12,79	..	..	4
Poppy	,,	33	5	6	..	..	1	69,41	9,58	20,97	20	65	3,28
Other sorts	,,	9	2	8	4	3	3	23,23	6,48	13,03	10,22	8,07	8,58
TOTAL	,,	1,453	708	923	851	704	742	24,36,97	12,17,42	23,53,64	11,89,53	10,04,92	10,50,28
Grain, pulse and flour—													
Rice (in the husk)	Tons	42	32	35	4	2	28	27,18	20,09	31,36	2,87	1,56	31,40
Rice (not in the husk)	,,	2,398	1,685	1,462	262	251	304	25,66,55	18,88,25	24,33,66	3,19,11	3,35,29	4,85,24
Wheat	,,	1,308	807	237	8	45	186	13,96,86	10,33,41	3,66,61	10,20	49,71	2,41,62
Wheat-flour	,,	55	57	56	50	66	87	86,99	1,13,20	1,50,26	68,19	91,96	1,36,09
Pulse	,,	159	129	141	74	88	113	1,29,81	1,88,52	2,02,78	96,69	1,06,94	1,37,95
Barley	,,	227	198	40	..	..	1	1,93,16	2,21,73	46,56	72	41	1,21
Jowar and bajra	,,	41	41	11	7	2	5	37,60	44,15	17,39	7,45	1,59	4,87
Other sorts	,,	181	192	27	4	4	3	1,42,96	2,32,45	34,03	3,60	4,01	3,66
TOTAL	,,	4,411	3,141	2,009	409	458	727	45,81,11	37,41,80	32,82,65	5,08,83	5,01,47	10,42,64
Leather—													
Cow hides	Tons	(a)	16	10	21	16	14	(a)	4,15,08	2,84,00	3,34,40	3,42,07	3,10,00
Buffalo hides	,,		1	1	3	2	2		21,43	16,02	38,66	26,78	30,78
Goat skins	,,		3	1	3	1	1		1,42,53	1,03,59	1,17,60	49,08	66,35
Sheep skins	,,		2	3	3	1	2		1,20,69	1,85,47	1,44,97	65,40	1,04,60
Other kinds			—	—	—	—	—		18,61	35,16	1,33,78	1,14,31	90,77
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	—	4,29,58	7,19,24	6,24,24	7,69,50	5,98,54	6,02,50
Lac	Cwt.	434	345	416	760	594	766	2,20,15	2,57,06	8,41,80	1,90,67	2,25,43	4,91,74

(a) Detailed figures not available.

Hides and skins, raw—													
Cow hides	Tons	(a)	24	24	10	6	8	(a)	3,70,78	2,78,69	68,32	50,38	78,57
Buffalo hides	,,		8	6	2	1	1		1,11,07	46,72	9,48	8,90	8,43
Goat skins	,,		21	21	19	19	25		4,39,66	5,79,19	3,10,28	2,36,69	3,26,11
Calf skins	,,		1	1	..	..	..		22,63	16,51	1,46	1,57	2,36
Other kinds	,,		8	2	5	7	6		44,07	24,38	21,85	16,11	67,00
TOTAL	,,	78	57	53	36	33	40	10,31,60	9,88,21	9,45,49	4,11,39	3,13,65	4,77,47
Wool, raw	lb.	54,573	49,688	36,203	52,815	30,774	39,618	2,68,39	3,89,61	3,28,07	3,22,49	1,64,19	2,60,94
,, manufactures—													
Carpets and rugs	,,	1,775	1,254	3,283	8,278	6,141	6,025	23,16	19,09	77,08	73,72	66,95	70,61
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	—	2,34	2,12	2,86	7,26	6,29	8,22
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	—	2,94,39	4,10,82	4,08,91	4,03,47	2,37,43	3,39,17
Fruits and Vegetables—													
Fresh		—	—	—	—	—	—	24,81	34,63	41,03	75,11	54,42	56,64
Dried, salted or preserved	Tons	11	10	10	29	30	33	21,82	22,57	23,21	1,61,83	1,80,61	2,52,79
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	—	46,63	57,20	64,24	2,36,94	2,44,03	3,09,44
Oils—													
Essential	Gals.	46	51	77	124	103	153	11,88	22,84	47,09	25,18	24,56	57,50
Vegetable—													
Castor	,,	1,114	1,564	396	1,254	1,205	1,078	15,22	28,22	10,39	23,67	25,68	22,20
Coconut	,,	1,787	3,259	1,720	51	40	72	31,15	65,38	50,93	90	84	1,36
TOTAL	,,	17,244	31,558	27,001	7,405	13,092	11,785	91,90	1,87,22	3,78,29	1,37,47	2,40,12	2,63,72
Tobacco—													
Unmanufactured	lb.	20,427	24,046	25,934	57,627	70,360	62,018	23,27	41,50	73,47	1,80,68	1,76,70	1,85,03
Cigars	,,	1,535	1,260	480	55	41	47	13,01	11,23	6,09	81	43	57
Others	,,	384	611	952	4,290	4,897	3,386	63	3,44	5,34	71,82	1,10,52	34,41
TOTAL	,,	22,346	25,917	27,366	61,972	75,298	65,451	36,91	56,23	84,90	2,52,81	2,87,65	2,20,01

(a) Detailed figures not available.

No. 16—*continued*

		Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in thousands of Rupees)					
		1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Spices—													
Pepper	Cwt.	117	123	96	19	11	97	38,53	53,52	35,01	3,92	1,88	17,87
Chillies	,,	124	126	151	268	293	149	20,43	27,23	42,20	43,39	42,25	23,35
Ginger	,,	75	55	59	54	49	98	19,95	12,61	18,88	12,13	7,10	25,13
Turmeric	,,	92	78	53	120	104	143	11,08	12,31	11,38	18,63	13,01	15,69
Others	,,	9	11	12	177	158	81	6,97	9,99	15,31	48,20	24,29	31,01
TOTAL	,,	417	393	371	638	615	568	96,96	1,15,66	1,23,68	1,26,57	88,53	1,13,05
Hemp, raw	,,	509	561	455	744	595	728	78,27	1,17,87	90,44	86,20	76,28	96,53
Provisions and oilman's stores—													
Ghi	,,	47	46	41	55	44	86	29,48	33,25	41,23	32,37	31,23	27,54
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	—	16,15	27,02	24,34	38,48	41,86	51,92
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	—	45,63	60,27	65,57	70,85	73,09	79,46
Coir	Tons	36	23	32	44	25	27	80,25	54,03	1,02,01	1,28,24	76,89	76,43
Rubber, raw	lb.	1,120	7,728	13,111	21,544	19,039	14,575	38,70	1,58,13	1,17,60	93,76	91,89	72,77
Drugs and medicines		—	—	—	—	—	—	19,24	30,07	36,16	33,19	33,55	60,98
Fish (*excluding* canned fish)—													
Dry, salted	Cwt.	185	166	148	142	150	140	20,97	24,61	28,14	23,12	19,50	19,03
Fishmaws and sharkfins	,,	10	8	10	6	8	7	12,38	10,65	16,44	5,40	4,90	4,00

Others	,,	54	65	75	209	188	222	5,27	7,40	12,22	41,19	32,75	37,26
TOTAL .	,,	249	239	238	357	346	369	38,02	42,66	56,80	69,71	63,15	60,29
Coffee	,,	255	216	226	168	52	84	1,37,52	1,18,09	1,46,00	73,15	24,14	40,41
Oilcakes	Tons	140	117	136	288	177	99	1,06,37	94,95	1,60,61	2,02,92	84,16	37,44
Dyeing and tanning substances—													
Indigo	Cwt.	15	31	13	...	..	..	29,02	1,57,35	52,46	17	8	4
Myrobalans	,,	1,399	1,058	1,331	1,207	884	612	59,78	56,51	69,48	42,48	23,41	23,30
Others	,,	107	94	106	103	111	126	14,13	14,90	18,39	9,66	12,50	12,99
TOTAL .	,,	1,521	1,183	1,450	1,310	945	768	1,03,83	2,28,76	1,10,33	52,31	40,99	36,35
Sugar	Tons	11	8	18	17	14	19	16,01	21,91	56,34	7,96	27,20	31,78
Manures—													
Bones	Tons	95	39	90	52	40	30	65,41	28,96	94,61	30,64	23,58	18,18
Other kinds	,,	22	18	28	19	26	12	13,76	24,30	40,47	17,27	22,11	9,78
TOTAL .	,,	117	57	118	71	66	42	79,17	53,26	1,35,08	47,91	45,64	27,96
Apparel		—	—	—	—	—	—	15,44	10,67	20,81	14,59	18,45	26,85
Bristles	Cwt.	(a) 94	4	3	7	3	3	(a) 16,29	14,20	15,11	39,15	28,52	25,11
Saltpetre	,,	805	440	273	185	196	177	34,99	79,85	46,18	17,18	24,27	33,11
Wood and timber—													
Teak wood . . .	C. Tons	50	29	35	2	3	1	77,64	56,91	93,72	8,90	4,03	2,02
Sandal wood		—	—	—	—	—	—	13,73	9,99	8,10	9,30	10,01	12,05
Other kinds ?		—	—	—	—	—	—	9,05	4,44	10,18	7,86	11,32	7,46
TOTAL .		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,42	71,34	1,12,00	21,06	25,36	21,53

(a) Includes figures for "Fibre for brushes and brooms".

No. 16—*continued*

		Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in thousands of Rupees)					
		1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Cordage and rope	Cwt.	53	56	55	65	68	78	8,43	10,88	13,40	10,61	11,73	14,98
Paraffin wax	Tons	12	22	26	8	8	3	54,99	97,62	1,19,06	32,98	35,56	14,04
Silk, raw	lb.	1,711	1,017	1,825	432	174	670	42,78	39,68	37,88	4,50	2,65	9,45
,, manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	—	7,09	5,87	4,09	3,28	2,48	2,66
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	—	49,82	45,55	41,97	7,78	5,13	12,11
Fibre for brushes and brooms	Tons	—	4	5	5	5	4	—	15,86	21,03	13,88	10,91	8,29
Animals, living	No.	451	274	238	135	46	46	28,04	22,18	30,41	7,83	7,18	8,18
Tallow, stearine and wax	Cwt.	17	18	29	8	12	12	9,48	7,93	12,06	3,22	4,92	7,16
Fodder, bran and pollards	Tons	223	129	211	10	12	12	89,78	41,86	1,20,27	4,80	5,53	5,43
Horns, tips, etc.	Cwt.	88	30	70	21	9	11	21,00	7,26	11,87	1,48	97	92
Opium	,,	51	14	9	..	..	..	9,96,17	2,17,35	2,33,05	2	..	3
Candles	lb.	6,069	8,014	6,692	4	15	3	17,10	23,34	20,09	2	7	1
Postal articles		—	—	—	—	—	—	90,76	1,32,15	2,52,64	2,19,09	2,05,70	4,25,18
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	—	219,49,73	215,96,70	286,33,39	203,92,12	186,89,94	237,57,66

No. 17.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles Re-exported, arranged in the order of their importance.

—		Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in thousands of Rupees)					
		1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (average)	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Hides and Skins, raw	Tons	—	..	..	1	1	1	—	2,87	50,65	4,50,55	5,16,84	6,19,10
Cotton, raw	Tons	..	..	3	3	2	3	14	66	66,54	13,09	14,53	36,32
,, manufactures—													
Piecegoods Grey	Yds.	4,763	22,043	42,979	6,675	23,625	47,458	8,40	79,27	1,95,39	10,91	38,91	89,96
Piecegoods White	,,	9,371	14,672	9,709	2,327	5,835	18,053	17,14	46,88	49,58	5,58	13,05	36,83
Piecegoods Coloured	,,	50,796	37,888	10,066	7,629	14,071	19,643	1,16,79	1,86,19	1,12,29	16,17	40,29	53,34
Twist and yarn	lb.	926	1,045	1,365	509	749	305	8,05	12,77	20,47	4,06	6,71	4,05
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	—	7,18	18,19	21,60	2,50	4,18	7,91
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,57,65	2,93,96	4,65,87	53,21	1,17,67	2,23,41
Wool, raw	lb.	6,580	13,673	12,903	16,403	11,219	10,667	42,50	1,02,06	98,03	57,99	79,00	87,43
,, manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	—	4,16	8,37	57,63	12,88	11,57	22,08
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	46,66	1,10,43	1,55,66	70,87	90,57	1,09,51

No. 17—*continued*

—	Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in thousands of Rupees)					
	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Sugar . . . . . Tons	27	32	55	24	5	27	52,95	1,12,57	3,16,23	55,46	16,20	70,94
Fruits and vegetables . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,11	42,23	58,65	9,07	9,43	23,04
Machinery and millwork . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,63	4,39	16,42	17,36	32,00	16,36
Hardware	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,89	11,83	27,08	20,26	20,89	15,73
Silk—												
Raw . . . . . lb.	47	49	79	27	68	15	1,23	2,00	4,08	84	2,04	1,01
Manufactures—												
Piecegoods . . . . Yds.	776	997	823	1,135	489	265	6,37	11,07	14,98	7,97	5,17	3,43
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	2,41	3,94	6,29	4,77	5,78
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,26	16,08	23,90	15,10	11,98	10,22
Gums and resins . . . Cwt.	53	43	51	23	19	35	10,54	13,59	23,04	4,76	4,08	9,09
Apparel (*excluding* hosiery, boots and shoes).	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,89	13,89	43,22	5,90	2,64	6,42
Rubber manufactures . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,12	90	3,81	3,24	4,18	4,07
Haberdashery and millinery . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,95	8,12	3,89	2,85	3,07
Postal articles	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,24	23,85	45,16	1,53	1,50	1,69
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS .	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,61,88	8,14,38	15,64,74	9,65,32	11,81,28	15,32,89

No. 18.—Percentage of exports of certain principal crops to total production.

	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1940-41	1941-42
Rice	9	5	6	1·1	1·3
Wheat	14	9	3	0·4	1·8
Tea	96	89	95	75·3	70·2
Cotton, raw	56	51	61	35·7	23·5
Jute, raw	51	31	48	10·3	32·3
Linseed	73	63	59	54·8	71·0
Rape and Mustard	23	8	10	3·2	3·1
Sesamum	25	8	6	0·9	2·1
Groundnuts	35	12	10	9·1	15·5

No. 19.—Exports of raw cotton.

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs.)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
United Kingdom	122	212	152	473	291	547
Other parts of the British Empire	30	21	13	26	43	76
Total British Empire	152	233	165	499	334	623
Japan	1,012	1,373	1,540	1,056	705	385
Italy	233	249	263	52	5	..
France	109	69	91	229	126	..
China (*exclusive* of Hongkong, etc.)	31	48	289	681	754	141
Belgium	277	44	217	68	5	..
Spain	50	41	61	15	..	..
Germany	351	60	198	52	..	..
Austria (*a*)	167	33	32	..	..	..
Other countries	25	31	61	296	239	289
Total Foreign Countries	2,255	1,957	2,752	2,449	1,834	815
Total	2,407	2,190	2,017	2,948	2,168	1,438

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.

No. 20.—Exports of cotton twist and yarn.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Burma	—	—	—	15,237	44,291	29,166
China	169,953	110,284	62,751	349	6	482
Egypt	2,183	5,458	4,720	562	1,707	2,983
Straits Settlements	4,411	4,111	2,727	3,190	2,960	2,506
Iran	2,030	2,677	2,725	2	1	..
Thailand	305	623	1,183	368	577	743
United Kingdom	687	1,246	474	2,080	11,382	3,652
Arabia other than Maskat	144	1,961	71	232	133	198
Other countries	13,135	3,325	7,515	14,343	16,674	50,799
Total (all Countries)	192,844	129,685	82,166	36,943	77,731	90,529

No. 21.—Exports of cotton twist and yarn by counts.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Nos. 1 to 20	196,459	124,697	70,319	27,450	46,608	49,876
,, 21 to 40	4,384	4,274	2,395	6,976	23,504	31,171
Above No. 40	2	170	170	409	1,257	7,644
Two-folds (doubles)	..	..	6,782	73	1,497	455
Unspecified descriptions	125	544	2,500	2,035	4,857	1,383
Total	200,970	129,685	82,166	36,943	77,723	90,529

No. 22.—Exports of Indian grey and coloured cotton piecegoods.

(a) Grey (unbleached).

(In thousands of yards)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Burma	—	—	—	52,994	51,824	18,020
Iran	4,009	9,826	3,117	..	..	74
Iraq*	9,683	9,537	8,513	211	1,398	4,642
Straits Settlements	667	1,608	933	3,823	3,664	9,366
Aden and Dependencies	7,636	21,828	6,235	453	162	17,442
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	4,158	8,926	7,292	432	20,313	26,794
Ceylon	175	533	301	509	1,520	2,377
Portuguese East Africa	4,914	5,206	4,457	3,597	908	1,015
Other countries	16,172	17,052	11,667	17,375	45,748	169,465
Total (all countries)	47,414	74,576	42,515	79,894	125,537	249,195

(b) Coloured, printed or dyed.

Burma	—	—	—	53,909	65,884	43,807
Iran	3,289	21,421	24,321	24	36	7,710
Iraq*	2,757	12,188	29,486	2,257	4,312	14,966
Straits Settlements	13,244	16,319	20,150	16,309	21,144	27,044
Aden and Dependencies	2,584	3,147	4,346	1,386	390	5,666
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	1,206	2,503	3,850	2,771	25,274	42,543
Ceylon	9,330	9,618	16,409	21,871	25,481	23,896
Portuguese East Africa	669	618	1,978	3,153	4,185	1,186
Other countries	9,355	14,563	20,703	26,337	63,730	231,149
Total (all countries)	42,384	80,377	121,243	128,017	210,436	397,967

* Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Turkey, Asiatic.

No. 23.—Exports of raw jute.

(In thousands of bales.)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
United Kingdom	1,691	1,295	952	1,094	531	818
Other parts of the British Empire	4	8	5	32	29	42
Total British Empire	1,695	1,303	957	1,126	560	860
United States of America	535	523	483	284	256	557
France	428	198	357	478	117	..
Italy	213	215	180	153	29	..
Brazil	15	66	79	193	65	85
Japan	17	30	60	70	53	15
Belgium	..	1	174	185	5	..
Spain	122	172	132	90	97	26
Germany	920	34	586	197	..	..
Austria	250	13	2	..	..	..
Hungary				..	..	..
Other countries	86	44	92	439	180	220
Total Foreign Countries	2,586	1,296	2,145	2,065	802	903
Total	4,281	2,599	3,102	3,191	1,362	1,763

No. 24.—Exports of jute gunny bags and cloth.

Bags—Hessian.

(In lakhs of bags)

Countries	Average of 3 years 1916-17 to 1918-19	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
United Kingdom	2,523	113	6,615	1,847	605
Australia	77	168	30	82	49
United States of America	323	314	58	36	129
Argentine Republic	84	16	..	3	3
Other countries	1,120	370	744	873	483
Total (all countries)	4,127	981	7,456	2,841	1,269

Bags—Sacking.

(In lakhs of bags)

Countries	Average of 3 years 1916-17 to 1918-19	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
United Kingdom	102	305	242	268	215
Australia	633	470	667	651	802
Japan	134	186	6	10	..
French Indo-China	186	148	257	116	3
Java	213	205	301	171	180
United States of America	92	51	66	27	84
Chile	467	249	77	91	200
Peru	51	39	88	72	122
Cuba	210	235	197	157	218
Other countries	941	1,174	2,755	2,276	1,830
Total (all countries)	3,029	3,062	4,651	3,939	3,654

No. 24.—Exports of jute gunny bags and cloth—*contd.*

Cloth—Hessian.

(In lakhs of yards)

Countries	Average of 3 years 1916-17 to 1918-19	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
United Kingdom	1,287	628	2,506	1,768	1,339
Canada	561	508	1,337	1,012	918
Australia	177	123	390	347	504
United States of America	7,057	8,810	7,626	8,687	10,474
Argentine Republic	1,134	1,756	2,065	2,085	2,157
Uruguay	42	85	142	109	200
Other countries	1,209	398	1,086	989	1,053
Total (all countries)	11,467	12,308	15,152	14,997	16,645

Cloth—Sacking.

(In lakhs of yards)

Countries	Average of 3 years 1916-17 to 1918-19	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
United Kingdom	103	113	97	271	98
Australia	74	52	22	18	30
United States of America	29	128	18	32	47
Argentine Republic	42	56	104	15	46
Other countries	55	46	218	124	90
Total (all countries)	303	395	459	460	311

No. 25.—Exports of jute gunny bags and cloth.

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)
BAGS						
United Kingdom	305	2,265	418	6,857	2,115	820
Europe (*excepting* United Kingdom)	206	688	299	211	100	33
Egypt	119	385	102	288	482	159
South Africa (*including* Rhodesia)	119	243	177	385	363	542
East Africa (*including* Mauritius)	99	90	112	367	234	172
Australia and New Zealand	628	737	720	871	940	947
Java	130	206	205	303	174	180
Japan	35	118	186	6	10	..
Far East (*excepting* Java and Japan)	393	436	584	1,591	1,084	651
South America	431	532	335	188	207	357
Central America and West Indies	130	229	293	335	317	439
Other countries	796	747	607	705	754	623
Total (all countries)	3,391	6,676	4,043	12,107	6,780	4,923
CLOTH	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)
United Kingdom	423	1,333	741	2,603	2,039	1,487
Canada	333	534	508	1,341	1,017	919
Australia	209	253	175	412	365	534
United States of America	6,639	6,985	8,938	7,645	8,719	10,521
Argentine Republic	1,727	1,440	1,813	2,169	2,100	2,203
Other countries	369	1,016	528	1,441	1,217	1,342
Total (all countries)	9,700	11,561	12,703	15,611	15,457	16,956

No. 26.—Exports of Indian tea.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-41
British Empire						
United Kingdom	194,481	252,383	279,777	289,650	315,145	288,222
Burma	—	—	—	2,744	2,991	1,940
Canada	10,195	10,063	10,165	27,144	14,503	30,545
Australia	8,978	8,253	5,758	3,678	649	7,950
Ceylon	4,162	3,403	3,107	6,992	2,161	5,579
Egypt (c)	1,209	1,918	2,072	—	—	—
Iraq (a)	—	—	2,382	—	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	116	1,131	806	—	—	—
Other British Possessions	2,028	2,806	2,526	5,902	1,894	1,530
Total British Empire	221,169	279,912	306,593	336,110	337,343	335,766
Iraq (a)	—	—	—	219	109	1,806
Egypt (c)	—	—	—	525	244	4,040
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	29,614	18,390	4	35	..	..
United States of America	2,430	6,346	5,587	13,416	9,313	23,607
China (*exclusive* of Hongkong, etc.)	7,899	6,230	23	..	62	..
Turkey, Asiatic (b)	3,324	3,000	2,018	223	243	467
Iran	347	4,406	2,115	6,136	1,300	1,444
Chile	44	1,733	1,490	21	96	1,030
Other countries	1,661	2,674	3,339	2,709	780	13,732
Total Foreign Countries	45,328	42,779	14,576	23,284	12,147	46,185
Total	266,497	322,691	321,169	359,394	349,490	381,951

No. 27.—Exports of seeds.

Linseed.

(In hundred of tons)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
United Kingdom	130,5	203,5	141,9	172,5	199,6	211,6
France	76,8	25,3	42,9	2,4	1,3	..
Italy	26,6	16,6	16,1	4	..	..
Belgium	67,8	4,9	23,1	..	..	..
Germany	33,5	2,0	3,2	6,0	..	..
Australia	1,6	11,1	11,4	30,5	35,5	39,5
Other countries	42,2	7,0	12,9	7,4	1,4	5,2
Total	379,0	270,4	251,5	219,2	237,8	256,3

Rape.

United Kingdom	25,3	50,5	46,7	15,6	23,5	30,2
France	63,5	19,6	17,0	3,5	0,5	..
Italy	7,1	6,0	26,0	..	..	..
Belgium	98,6	5,1	56,5	..	..	..
Germany	68,2	1,6	38,4	..	..	..
Other countries	10,0	7,6	21,2	2,6	1,9	4,2
Total	272,7	90,7	205,8	21,7	34,9	34,4

(a) Shown as a foreign country from 1927-28.
(b) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Iraq.
(c) Shown as a foreign country from 1923-24.

No. 27.—Exports of seeds—*contd.*

Sesamum (Til or Jinjili).

(In hundred of tons)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
France	43,1	15,7	7,6	..	..	..
Italy	13,0	4,1	8,7	..	..	..
Belgium	26,2	1,1	2,1	..	..	..
Austria (*a*)	20,2	8	8	..	..	..
Other countries	16,8	10,0	8,4	3,5	3,9	8,6
Total	119,3	32,6	27,6	3,5	3,9	8,6

Groundnut.

France	169,1	87,5	126,8	99,4	25,2	..
United Kingdom	1,9	8,3	13,3	108,2	214,1	311,6
Belgium	15,3	6	14,0	47,2	5,7	..
Italy	7	2,9	14,6	19,5	..	..
Germany	7,4	8	12,2	53,0	..	..
Netherlands	1	..	7,3	120,0	13,2	..
Other countries	17,3	18,6	7,0	95,3	80,3	88,7
Total	211,8	118,7	195,2	548,6	338,5	400,3

Cotton.

United Kingdom	233,2	66,6	152,1	..	..	..
Other countries	6,8	2,6	2,7	1,8	1	3
Total	240,0	69,2	154,8	1,8	1	3

Castor.

United Kingdom	53,9	47,1	10,5	12,0	35,4	14,1
United States of America	11,8	14,7	18,8	13,3	14,5	..
Belgium	13,7	1,1	4,1	5	..	..
France	15,7	14,8	8,8	2,0	9,6	..
Italy	11,0	7,1	4,3	7	1,8	..
Other countries	7,5	4,0	1,8	11,9	5,7	5,9
Total	113,6	88,8	48,3	40,4	67,0	20,0

No. 28.—Shares of principal countries in the total value of exports of seeds.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
United Kingdom	5,67,83	6,34,83	8,28,61	4,41,39	6,46,62	7,73,01
Other parts of the British Empire	35,29	69,65	72,27	1,47,55	1,70,76	2,13,92
France	7,11,59	3,24,57	6,21,53	1,45,71	79,08	..
Belgium	4,44,19	25,99	2,87,03	65,05	8,16	..
Italy	1,12,81	64,84	1,94,33	27,90	3,29	..
Germany	3,45,51	17,57	1,46,30	75,85	..	..
Netherlands	29,61	2,74	79,71	1,63,10	19,20	..
Other Foreign Countries	1,90,14	77,23	1,23,86	1,22,98	77,81	62,45
Total	24,36,97	12,17,42	23,53,64	11,89,53	10,04,92	10,50,28

(*a*) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.

No. 29.—Exports of Wheat.

(In thousands of tons.)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
British Empire—						
United Kingdom	985	340	162	..	13	..
Burma	—	—	—	3	5	8
Egypt (*a*)	4	208	9	—	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	3	22	2	3	2	3
Total British Empire	992	630	173	6	20	11
Foreign Countries—						
France	106	84	18	..	..	..
Italy	34	62	11	..	..	..
Belgium	138	6	16	..	..	..
Germany	16	..	8	..	..	..
Egypt (*a*)	—	—	—	..	..	76
Other Foreign Countries	22	25	11	2	25	99
Total Foreign Countries	316	177	64	2	25	175
Total (All Countries)	1,308	807	237	8	45	186

No. 30.—Exports of Rice not in the Husk.

(In thousands of tons.)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
British Empire—						
United Kingdom	159	325	96	7	6	5
Ceylon	325	328	311	91	117	145
Hongkong	13	3	50	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	308	261	170	9	10	7
Mauritius	50	50	50	31	29	22
Egypt (*a*)	54	17	36	—	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	129	110	122	67	48	73
Total British Empire	1,044	1,094	835	205	210	252
Foreign Countries—						
China (*exclusive* of Hongkong, etc.)	13	6	68	..	..	..
Germany	345	23	207	..	..	..
Egypt (*a*)	—	—	—	..	..	..
Japan	123	52	52	..	..	..
Netherlands	240	24	31	1	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic	61	31	1	..	..	..
Arabia	25	38	47	45	30	46
Java	168	82	75	..	..	..
Sumatra	10	33	33	..	..	..
Other Foreign Countries	369	302	113	11	5	6
Total Foreign Countries	1,354	591	627	57	41	52
Total	2,398	1,685	1,462	262	251	304

(*a*) Shown as a Foreign country from 1923-24.

No. 31.—Exports of Hides and Skins.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Raw hides—						
United Kingdom	30,57	1,09,41	59,90	26,01	23,32	46,49
United States of America	68,76	1,65,15	85,53	9,01	18,52	20,85
Italy	83,85	1,44,99	52,25	6,69	68	..
Spain	46,85	20,64	26,23	..	62	..
France	8,27	9,06	5,19	1,53	4,78	..
Belgium	7,07	93	3,61	1,02	13	..
Germany	2,43,48	24,99	75,37	5,87	..	..
Netherlands	16,54	96	3,73	1,72	..	..
Austria	1,28,77	9,96	44	..	..	..
Hungary			..	1,33	39	..
Other countries	22,96	18,51	29,67	26,10	12,42	17,02
British Empire	34,15	1,16,46	68,41	26,36	23,97	47,79
Foreign Countries	6,22,97	3,88,14	2,73,57	52,92	36,89	36,57
Total	6,57.12	5,04,60	3,41,98	79,28	60,86	84,36
Raw skins—						
United States of America	2,79,90	3,93,36	4,79,94	1,96,15	1,66,65	2,76,67
United Kingdom	25,75	38,91	50,41	76,82	44,59	95,69
France	25,41	21,90	28,46	20,56	21,14	..
Other countries	41,93	28,17	42,89	35,66	14,57	16,43
British Empire	32,04	57,54	68,73	95,70	58,45	1,59,89
Foreign Countries	3,40,95	4,24,80	5,32,97	2,33,49	1,88,50	2,28,89
Total	3,72,99	4,82,34	6,01,70	3,29,19	2,46,95	3,88,78
Dressed and tanned hides—						
United Kingdom	1,52,48	4,37,88	2,90,56	4,13,02	4,00,71	3,44,24
Other Countries	4,19	1,86	28,80	19,01	22,50	44,71
Total British Empire	1,53,44	4,38,03	3,02,82	4,16,91	4,06,51	3,58,22
,, Foreign countries	3,23	81	16,54	15,12	16,70	30,60
Total	1,56,67	4,39,74	3,19,36	4,32,03	4,23,21	3,88,82
Dressed and tanned skins—						
United Kingdom	2,15,45	1,98,57	2,13,83	2,50,15	98,50	1,22,16
United States of America	29,19	58,62	24,74	6,87	8,64	35,95
Japan	12,79	11,82	36,21	55	1,36	2,18
Other countries	13,35	5,94	17,81	8,56	7,74	13,44
Total British Empire	2,21,15	2,02,35	2,25,82	2,56,34	1,05,57	1,35,08
,, Foreign Countries	49,63	72,60	66,77	9,79	10,67	38,65
Total	2,70,78	2,74,95	2,92,59	2,66,13	1,16,24	1,73,73

No. 32.—Exports of Lac.

(In Cwts.)

Countries	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average*	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Shellac—						
United Kingdom	79,423	65,023	75,618	54,517	36,500	35,706
United States of America	164,331	190,537	233,516	264,932	254,406	339,695
Germany	60,558	4,051	11,076	15,832	..	..
France	18,387	9,372	8,810	8,470	5,360	..
Japan	3,552	11,859	10,392	15,271	9,725	3,359
Canada	37	691	2,112	6,462	7,204	16,515
Australia	1,763	2,008	2,375	6,527	7,836	10,215
Other countries	28,290	17,130	12,038	60,111	48,095	58,237
TOTAL	356,341	300,671	355,937	432,122	369,126	463,727
Button lac—						
United Kingdom	20,181	6,029	8,832	12,150	6,867	10,648
United States of America	2,689	1,342	3,062	4,345	6,259	8,340
Other countries	11,886	2,134	2,192	8,011	3,270	5,734
TOTAL	34,756	9,505	14,086	24,506	16,396	24,722
Seed lac (Total exports)	9,748	15,666	5,765	269,999	201,681	270,042
Stick lac (Total exports)	5,575	2,723	1,560	1,173	801	321
Other kinds (Total exports)	28,131	16,811	38,903	32,132	6,485	7,581
TOTAL (ALL KINDS)	434,351	345,376	416,251	759,932	594,489	766,393

No. 33.—Production, Mill Consumption and Exports of Raw Jute.

(In lakhs of bales.)

	Production	Mill consumption* July—June	Exports July—June
Season July-June—			
1931-32	55	48	31
1932-33	71	44	35
1933-34	80	43	43
1934-35	85	46	44
1935-36	72	50	41
1936-37	96	61	49
1937-38	87	67	37
1938-39	68	62	39
1939-40	97	72	30
1940-41	132	55	13
1941-42	55	68	15

* Represent figures for Association mills only.

No. 34.—Production, Imports, Mill and Other Consumption, Exports and Re-exports of Raw Cotton.

(In lakhs of bales.)

	Production (a)	Imports (b)	Mill consumption† (c)	Estimated other consumption (a)	Exports (b)	Re-exports (b)
Season September to August—						
1930-31	51	4·7	23	7·5	37	..
1931-32	41	5·5	23	7·5	16	..
1932-33	46	2·5	24	7·5	29	..
1933-34	51	2·4	23	7·5	34	..
1934-35	49	4·6	26	7·5	31	..
1935-36	59	3·1	27	4·5*	37	..
1936-37	62	5·0	26	4·5*	43	..
1937-38	57	7·9	30	4·5*	21	..
1938-39	51	4·1	32	4·5*	33	..
1939-40	49	7·1	30	4·5*	24	..
1940-41	60	5.0	36	4·5*	20	..
1941-42	61	5·5	40	4·5*	19	..

* Estimate, as arrived at by the I. C. C. Committee, Bombay, on the basis of the results of enquiries conducted in selected areas.
† Represents figures compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.
(a) Prior to 1935-36 figures are inclusive of Burma.
(b) Prior to 1st April, 1935, figures are inclusive of Burma.
(c) Prior to 1st April, 1937, figures are inclusive of Burma.

No. 35.—Production in the Indian Mills of Cotton Twist and Yarn by Counts.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	Percentage of total in 1941-42
Nos. 1 to 20	478,538	466,952	447,157	668,959	772,486	949,643	60·2
,, 21 to 30	146,363	174,369	195,368	311,393	311,931	333,113	21·1
,, 31 to 40	18,699	20,987	16,920	157,308	159,295	171,769	10·9
Above No. 40	2,655	3,834	2,690	81,755	88,457	103,327	6·6
Waste	502	385	375	15,458	16,987	19,326	1·2
Total	646,757	666,227	662,510	1,234,873	1,349,156	1,577,178	100·0

No. 36.—Production in the Indian Mills of Cotton Piecegoods.

(In thousands of yards.)

Articles	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1919-20 to 1923-24 average	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Grey and bleached piecegoods	854,141	1,065,855	1,209,684	3,086,318	3,165,420	3,310,231
Coloured piecegoods	251,353	378,187	466,182	926,211	1,104,055	1,183,382
Total	1,105,494	1,444,042	1,675,866	4,012,529	4,269,475	4,493,613

No. 37.—Tables illustrating competition experienced by Indian products in certain Foreign markets.

Imports of Linseed into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia.

(In thousand quintals)

——	1913	1914	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
United Kingdom.								
Total	6,550	4,950	2,771	2,906	2,808	3,346	(a)	(a)
Argentina	2,250	2,090	475	926	451	767		
India	1,360	2,380	2,251	1,955	2,326	2,532		
India's percentage	*21*	*48*	*81*	*67*	*83*	*76*		
France.								
Total	2,514	1,337	2,825	2,740	2,032	(a)	(a)	(a)
Argentina	1,143	546	2,520	2,473	1,775			
India	1,026	617	117	81	64			
India's percentage	*41*	*46*	*4*	*3*	*3*			
Italy.								
Total	454	324	542	811	526	(a)	(a)	(a)
Argentina	133	11	426	764	509			
India	261	282	28	11	2			
India's percentage	*57*	*87*	*5*	*1*	..			
Australia.*								
Total	35	46	345	298	323	(a)	(a)	(a)
Argentina	..	..	56	56	56			
India	27	38	195	218	258			
India's percentage	*77*	*82*	*57*	*74*	*80*			

Imports of Rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and France

(In thousand quintals)

——	1913	1914	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
United Kingdom.								
Total	530	620	233	239	215	219	(a)	(a)
India	190	210	67	184	83	46		
India's percentage	*36*	*34*	*29*	*77*	*41*	*21*		
Belgium.								
Total	94	..	44	58	51	24	(a)	(a)
Roumania	14	..	..	4	6	2		
Argentina	3	..	1	2	..	..		
India	67	..	23	32	20	..		
India's percentage	*72*	..	*52*	*55*	*39*	..		
Italy.								
Total	102	220	69	102	54	(a)	(a)	(a)
India	95	183	6	77	26			
India percentage	*93*	*83*	*9*	*75*	*48*			
France.								
Total	538	404	106	137	128	(a)	(a)	(a)
India	482	303	50	79	69			
India's percentage	*90*	*75*	*47*	*58*	*54*			

* Figures for Australia, except those for 1913, relate to official years.
(a) Figures not available.
Note.—One quintal = 220·46 lbs.

Imports of Sesamum seed into France and Italy.

(In thousand quintals)

——	1913	1914	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
FRANCE.								
Total	278	261	19	2	1			
India	228	251	..	..	..			
India's percentage	*82*	*96*	..	..	..	(a)	(a)	(a)
China	10	2	..	..	..			
China's percentage	*4*	*7*	..	..	..			
ITALY.								
Total			144	293	54			
India			12	53	3			
India's percentage	(a)	(a)	*8*	*18*	*6*	(a)	(a)	(a)
China			77	162	27			
China's percentage			*53*	*55*	*50*			

Imports of Groundnut into France.

(In thousand quintals)

——	1913	1914	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
UNSHELLED.								
Senegal	1,738	1,734	4,163	4,834	3,759			
West Africa (other ports)	466	659	..	..	..			
India	325	265	..	..	..	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total	2,634	2,742	4,222	4,915	3,884			
Corresponding total (shelled)*	1,976	2,057	3,166	3,686	2,913			
SHELLED.								
India	2,442	2,700	1,990	1,153	2,111			
Senegal	..	20	1,052	1,729	1,713			
Other countries	245	262	657	1,170	766	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total	2,687	2,982	3,699	4,052	4,590			
Percentage of total supplied by India	*58*	*58*	*29*	*28*	*46*			

(a) Figures not available.

* These figures have been calculated on the basis of 100 tons unshelled—75 tons shelled.

NOTE.—One quintal = 220·46 lbs.

No. 37—*concluded.*

Imports of Tea into certain countries.

(In thousands of lbs.)

	1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1914-15 to 1918-19 average	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
UNITED KINGDOM—								
India	189,093	233,423	268,710	275,545	291,513	232,795		
Ceylon	111,796	100,563	145,193	140,933	167,071	141,822		
China	19,652	17,682	8,662	13,011	6,986	1,205		
Java	17,999	18,594	38,102	26,443	31,518	12,761		
TOTAL	349,150	377,142	481,631	487,424	526,714	411,321	(*d*)	(*d*)
Percentage of India's share of total	*54·2*	*61·9*	*55·8*	*56·5*	*55·3*	*56·6*		
FRANCE—								
India	1,515	2,957	193	231	274			
China	7,359	5,785	449	492	422			
TOTAL	9,601	11,093	3,167	3,052	2,801	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Percentage of India's share of total	*15·8*	*26·7*	*6·1*	*7·6*	*9·8*			
CANADA (*a*)—								
India	13,850	13,019	22,398	21,184	21,514	27,631		
Ceylon	15,481	10,137	13,805	12,230	12,614	11,598		
China	2,772	1,763	666	642	319	210		
Japan	4,128	5,556	2,408	2,394	2,235	2,761		
TOTAL	36,753	38,930	40,621	37,980	37,591	43,394	(*d*)	(*d*)
Percentage of India's share of total	*37·7*	*33·4*	*55·1*	*55·8*	*57·2*	*63·7*		
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (*b*)—								(*e*)
India	6,640	10,722	12,277	10,124	12,173	15,797	17,204	8,910
Ceylon	18,893	19,247	21,968	19,967	22,145	25,152	25,929	20,369
China	22,130	18,902	4,613	6,621	6,307	3,510	5,392	5,463
Japan	46,245	49,339	18,704	28,746	17,086	23,511	17,656	8,247
Java	158	8,656	18,651	18,734	20,639	28,276	31,009	..
TOTAL	95,126	107,153	82,477	94,817	81,372	97,791	98,963	76,993
Percentage of India's share of total	*7·0*	*10·0*	*14·9*	*10·7*	*15·0*	*16·2*	*17·2*	*11·6*
AUSTRALIA (*c*)—								
India	8,714	8,430	2,380	1,104	1,713			
Ceylon	19,973	23,406	11,925	10,772	11,594			
China	2,897	1,982	1,582	1,722	1,159			
Java	3,756	7,746	32,325	31,000	34,273			
TOTAL	35,442	41,937	48,655	45,307	49,531	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Percentage of India's share of total	*24·6*	*20·1*	*4·9*	*2·4*	*3·5*			
NEW ZEALAND—								
India	651	857	259	316	220	525	816	
Ceylon	6,147	7,460	10,743	10,027	10,882	10,338	10,757	
China	39	58	179	157	61	61	51	
Java	..	342	1	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	7,543	9,236	11,242	10,681	11,174	11,492	11,807	(*d*)
Percentage of India's share of total	*8·6*	*9·3*	*2·3*	*3·0*	*2·0*	*4·6*	*6·9*	

(*a*) Figures for the years 1936 and 1937 relate to the official years ending March, 1937 and 1938, respectively.
(*b*) Re-exports of Indian, Ceylonese, Chinese and Javanese tea from the United Kingdom to the United States of America are included in the figures of imports from India, Ceylon, China and Java, respectively, as far as information is available.
(*c*) Figures for 1936 relate to the official year ending June, 1937 and similarly for the subsequent years.
(*d*) Figures not available.
(*e*) Figures relate to nine months, January to September, 1941.

No. 38.—Quantity and value of the principal articles of Imports into the Kathiawar ports (arranged in the order of their importance)

		Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
		1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Sugar—							
Sugar 23 D. S. and above	Ton	85,580	12,560	12,205	1,08,09	22,78	26,54
„ below 23 D. S. but not below 16 D. S. (including beet)	„	10	59	..	2	12	..
Sugar Candy	„	84	46	3	18	13	1
Molasses	„	791	2	..	1,25	1	..
TOTAL	„	86,465	12,667	12,208	1,09,54	23,04	26,55
Grain, pulse and flour—							
Pulse	Ton	1,739	235	152	2,45	34	21
Rice not in the husk	„	44,935	14,867	10,059	44,37	17,45	15,42
Other sorts	„	14,810	917	408	12,43	86	40
TOTAL	„	61,534	16,019	10,619	59,25	18,65	16,03
Machinery and millwork—							
Textiles, Cotton		—	—	—	8,23	3,63	6
„ Other sorts		—	—	—	31	9	..
Prime-movers		—	—	—	3,20	3,20	1,12
Electrical		—	—	—	1,38	2,13	3,63
Sewing and knitting machines and parts		—	—	—	21	1	..
Boilers		—	—	—	21	3	1
Other kinds		—	—	—	9,56	24,83	10,36
TOTAL		—	—	—	23,10	33,95	15,18
Fruits and Vegetables—							
Dried, salted, or preserved—							
Dates	Ton	12,072	36,273	11,874	7,87	11,81	9,91
Others	„	4	1	..	2	2	..
Fresh fruits and vegetables		—	—	—	75	..	1
TOTAL		—	—	—	8,64	11,83	9,92
Wood and Timber—							
Teak wood	Cu. ton	11,028	10,516	5,624	11,49	11,66	8,00
Other kinds of wood and timber		—	—	—	3,66	3,08	1,41
Manufactures of wood		—	—	—	6	11	..
TOTAL		—	—	—	15,21	14,85	9,41

No. 38—*continued*

	Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Cotton—						
Raw . . . . . Ton	9	160	366	9	1,39	4,39
Manufactures—						
Piecegoods, grey . . . Yd. (000)	5,442	1,706	77	7,18	2,36	40
,, white . . . ,,	15,020	3,823	630	27,08	6,31	1,36
,, coloured . . . ,,	5,320	1,313	478	10,75	3,03	1,32
Twist and yarn . . . . lb. (000)	23	41	1	24	38	2
Thread, sewing . . . . ,,	14	6	2	23	22	7
Other sorts	—	—	—	23	3	43
TOTAL OF COTTON .	—	—	—	45,80	14,22	7,99
Paper and Pasteboard—						
Paper—						
Packing and wrapping paper . . Cwt. (000)	29	3	..	3,49	66	2
Printing paper . . . . ,,	20	2	..	1,69	31	..
Writing paper and envelopes . . ,,	6	1	..	96	30	11
Old newspapers . . . . ,,	20	13	5	1,38	1,22	48
Others . . . . . ,,	8	5	4	1,52	2,70	1,87
TOTAL OF PAPER . ,,	92	24	9	9,04	5,19	2,48
Pasteboard, etc.—						
Straw boards . . . . Cwt. (000)	36	2	..	1,64	14	..
Others . . . . . ,,	3	..	..	36	..	..
TOTAL OF PASTEBOARD . ,,	39	2	..	2,00	14	..
TOTAL OF PAPER AND PASTEBOARD . ,,	131	26	9	11,04	5,33	2,48
Instruments, apparatus and appliances—						
Electrical	—	—	—	13,42	8,32	1,52
Musical	—	—	—	23	..	..
Scientific	—	—	—	7	14	5
Surgical	—	—	—	8	21	6
Wireless apparatus	—	—	—	9	24	72
Other kinds	—	—	—	39	9	2
TOTAL .	—	—	—	14,28	9,00	2,37

No. 38—*continued*

		Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
		1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Silk manufactures—							
Silk yarn	lb. (000)	6	115	132	23	2,12	71
Piecegoods	Yd. (000)	193	259	176	1,27	1,88	1,21
Other sorts		—	—	—	15	6	22
TOTAL		—	—	—	1,65	3,56	2,14
Hardware—							
Implements and tools		—	—	—	64	11	6
Lamps and parts		—	—	—	1,60	29	87
Builders' hardware		—	—	—	46	4	63
Enamelled ironware		—	—	—	14	1	6
Domestic hardware		—	—	—	10	7	1
Stoves	No.	1,331	..	..	4	..	..
Other sorts		—	—	—	3,89	95	10
TOTAL		—	—	—	6,87	1,47	1,73
Furniture and cabinetware		—	—	—	9	2	1,64
Paints and painters' materials—							
Paints and colours	Cwt.	9,450	3,144	2,109	2,24	95	79
Painters' materials		—	—	—	1,33	76	26
TOTAL		—	—	—	3,57	1,71	1,05
Matches	Gross (000)	189	262	18	3,78	5,95	82
Artificial silk		—	—	—	1,12	3,12	51
Liquors—							
Spirit		—	—	—	48	35	19
Ale, beer and porter		—	—	—	47	38	16
Wines		—	—	—	2	5	1
TOTAL		—	—	—	97	78	36

No. 38—*continued*

	Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Glass and glassware—						
Bangles	—	—	—	2	1	..
Bottles and phials . Gross	1,794	300	304	20	8	15
Beads and false pearls . Cwt.	473	47	56	17	2	1
Sheets and plates	—	—	—	1,36	20	10
Funnels, globes, etc.	—	—	—	3	..	1
Other glassware	—	—	—	38	5	5
TOTAL	—	—	—	2,16	36	32
Seeds . Ton	284	643	182	49	69	31
Earthenware and porcelain	—	—	—	1,10	40	31
Manures . Ton	730	241	535	69	15	31
Tobacco—						
Cigarettes . lb. (000)	23	14	6	59	40	28
Others . „	4	..	1	4	..	1
TOTAL „	27	14	7	63	40	29
Apparel	—	—	—	1,39	24	28
Clocks and watches and parts	—	—	—	10	1	27
Telephone materials	—	—	—	8	..	27
Rubber, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	2,40	1,68	26
Drugs and Medicines—						
Proprietary and patent medicines	—	—	—	43	17	7
Other sorts	—	—	—	26	35	18
TOTAL	—	—	—	69	52	25
Building and Engineering materials—[1]						
Asphalt . Ton	1,100	1,059	..	90	83	..
Cement . „	2,074	..	297	54	..	12
Tiles	—	—	—	54	13	11
Others	—	—	—	7	5	..
TOTAL	—	—	—	2,05	1.01	22
Polished	—	—	—	17	9	23

No. 38—*concluded*

	Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Spices—						
Betelnuts . . . . . Cwt.	6,002	1,046	74	93	16	1
Cloves . . . . . „	1,132	643	352	57	31	16
Others . . . . . „	1,137	453	182	22	13	5
TOTAL „	8,271	2,142	608	1,72	60	22
Stationery	—	—	—	80	48	14
Provisions and oilman's stores—						
Biscuits and cakes . . . . . Cwt.	405	235	64	34	24	5
Other sorts	—	—	—	18	35	6
TOTAL .	—	—	—	52	59	11
Toilet requisites	—	—	—	16	18	10
Toys and requisites for games	—	—	—	17	5	10
Asbestos	—	—	—	25	4	2
Fents . . . . . lb. (000)	42	23	1	28	18	1
Leather	—	—	—	21	11	1
Gums and Resins	—	—	—	17	10	1
Soap . . . . . Cwt.	163	116	48	6	9	1
Belting for machinery	—	—	—	28	8	1
China Clay . . . . . Cwt. (000)	20	20	..	65	64	..
Dyes obtained from coal tar—						
Aniline . . . . . lb. (000)	39	1	..	12	1	..
Alizarine . . . . . „	49	25	..	51	44	..
Others . . . . . „	127	3	..	34	1	..
TOTAL „	215	29	..	97	46	..
Starch, Dextrine and Farina . . . Cwt. (000)	108	2	..	7,84	24	..
Bobbins	—	—	—	28	18	..
Tallow and Stearine . . . . . Cwt.	5,245	20	..	68	1	..
Jewellery, also plate of gold and silver . . .	—	—	—	12	1	..
Wool manufactures—						
Piecegoods . . . . . Yd. (000)	4	..	..	7	..	..
Other sorts	—	—	—	5	1	..
TOTAL .	—	—	—	12	1	..
Printing and Lithographing Machinery and Materials	—	—	—	47	..	..
Fireworks	—	—	—	5	..	..
Stone and Marble . . . . . Ton	9	..	..	2	..	..
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS .	—	—	—	4,85,23	2,46,90	1,84,93

No. 39.—Quantity and value of the principal articles of Exports from the Kathiawar ports (arranged in the order of their importance).

		Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
		1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
INDIAN MERCHANDISE—							
Building and Engineering materials		—	—	—	8,72	23,99	44,18
Textiles—							
Cotton—							
Raw	Ton	9,509	169	38	38,00	91	11
Waste	Cwt.	61,746	38,838	8,435	8,67	7,81	1,34
Twist and yarn	lb. (000)	712	40	..	2,78	16	..
Piecegoods	Yd. (000)	4,193	6,839	19	6,02	10,01	5
Other sorts		—	—	—	..	2,82	9
	Total	—	—	—	55,47	21,71	1,59
Wool, raw	lb. (000)	16,134	13,460	2,731	97,08	1,01,96	21,11
Other Textiles, raw		—	—	—	..	..	..
Other Textiles, manufactured		—	—	—	16	49	12
	Total of Textiles	—	—	—	1,52,71	1,24,16	22,82
Seeds—							
Essential	Ton	29	..	8	8	..	2
Non-essential—							
Groundnut	,,	85,144	3,432	4,411	1,13,27	3,82	6,10
Castor	,,	2,195	5,063	..	2,67	8,76	..
Others	,,	5	95	21	1	17	5
	Total of Seeds ,,	87,373	8,590	4,440	1,16,03	12,75	6,17
Oilcakes	Ton	43,334	13,174	17,591	19,11	4,75	5,05
Provisions and oilman's stores—							
Ghi	Cwt.	7,876	5,827	6,129	5,85	4,59	4,73
Manures	Ton	2,067	2,717	2,691	1,27	1,32	1,46
Oils—							
Groundnut	Gal. (000)	61	29	16	79	37	25
Others		—	—	—	6	5	..
	Total	—	—	—	85	42	25

No. 39—*continued*

	Quantity			Value (in thousands of Rupees)		
	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
INDIAN MERCHANDISE—*contd.*						
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables	—	—	—	41	29	16
Grain, pulse and flour—						
Rice (not in the husk) Ton	50	336	59	7	46	10
Other sorts „	40	108	25	7	8	4
TOTAL „	90	444	84	14	54	14
Wood and timber	—	—	—	20	15	9
Spices Cwt.	395	999	795	8	10	8
Tallow and Stearine „	694	400	134	44	23	3
Bones for manufacturing purposes Ton	566	723	..	53	1,04	..
Leather	—	—	—	2	..	..
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS	—	—	—	3,07,85	1,76,03	89,85
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE—						
Sugar, 23 D. S. and above Ton	6,111	17	..	7,23	3	..
All other articles	—	—	—	18	4	16
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS	—	—	—	7,41	7	16
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS & RE-EXPORTS	—	—	—	3,15,26	1,76,10	90,01

No. 40.—Chief Imports into Burma from India as recorded in Burma Trade Returns.

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in lakhs of rupees)					
	1909-10 to 1913-14 (Average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (Average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (Average)	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42*	1909-10 to 1913-14 (Average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (Average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (Average)	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42*
Indian Merchandise—												
Cotton—Twist and yarn . lbs.	10,395	12,636	13,944	17,183	44,440	23,538	56	97	2,35	. 74	2,21	1,33
Cotton piecegoods—												
Grey (unbleached) . . yds.	7,859	8,570	8,649	16,965	18,110	10,766	14	22	37	26	30	23
White (bleached) . . „	3,707	5,895	4,485	40,043	39,515	21,198	8	18	25	74	82	55
Coloured, printed or dyed . „	12,199	21,312	18,122	65,350	63,862	34,928	27	60	95	1,80	1,72	1,08
Jute bags . . . . No.	38,948	39,822	40,123	50,882	51,624	26,250	1,19	1,66	1,88	1,77	1,75	91
Betelnuts . . . . cwts.	311	279	294	166	159	36	60	56	64	23	22	5
Tobacco—unmanufactured . lbs.	21,160	16,432	16,687	14,666	15,879	8,092	58	43	51	26	30	11
Pulse . . . . tons	14	12	15	5	7	(a)	20	20		e. 6	9	(a)
Wheat flour . . . „	16	12	18	25	31	20	29	27	52	32	46	37
Cigarettes . . . . lbs.	83†	—	262	1,090	1,843	1,022	1†	—	10	51	80	56
Oils—groundnut . . . gals.	1,227	750	1,167	3,912	6,036	3,071	23	14	28	49	78	39
Tea . . . . . lbs.	997	1,279	1,952	2,663	3,115	1,055	7	9	13	21	30	11
Butter . . . . . „	423	—	525	479	481	242	4	—	7	5	5	2
Ghi . . . . . cwts.	39	30	31	15	13	6	25	22	34	11	10	5
Boots and Shoes . . . pairs	43	—	210	1,140	1,275	982	1	—	8	12	15	11
Fruits and Vegetables—												
Fresh Vegetables . . value	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	10	19	18	10	(a)
Dried, salted or preserved . tons	5	4	1	7	6	(a)	10	9	17	9	12	(a)

*Figures represent both Indian and Foreign merchandise and are for seven months ending October, 1941.
†Average of three years.
(a) Not available.

No. 40.—Chief Imports into Burma from India as recorded in Burma Trade Returns—*contd.*

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in lakhs of rupees)					
	1909-10 to 1913-14 (Average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (Average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (Average)	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42*	1909-10 to 1913-14 (Average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (Average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (Average)	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42*
Foreign Merchandise—												
Cotton piecegoods—												
Grey (unbleached). . yds.	3,009	3,116	5,496	1,006	1,452	—	5	9	24	2	3	—
White (bleached) . . „	2,586	3,741	2,003	830	1,004	—	5	13	11	2	3	—
Coloured, printed or dyed „	2,333	4,434	3,842	3,198	4,667	—	6	20	25	8	16	—
Instruments, Apparatus, etc. . . . . value	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	17	23	—
Machinery and Millwork . „	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	..	4	12	—
Dates . . . . tons	—	..	..	1	1	—	—	..	..	2	1	—
Drugs and Medicines . value	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	..	4	5	—
Coal tar dyes . . . lbs.	—	11	—	182	214	—	—	4	—	4	7	—
Hardware . . . value	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	8	3	4	—

*Separate figures not available.

No. 41.—Chief Exports from Burma to India as recorded in Burma Trade Returns.

Article	Quantity (in thousands)						Value (in lakhs of rupees)					
	1909-10 to 1913-14 (Average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (Average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (Average)	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1909-10 to 1913-14 (Average)	1914-15 to 1918-19 (Average)	1919-20 to 1923-24 (Average)	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Burmese Merchandise—												
Rice in the husk . . . tons	214	168	93	48	23	1	1,54	1,12	86	28	14	1
Rice not in the husk . . „	383	806	709	1,862	1,250	661	4,18	7,96	10,93	14,84	11,76	7,39
Pulse . . . . „	19	19	46	71	54	(b)	17	19	64	64	50	(b)
Gram . . . . „	5	1	15	18	13	23	5	1	8	16	11	18
Fresh vegetables . . value	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	19	28	19	(b)
Candles . . . . lbs.	4,409	5,455	6,237	2,905	2,291	2,682	12	15	18	8	9	11
Lac, stick . . . . cwts.	—	—	—	32	6	20	3	6	43	4	1	6
Matches . . . . Gross of boxes	(b)	(b)	(b)	1,633	2,064	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	14	17	(b)
Wood and timber—												
Teakwood . . C. tons	128	110	166	170	165	120	1,17	1,82	2,39	2,01	1,98	1,62
Other timber . . . value	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	14	28	28	26	(b)

(b) Not available.

No. 42.—Statistics of Maritime freights *from* Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon to London, Marseilles, Antwerp, Hamburg and Japan.

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1914	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941				1942	
			April	April	April	April	April	January	April	July	October	January	April
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Calcutta*— Jute	London	Ton of 50 c.ft.	1 0 0	2 2 6	2 7 6	2 7 6	3 11 3(c)	†4 0 0(c)	†4 0 0(c)	†4 0 0(c)	†4 0 0(c)	†4 0 0(c)	†4 0 0(c)
	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	2 2 6	2 7 6	2 7 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Antwerp	,,	1 0 0	1 18 9	2 2 6	2 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hamburg	,,	1 2 6	1 18 9	2 2 6	2 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linseed	London	Ton	1 0 0	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 15 0	3 7 6(c)	†4 0 0(c)	†4 0 0(c)	†4 0 0(c)	†4 11 3(c)	†4 11 3(c)	†4 11 3(c)
	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	1 12 6	1 15 0	1 15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Antwerp	,,	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 11 3	1 11 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hamburg	,,	1 2 6	1 10 0	1 11 3	1 11 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay— Cotton	London	Ton of 40 c.ft.	0 12 0	2 0 0	1 17 6	1 10 0	3 2 6	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 2 0
	Antwerp	,,	0 11 6	2 0 0	1 17 6	1 10 0	3 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hamburg	,,	0 16 6	2 2 6	2 0 0	1 12 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Japan	Bale	Rs. 17 (b)	Yen 4·72	Yen 6·16	Yen 6·16	Yen 6·16	Yen 6·16	Yen 8·2	Yen 8·2	Yen 8·2	..	..
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Seeds (16 cwt. and over)	London	Ton	0 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Marseilles	,,	0 11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Antwerp	,,	0 11 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hamburg	,,	0 16 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Light seeds (13 cwt. and under)	London	,,	0 10 0	1 7 0 to 1 10 0	1 3 0	0 17 0	2 9 6	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 9 0
	Marseilles	,,	0 10 0	1 7 0 to 1 10 0	1 3 0	0 17 0	2 9 6.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras— Groundnuts	Marseilles	,,	1 2 6	2 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	5 15 0(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi— Barley (16 cwt.)	London	,,	(a) 0 12 0	(a) 1 12 0	(a) 1 2 0	(a) 1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangoon— Rice	United Kingdom	,,	1 3 3	1 12 6	2 5 0	1 7 6	2 17 6	5 15 0	5 15 0	5 15 0	5 15 0	5 15 0	..
	Hamburg	,,	..	2 2 6	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—The rates quoted are those for the first week of each month.

* The rates since 1926 from Calcutta to London and Marseilles are subject to a rebate of 10 per cent not exceeding 5*s.* per ton. † Plus 15 per cent surcharge.

(*a*) Rate for Liverpool. (*b*) Per ton of 40 c.ft. (*c*) Nominal.

No. 43.—Indian Sea and Land Customs and Central Excise Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	1939-40†	1940-41†	1941-42†	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1941-42 as compared with 1940-41
Sea Customs—Imports.				
I.—Revenue Duties.				
1. Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors.	28,77	26,83	25,89	—94
2. Spirits and liqueurs	1,55,25	1,43,90	1,56,74	+12,84
3. Wines	7,97	7,03	8,62	+1,59
4. Spices	27,75	17,18	22,00	+4,82
5. Tea	4,13	1,55	1,05	—50
6. Tobacco	1,67,86	1,74,51	1,98,81	+24,30
7. Cotton, raw	1,05,31	1,22,23	2,01,47	+79,24
8. Boots and shoes	2,84	75	88	+13
9. Electric lighting bulbs	13,07	11,06	13,69	+2,63
10. Wireless reception instruments and apparatus	21,19	18,47	22,18	+3,71
11. Dyes derived from coal-tar and coal-tar derivatives.	28,16	41,77	43,17	+1,40
12. Machinery	1,35,17	1,45,02	1,65,92	+20,89
13. Artificial silk yarn and thread	72,46	88,80	59,21	—29,59
14. Yarns and textile fabrics, others	67,09	62,83	65,71	+2,87
15. Cinematograph films	14,79	11,38	12,99	+1,61
16. Portland cement excluding white Portland cement.	72	9	1	—8
17. Pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes	29,44	15,25	8,97	—6,28
18. Toys, games and sports goods	15,80	9,27	7,50	—1,77
19. Betelnuts	73,49	73,26	51,91	—21,35
II.—Protective Duties.				
20. Wheat and wheat flour	10,72	3	5	+2
21. Broken rice	6,42	3	..	—3
22. Sugar	3,96,08	18,24	1,94	—16,30
23. Silver wire, thread and other manufactures	1,33	16	..	—16
24. Paper and Stationery	14,50	8,92	4,64	—4,28
25. Raw silk	30,39	30,12	23,42	—6,70
26. Silk yarn and thread	10,09	12,94	6,38	—6,56
27. Cotton yarn and thread	32,92	21,27	10,73	—10,54
28. Cotton fabrics of British manufacture	64,09	27,23	20,72	—6,51
29. Cotton fabrics not of British manufacture	2,87,82	2,40,97	79,53	—1,61,44
30. Silk fabrics	30,82	29,55	17,58	—11,97
31. Cotton hosiery	6,37	5,77	4,24	—1,53
32. Artificial silk fabrics	1,07,98	1,25,79	75,25	—50,54
33. Fabrics of artificial silk mixed with other materials.	14,12	13,21	8,38	—4,83
34. Other textile manufactures	36,75	27,45	19,34	—8,11

† As per Finance and Revenue Accounts.

No. 43.—Indian Sea and Land Customs and Central Excise Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	1939-40†	1940-41†	1941-42†	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1941-42 as compared with 1940-41
Sea Customs—Imports—*contd.*				
II.—Protective Duties—contd.				
35. Matches, match splints and veneers	22,73	30,69	15,87	—14,82
36. Wood pulp	5,59	3,10	2,67	—43
Total Imports	45,42,30	37,55,66	37,50,88	—4,78
Sea Customs—Exports.				
Jute (raw and manufactured)	3,94,84	3,12,15	3,22,11	+9,96
Rice	11,77	12,50	15,55	+3,05
Other agricultural produce	—	11,60	17,30	+5,70
Total Exports	4,06,61	3,36,25	3,54,96	+18,71
Land Customs.				
States in Western India	43,12	5,23	1,97	—3,26
Portuguese India*	36,34	23,13	27,12	+3,99
Other Frontiers	39	18	8	—10
Total Land Customs	79,85	28,54	29,17	+63
Miscellaneous	14,43	17,04	38,91	+21,87
Total Gross Customs Revenue	50,43,19	41,37,49	41,73,92	+36,43
Payments to Provincial Governments in respect of the export duties on jute.	2,55,62	1,85,12	1,95,17	+10,05
Refunds and Drawbacks	1,99,96	2,22,69	1,00,39	—32,30
Net Customs Revenue	45,87,61	37,29,68	37,88,36	+58,68
Central Excise Duties.				
Sugar—				
Sugar other than Khandsari and Palmyra	2,47,60	3,90,11	6,68,27	+2,78,16
Khandsari Sugar	1,46	2,86	4,43	+1,57
Palmyra Sugar	..	..	..	..
Matches	2,25,21	2,29,11	2,96,32	+67,21
Total Gross Central Excise Revenue	6,80,06	9,61,53	13,32,50	+3,70,97
Refunds	27,56	12,92	17,37	+4,45
Net Central Excise Revenue	6,52,50	9,48,61	13,15,13	+3,66,52
Tax on raw jute and jute manufactures	11,64	9,10	9,21	+11
Tea Cess	47,04	50,07	51,63	+66

* Figures prior to 15th February, 1941, also include the collections in respect of French India.
† As per Finance and Revenue Accounts.

No. 44.—Wholesale Prices in India.

Articles	Rate per	1913-14				1939-40				1940-41				1941-42				1942
		April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April
		R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Tea—Sale Average* (Calcutta)—																		
Assam	lb.	0 7 3	0 8 10	0 7 11	0 7 10	0 9 5	0 12 9	0 12 5	0 13 3	0 10 8	0 11 0	0 14 7	0 15 3	1 1 6	1 3 5	1 2 4	0 15 1	1 2 11
Cachar	,,	0 6 4	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 1	0 8 10	0 9 4	0 10 3	0 11 7	0 9 3	0 8 5	..	0 14 6	0 15 6	1 0 2	1 1 8	0 13 3	1 1 4
Sylhet	,,	0 6 6	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 0	0 8 10	0 9 4	0 10 3	0 11 8	0 8 9	0 8 6	0 13 5	0 14 8	0 15 6	1 0 2	1 0 10	0 12 11	1 1 0
Darjeeling	,,	0 8 9	0 11 7	0 9 11	0 10 6	1 1 1	0 14 2	0 12 6	0 13 4	0 11 8	0 10 3	1 1 7	1 4 9	0 15 10	1 2 0	1 2 2	1 1 7	1 2 8
Dooars	,,	0 7 5	0 7 11	0 7 5	0 7 6	0 10 3	0 10 6	0 10 8	0 12 4	0 10 1	0 10 1	0 14 2	0 14 10	1 0 5	1 0 11	1 1 8	0 13 0	1 1 11
Terai	,,	0 7 0	0 7 2	0 7 0	0 7 2	0 9 2	0 9 8	0 10 7	0 12 9	0 9 2	0 9 7	0 13 9	0 14 9	1 0 0	1 0 6	1 1 4	0 13 4	1 2 8
Chittagong	,,	..	0 6 10	0 6 8	0 7 0	..	0 9 1	0 9 6	0 11 1	0 8 3	0 8 1	..	0 15 0	..	1 1 4	1 0 10	0 12 6	0 14 11
All other places	,,	0 5 11	0 6 9	0 6 10	0 6 8	0 8 9	0 9 1	0 10 4	..	0 8 5	0 8 10	0 13 2	..	0 14 10	0 15 5	1 0 3	0 11 6	1 1 5
General Average	,,	0 7 10	0 7 10	0 7 7	0 7 7	0 11 7	0 11 1	0 11 6	0 12 10	0 10 2	0 10 1	0 14 11	0 15 2	1 0 7	1 2 2	1 1 10	0 14 0	1 2 2
Sale average for tea sold for internal consumption.	,,	..	..	..	..	..	0 4 3	0 5 0	0 5 1	0 5 1	0 3 11	0 4 2	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 10	0 6 3	0 8 1	0 14 11
Jute raw—																		
Jat and Dist. 3's (European) (Calcutta)	Maund	..	..	..	..	9 (m) 0 0	8 (m) 4 0	9 (m) 8 0	17 (m) 8 0	13 (m) 0 0	10 12 0†	10 0 0†	9 0 0‡	8 8 0‡	14 (i) 8 0	17 (i) 8 0	14 (i) 0 0	14 (i) 0 0
Firsts (Calcutta)	400 lbs.	59 (f) 0 0	69 (f) 0 0	83 (f) 0 0	85 (f) 8 0	46 12 0	41 8 0	50 8 0	93 8 0	63 12 0	54 0 0	33 0 0	37 0 0	36 8 0	57 0 0	70 (j) 8 0	50 0 0	47 0 0
Lightnings (Calcutta)	,,	54 (g) 0 0	..	76 (g) 0 0	73 (g) 0 0	43 4 0	38 8 0	48 0 0	90 8 0	56 12 0	44 0 0	27 0 0	32 0 0	30 8 0	49 0 0	63 (j) 8 0	40 0 0	37 0 0
Jute manufactures—																		
B. Twills, 2¼-lbs. 44×26½, 6×8 (Calcutta)	100 bags	34 0 0	33 8 0	41 0 0	37 4 0	27 7 0	26 14 0	36 6 0	58 0 0	37 4 0	29 4 0	31 0 0	31 12 0	35 14 0	38 2 0	42 8 0	37 0 0	39 12 0
Hessian Cloth 8-oz. 40" (Calcutta)	100 yds.	12 14 0	13 0 0	16 8 0	13 14 0	9 4 6	8 15 0	13 11 0	19 10 0	12 7 0	10 13 0	11 6 0	12 5 6	16 11 0	19 10 0	25 8 0	17 4 0	19 2 0
Hessian Cloth 10½-oz. 40" (Calcutta)	,,	17 0 0	17 0 0	21 10 0	17 0 0	11 7 6	11 3 0	17 0 0	24 1 0	15 2 0	14 9 0	15 6 0	16 6 0	23 6 0	25 2 0	29 6 0	23 2 0	24 10 0
Cotton, raw, M. G. F. G., Broach (Bombay)	Candy (784 lbs.)	317 0 0	287 0 0	..	292 0 0	153 0 0	160 0 0	186 0 0	331 0 0	231 0 0	155 0 0	197 0 0	183 0 0	227 0 0	247 0 0	232 0 0	217 0 0	160 0 0
Cotton yarn (Indian)—																		
Twist, No. 10½s (Bombay)	lb.	0 7 1½ (a)	0 6 10½ (a)	0 7 3 (a)	0 6 9 (a)	0 4 5	0 4 7	0 5 6	0 7 8	0 6 8	0 6 2	0 5 11	0 6 3	0 6 10	0 7 6	0 10 0	0 11 4	0 8 3
,, No. 20s (Bombay)	,,	0 8 3	0 8 1½	0 8 6	0 7 10½	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 7 2	0 9 10	0 8 11	0 8 6	0 8 1	0 8 5	0 9 11	0 11 3	0 14 10	1 2 7	0 14 3
Cotton yarn (Imported) Twist No. 40s (Bombay).	,,	0 12 4	0 12 3	0 12 6	0 12 4	0 9 10 (n)	0 9 6 (n)	0 11 3 (n)	0 13 9 (n)	0 12 9 (n)	0 12 0 (n)	0 12 6 (n)	0 14 0 (n)	1 5 0 (n)	1 8 0 (n)	..	..	..
Cotton piecegoods (Indian)—																		
Longcloths (standard quality) 37'×37½ yds. 9 lbs. (Bombay).	,,	0 10 9 (b)	0 10 9 (b)	0 10 3 (b)	0 10 0 (b)	0 8 11	0 8 9	0 9 5	0 12 8	0 11 0	0 10 4	0 9 5	0 10 9	0 12 8	0 15 2	1 2 10	1 3 2	1 2 4
Domestics 35'×40 yds. 12 lbs. (Bombay)	,,	0 10 6 (c)	0 10 3 (c)	0 10 0 (c)	0 9 9 (c)	0 7 2	0 7 0	0 7 3	0 10 9	..	0 8 11	0 7 11	0 8 5	0 11 7	0 14 2	1 1 10	1 1 8	1 1 10
Chadars 50"×6 yds. 2½ lbs. (Bombay)	,,	0 10 3 (d)	0 10 3 (d)	0 10 0 (d)	0 9 9 (d)	0 9 6	0 9 0	0 9 2	0 12 4	0 10 11	0 9 11	0 9 6	0 10 6	0 12 6	0 15 0	1 3 10	1 3 6	1 2 4
Cotton piecegoods (Imported)—																		
U. K. White shirtings; 1,500, 32"/38"×42 yds. (Bombay).	Piece	10 6 0 (p)	10 5 0 (p)	10 8 0 (p)	10 8 6 (p)	13 0 0	13 0 0	14 4 0	15 14 0	15 12 0	16 11 0	16 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japanese, Grey shirtings "Bow & Arrow" 44"×46 yds. (Bombay).	,,	5 12 0 (q)	5 12 0 (q)	5 13 6 (q)	5 11 0 (q)	8 6 6	8 2 0	8 6 0	9 12 0	8 12 0	8 6 0	8 15 0	8 15 0	10 13 0	14 8 0	16 6 0	14 12 0	17 12 0
U. K. White mulls, 40"×20 yds. No. 66666 (Bombay).	,,	5 0 6 (r)	5 1 0 (r)	5 1 0 (r)	5 1 0 (r)	5 4 6	4 14 0	5 4 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice—																		
Sects, No. 1 (Calcutta)	B. Md.	6 6 0	6 14 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	3 14 0	4 14 0	5 8 0	4 12 0	5 5 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	6 4 0	7 14 0	7 4 0	6 6 0 (j)	6 8 0
Ballam, No. 1 (Calcutta)	,,	5 7 0	6 4 0	5 14 0	5 8 0	4 2 0 (h)	4 12 0 (h)	5 2 0 (h)	4 10 0	4 13 0	5 0 0 (h)	5 0 0 (h)	5 4 0 (h)	5 4 0 (h)	6 10 0 (h)	7 0 0 (h)	6 14 0 (h)(j)	6 4 0 (h)

Note.—The figures represent the maximum prices in the first week of each month, but where quotations are not available for that week, for the nearest period. The blanks indicate that no quotations were available.

* April prices relate to the first sale in June each year except for 1939 in which year the prices relate to first sale in May. From 1935-36 the prices relate to teas sold with export right.

† Jat and Dist. Tops. ‡ European Middles.

(a) Yarn, 10s.
(b) Longcloths 36"×37½ yds., 9 lbs.
(c) T-cloths 28"×24 yds., 5 lbs.
(d) Chadars, 54"×6 yds., 2½ lbs.
(f) XMX Group.
(g) SSS Group.
(h) Shipment quality.
(i) European "Tops".
(j) New Crop.
(m) Jat and Dist. Middles (European).
(n) 2-42s Japanese Grey Yarn, "Five Stars".
(p) Leipman's shirtings 1,500 (Bombay).
(q) Grey shirtings Farl 2,000 (Bombay).
(r) White mulls, 6,000 (Bombay).

No. 44.—Wholesale Prices in India—*continued*

Articles	Rate per	1913-14 April	1913-14 July	1913-14 October	1913-14 January	1939-40 April	1939-40 July	1939-40 October	1939-40 January	1940-41 April	1940-41 July	1940-41 October	1940-41 January	1941-42 April	1941-42 July	1941-42 October	1941-42 January	1942 April
		R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Wheat—																		
Delhi No. 1, white Pessy (Bombay)	Cwt.	5 7 0 (d)	5 4 0 (d)	5 9 6 (d)	5 6 0 (d)	4 4 0	4 3 0	4 12 0	5 14 0	5 3 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 13 0	5 13 0	5 13 0	6 15 0	7 12 0	9 4 0
Punjab white (Karachi)	Candy of 8 maunds is 656 lbs. (approx.)	31 8 0	30 4 0	29 6 0	29 12 0	22 2 6	22 2 6	25 7 0	33 1 0	27 0 6	26 3 0	29 8 6	32 15 0	34 6 0	32 11 0	40 12 0	44 0 0	48 0 0
White (Lyallpur)	B. Md.	3 7 0	3 3 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	2 4 0	2 3 3	2 9 6	3 10 0	3 0 9	2 9 0	3 2 3	3 5 9	3 7 3	3 6 0	4 3 3	4 8 0	4 14 6
Linseed—																		
Bold (Bombay)	Cwt.	7 13 6	8 1 0	8 2 0	8 2 0	6 14 3	7 1 6	7 10 0	11 13 0	9 8 0	6 11 6	7 6 0	6 14 0	7 1 0	7 8 6	7 13 6	8 13 9	8 11 0
Small grains 5% refraction (Calcutta)	Indian Md.	5 3 0 (b)	5 9 0 (b)	5 11 0 (b)	5 14 0 (b)	4 14 0	4 15 0	5 9 0	8 2 0	6 8 0	5 0 0	5 9 0	5 3 6	5 2 6	5 6 6	5 14 0	6 3 0	5 7 0
Groundnuts—																		
Machine decorticated (Madras)	Candy (500 lbs.)	43 0 0 (e)	46 0 0 (e)	45 0 0 (e)	42 0 0 (e)	24 4 0	28 12 0	30 2 0	30 2 0	31 12 0	23 5 0	24 4 0	19 12 4	22 15 3	25 3 0	28 4 0	30 2 0	30 6 0
(Bombay)	Cwt.	10 6 0	..	10 1 6	9 15 6	5 5 0	6 2 6	6 9 0	7 15 0	7 7 0	5 12 3	5 12 0	5 2 0	5 13 0	5 15 0	7 7 0	8 9 0	8 5 0
Rapeseed—																		
Toria 9% (Karachi)	Candy of 8 maunds is 656 lbs. (approx.)	..	..	..	..	33 14 0	37 3 0	41 14 0	49 4 0	39 12 0 (c)	32 8 0 (c)	36 10 0 (c)	33 14 0 (c)	35 0 0 (c)	36 14 0 (c)	37 12 0 (c)	38 4 0 (c)	39 2 0 (e)
Brown, Cawnpore (Bombay)	Cwt.	8 12 0	8 3 6	..	..	6 12 0 (e)	7 2 0 (c)	7 14 0 (c)	10 0 0 (c)	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	6 12 0 (c)	6 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 5 0	7 2 0
Gingelly—White, Bold (Bombay)	,,	12 6 6	..	12 6 0	12 0 0	7 7 0 (l)	7 13 0 (l)	8 6 0 (l)	9 2 0 (l)	9 10 0 (l)	9 8 0 (l)	8 8 0 (l)	7 9 0 (l)	8 0 0 (l)	8 6 0 (l)	8 10 0 (l)	8 14 6 (l)	9 1 0 (l)
Castor seed—Ordinary F. A. (Bombay)	,,	7 2 0	7 4 6	7 3 0	7 2 0	5 7 0	5 14 0	7 9 0	11 1 0	9 5 0	7 3 0	7 5 0	6 2 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	7 4 6	8 5 0	8 2 6
Cotton seed—(Bombay)	,,	3 11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 6 6	3 11 0	4 8 0	3 13 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 1 0	2 9 6	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 4 0	3 31 6	3 10 0
Castor oil—																		
No. 1 Fine pale (Calcutta)	B. Md.	19 8 6 (a)	19 8 0 (a)	20 8 6 (a)	20 8 6 (a)	14 6 0	14 0 0	17 12 0	19 14 0	20 6 0	18 14 0	17 14 0	17 10 0	17 6 0	17 6 0	18 14 0	19 14 0	24 0 0
(Madras)	Candy (500 lbs.)	80 0 0	81 0 0	79 0 0	80 0 0	52 2 0	53 10 0	75 0 0	90 0 0	84 0 0	70 0 0	83 0 0	70 0 0	65 0 0	68 0 0	72 0 0	75 0 0	70 0 0
Coconut oil (Cochin)	Candy	..	..	..	..	58 8 0	66 0 0	77 0 0	103 8 0	73 0 0	69 8 0	80 8 0	73 8 0	73 15 0	75 12 0	88 12 0	93 12 0	110 8 0
Groundnut Cake (Calcutta)	B. Md.	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 5 0	2 2 0	1 15 0	1 5 0	1 8 0	1 1 0	1 6 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0	1 12 0 (r)
Bonemeal—																		
Ground Steamed (Calcutta)	20 cwts.	80 0 0	80 0 0	81 0 0	85 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	95 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	95 0 0	95 0 0	95 0 0
,, Unsteamed (Calcutta)	,,	71 8 0	72 0 0	75 0 0	78 0 0	53 0 0	53 0 0	60 0 0	80 0 0	65 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	85 0 0	85 0 0	85 0 0	85 0 0	85 0 0
Indigo—Bengal and Tirhoot, Midlg. to good, 60 to 66% (Calcutta) nominal.	Fy.Md.(74-67 lbs.)	..	..	..	..	115 0 0	115 0 0 (m)	115 0 0 (m)	197 8 0 (m)	197 8 0 (m)	265 0 0 (m)	265 0 0 (m)	265 0 0 (m)	265 0 0 (m)	265 0 0 (m)	265 0 0 (m)	265 0 0 (m)	215 0 0 (m)
Wool—Kandhar (Karachi)	Md. (32 lbs.)	26 0 0	27 0 0	27 8 0	29 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	34 0 0	44 0 0	45 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	55 0 0	58 0 0	58 0 0	55 0 0
Shellac, T. N. (Calcutta)	B. Md.	42 8 0	46 8 0	50 0 0	43 8 0	13 0 0	13 8 0	20 0 0	36 0 0	28 0 0	18 0 0	21 0 0	29 0 0	30 8 0	53 0 0	61 0 0	68 0 0	66 8 0
Coffee—(Bangalore)—																		
Nilgiri Peaberry	Cwt.					56 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	64 0 0	68 0 0	64 0 0	62 0 0	66 0 0	64 0 0	66 0 0	76 0 0	78 0 0	76 0 0
Native Peaberry	Md. of 28 lbs.					8 12 0	9 4 0	9 4 0	10 0 0	11 0 0 (h)	10 8 0 (h)	10 8 0 (h)	11 0 0 (h)	12 8 0 (h)	12 8 0 (h)	15 0 0 (h)	15 0 0 (h)	13 12 0 (h)
Nilgiri Parchment	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	48 0 0	50 0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0 (h)	52 0 0	54 0 0	54 0 0	55 0 0 (h)	48 0 0	48 0 0	58 0 0	60 0 0	57 0 0 (h)
Native flat	Md. of 28 lbs.					7 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	9 0 0	9 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 12 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	10 4 0
Hides, Cow—																		
Agras (Calcutta)	20 lbs.	22 0 0	18 12 0	..	22 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	9 0 0 (c)	11 0 0 (c)	11 0 0 (c)	9 8 0 (c)	9 8 0 (c)	10 0 0 (c)	10 0 0 (c)	10 0 0 (c)	10 0 0 (c)	10 8 0 (c)	10 8 0 (c)
Durbhangas (Calcutta)	,,	7 8 0	14 0 0	16 4 0	18 12 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	6 8 0 (c)	9 0 0 (c)	9 0 0 (c)	7 8 0 (c)	7 8 0 (c)	8 0 0 (c)	8 0 0 (c)	8 0 0 (c)	8 0 0 (c)	8 8 0 (c)	8 8 0 (c)
Patnas (Calcutta)	,,	13 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	18 0 0	4 12 0 (n)	5 0 0 (n)	6 0 0 (n)	8 0 0 (n)	8 0 0 (n)	6 8 0 (n)	6 8 0 (n)	7 0 0 (n)	7 0 0 (n)	7 0 0 (n)	7 0 0 (n)	7 8 0 (n)	7 8 0 (n)
Salted (Calcutta)	,,	14 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	12 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 12 0	7 8 0	7 12 0	7 12 0
Hides, Buffalo, Arsenicated (Calcutta)	,,	15 8 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 12 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	7 8 0	8 12 0	8 12 0
Skins, Goat (Calcutta)	100 pieces	150 0 0	125 0 0	130 0 0	150 0 0	115 0 0	110 0 0	135 0 0	140 0 0	135 0 0	100 0 0	95 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	120 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0
Sugar—																		
Marhowrah, Crystal No. 1, *ex*-factory (Cawnpore).	Maund	7 7 6 (g)	7 7 6 (g)	6 15 0 (g)	6 12 3 (g)	10 14 0	10 12 0	10 14 0	12 8 0	12 6 0	12 6 0	9 5 0	9 6 0 (p)	9 3 0 (p)	9 9 6 (p)	9 10 6 (p)	11 3 0 (p)	12 11 0 (p)
Java, T. M. O. (Bombay)	Cwt.	10 10 0	10 4 0	10 5 0	9 11 0	15 15 0	15 0 0	16 0 0	19 7 0	18 8 0	18 12 0	..	9 10 0	10 13 0	10 12 0	12 0 0	18 8 0	20 8 0
Kerosene oil—																		
White Rose (Calcutta)	Case	5 14 0 (k)	5 14 0 (k)	5 14 0 (k)	7 14 0 (k)	8 10 6 (f)	8 8 6 (f)	9 0 6 (f)	9 0 6 (f)	9 11 6 (f)	9 13 6 (f)	9 13 6 (f)	9 13 6 (f)	9 15 0 (f)	10 7 0 (f)	9 7 0 (f) (q)	9 14 6 (f) (q)	10 6 6 (f) (q)
Rising Sun (Calcutta)	2 tins	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	6 0 6 (f)	5 14 6 (f)	5 14 6 (f)	6 2 6 (f)	6 13 6 (f)	7 3 6 (f)	7 3 6 (f)	7 3 6 (f)	7 5 0 (f)	7 13 0 (f)	7 13 0 (f)	8 4 6 (f)	8 12 6 (f)
Victoria (Calcutta)	,,	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	5 8 6 (f)	5 6 6 (f)	5 10 6 (f)	5 14 6 (f)	6 1 6 (f)	6 6 6 (f)	6 6 6 (f)	6 6 6 (f)	6 8 0 (f)	6 14 6 (f)	6 14 6 (f)	7 2 6 (f)	7 12 6 (f)
Salt—																		
Aden Fine, *ex*-ship (Calcutta)†	100 Mds.	56 0 0 (j)	57 0 0 (j)	51 0 0 (j)	56 0 0 (j)	..	37 0 0	107 0 0	98 0 0	72 0 0	78 0 0	98 0 0	90 0 0	127 0 0	150 0 0	120 0 0	160 0 0	156 0 0 (s)
Black Bombay (Bombay)‡	,,	..	..	..	..	206 4 0	206 4 0	218 12 0	225 0 0	237 8 0	231 4 0	225 0 0	300 0 0	212 8 0	212 8 0	212 8 0	218 12 0	212 8 0

† The prices exclude duty, and post and handling charges.
‡ The prices include duty and other charges.
(a) Relates to Fair Firsts.
(b) Small to medium, per B. Md.
(c) Nominal.
(d) Delhi, white.
(e) Ordinary per candy of 529 lbs.
(f) *Ex*-Narkuldanga.
(g) Java, T. M. O. (Calcutta).
(h) Nilgiri Flat.
(j) Liverpool.
(k) Snowflake.
(l) Small Hyderabad quality.
(m) Cleaned, Indian quality.
(n) "Daccas".
(p) *Ex*-Bond.
(q) 2 tins.
(r) Vizianagram quality Dock delivery.
(s) *Ex*-golah.

No. 45.—Prices of cotton, raw and Index Numbers of cotton, raw and cloth in Liverpool.

(Compiled from F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review.)

		Prices of cotton, raw American Middling (Pence per lb.)	Index Numbers Basis—100 as Average price, 1930.	
			Cotton, raw American	Cloth
1941				
April	4	9·24	125	168
	10	9·24	125	168
	18	9·24	125	168
	25	9·24	125	168
May	2	9·24	125	168
	9	9·24	125	168
	16	9·24	125	168
	23	9·24	125	173
	30	9·24	125	173
June	6	9·24	125	175
	13	9·24	125	175
	20	9·24	125	176
	27	9·24	125	176
July	4	9·24	125	176
	11	9·24	125	178
	18	9·24	125	178
	25	9·24	125	178
August	1	9·24	125	178
	8	9·24	125	178
	15	9·24	125	179
	22	9·24	125	179
	29	9·24	125	179
September	5	9·24	125	180
	12	9·24	125	180
	19	9·24	125	180
	26	9·24	125	180
October	3	9·24	125	180
	10	9·24	125	180
	17	9·25	125	180
	25	9·25	125	180
	31	9·25	125	180
November	7	9·25	125	180
	14	9·25	125	182
	21	9·25	125	182
	28	9·25	125	182
December	5	9·25	125	183
	12	9·25	125	183
	19	9·25	125	183
	24	9·25	125	183
	31	9·25	125	183
1942				
January	2	9·25	(a)187	(a)177
	9	9·25	(a)187	(a)177
	16	9·25	(a)187	(a)177
	23	9·25	(a)187	(a)177
	30	9·25	(a)187	(a)177
February	6	9·25	(a)187	(a)177
	13	9·25	(a)187	(a)178
	20	9·25	(a)187	(a)178
	27	9·25	(a)187	(a)178
March	6	9·25	(a)187	(a)178
	13	9·25	(a)187	(a)178
	20	(b)8·90	(a)180	(a)178
	27	(b)8·90	(a)180	(a)178

(a) Basis—100 as Average price, 1938.
(b) Controlled.

No. 46.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported articles

Articles	Per	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
1. Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	Cwt.	9 14 4	6 7 4	9 1 4	10 15 6
2. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gal.	1 5 7	2 2 8	2 8 6	3 1 9
Spirit—Brandy	,,	7 15 9	17 3 6	14 8 4	13 14 9
,, Whisky	,,	6 8 2	17 9 7	17 11 9	19 1 9
,, present in drugs	,,	17 9 3	29 3 0	29 3 6	32 3 7
(b) Provisions—					
Biscuits and cakes	lb.	0 7 0	0 13 0	0 12 10	0 14 2
Farinaceous and patent foods	Cwt.	14 14 2	23 2 9	22 13 4	21 10 9
Milk condensed	lb.	0 4 6	0 4 10	0 5 10	0 6 8
Canned provisions	Cwt.	46 10 3	42 8 10	46 9 5	43 4 8
(c) Spices—					
Betelnuts	lb.	0 1 4	0 1 5	0 1 5	0 1 9
Cloves	,,	0 5 2	0 7 4	0 7 3	0 8 2
(d) Other articles—					
Salt	Ton	14 8 5	19 11 8	23 0 6	37 7 6
3. Oils—					
Kerosene	Gal.	0 6 6	0 6 3	0 7 5	0 7 10
4. Textile, Cotton—					
Cotton yarn	lb.	0 14 5	0 13 8	1 2 0	1 8 3
,, goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 8	0 1 11	0 2 2	0 2 9
,, ,, white	,,	0 2 9	0 3 5	0 3 5	0 4 7
,, ,, coloured	,,	0 3 3	0 2 1	0 3 4	0 4 6
,, handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	0 3 6	0 1 11	0 2 0	0 2 3
5. Other textiles—					
(a) Silk, raw	lb.	4 9 1	3 1 8	4 7 8	5 1 11
,, goods, mixed	Yd.	0 12 9	0 7 9	0 9 0	1 2 4
,, piecegoods	,,	0 11 2	0 9 6	0 11 2	0 15 1
(b) Wool—					
,, piecegoods	,,	0 14 9	1 8 0	2 5 10	3 6 3
,, shawls	No.	2 7 9	2 8 2	4 6 5	4 7 3
6. Apparel—					
Boots and shoes	Pair	2 7 2	1 13 7	2 11 11	3 12 9
7. Metals and manufactures—					
Copper, wrought	Cwt.	51 12 1	46 7 2	53 8 0	60 1 11
Iron, bars and channel	Ton	118 4 2	294 11 7	357 8 11	427 1 4

No. 46.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported articles—*continued*

Articles	Per	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
		ℛ a. p.	ℛ a. p.	ℛ a. p.	ℛ a. p.
7. Metals and manufactures—*contd.*					
Iron or Steel—					
Beams, etc.	Ton	115 5 6	160 14 11	202 14 2	231 11 7
Nails, etc.	,,	205 1 6	426 4 5	549 7 4	620 8 10
Pipes, etc.	,,	150 10 9	342 11 5	513 2 6	744 10 3
Rails chairs, etc.	Cwt.	3 11 6	5 12 1	11 5 5	12 8 8
Sheets, galvanised	Ton	192 0 1	243 6 3	318 1 7	399 4 0
,, tinned	,,	236 15 1	382 6 6	503 2 8	514 6 4
,, not galvanised	,,	139 6 0	202 9 6	256 5 8	291 7 5
Tubes	,,	231 8 4	310 10 1	436 8 11	468 13 2
Steel, bars	,,	99 7 7	198 11 2	330 8 7	455 14 7
Tin, block, etc.	Cwt.	138 4 5	161 11 4	180 14 8	189 13 1
8. Animals and other raw and manufactured articles—					
(*a*) Animals, horses	No.	455 6 3	674 0 7	675 6 10	901 11 3
(*b*) Fruits, coconuts	,,	0 0 10	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0 5
(*c*) Dyes obtained from Coal tar— Alizarine	lb.	0 7 9	0 11 9	1 8 4	1 14 4
Others	,,	0 12 4	2 5 4	3 9 7	4 10 1
(*d*) Chemicals— Sodium carbonate	Cwt.	4 1 6	4 13 2	5 6 6	5 7 9
(*e*) Drugs, medicines— Quinine salts	lb.	9 11 11	30 0 9	32 2 0	34 7 5
(*f*) Tobacco manufactures— Cigarettes	,,	3 0 0	3 5 8	3 4 7	3 8 7
(*g*) Gums and resins	Cwt.	15 13 9	16 3 2	15 13 1	20 9 9
(*h*) Flax— Canvas	Yd.	0 8 9	1 1 5	1 9 7	1 4 4
Piecegoods	,,	0 5 8	0 13 7	1 6 0	1 3 5
(*i*) Coal	Ton	17 5 11	12 6 4	22 15 6	21 8 8
(*j*) Other raw Materials— Tallow and stearine	Cwt.	28 5 1	15 8 10	18 11 1	21 6 10
(*k*) Other manufactured articles—					
(*i*) Arms, etc.—					
Gunpowder	lb.	0 11 7	0 10 7	0 14 10	0 13 9
(*ii*) Glass and glassware— Beads	Cwt.	85 9 1	68 2 5	85 4 10	93 9 5
Sheet and plate	Sq. ft.	—	0 1 6	0 2 7	0 4 3
(*iii*) Paints and colours	Cwt.	16 1 2	27 5 9	36 12 10	44 13 11
(*iv*) Printing paper	,,	12 8 3	11 5 3	16 10 6	21 8 1
(*v*) Soap	,,	19 11 7	71 3 2	74 4 1	78 3 11
(*vi*) Umbrellas	No.	1 1 1	0 9 11	0 14 9	0 14 2
(*vii*) Buildings materials— Firebricks	,,	0 1 6	0 5 7	0 5 9	0 7 11
Cement	Cwt.	2 0 5	3 3 9	5 7 8	6 13 6
(*viii*) Pitch and tar	,,	4 1 4	4 11 8	6 2 7	8 13 2

No. 47.—Declared value per unit of Principal Exported articles

Articles	Per	1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
1. Food grains—cereals—					
Rice (not in the husk)	Cwt.	5 5 8	7 14 1	6 10 8	7 15 8
Wheat	,,	5 5 5	6 9 2	5 8 5	6 8 0
Wheat flour	,,	7 14 8	6 12 6	6 14 9	7 13 7
Barley	,,	4 4 2	7 9 1	7 5 6	6 3 5
2. Food grains—					
Pulse	Cwt.	4 1 4	6 8 11	6 0 10	6 1 4
3. Tea	lb.	0 7 1	0 11 9	0 12 9	1 0 7
Coffee	Cwt.	54 0 4	43 8 8	46 2 4	47 15 11
4. Other articles of food and drink—					
(*a*) Spices—					
Pepper	lb.	0 4 8	0 3 0	0 2 7	0 2 7
Chillies	,,	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 2 1	0 2 3
(*b*) Other articles—					
Ghi	,,	0 9 0	0 8 6	0 10 2	0 10 9
5. Seeds, oils and oilcakes—					
Seeds—					
Castor	Cwt.	7 5 2	8 12 10	8 13 9	6 12 1
Copra	,,	17 15 7	17 13 6	16 5 1	17 3 5
Cotton	,,	3 12 0	9 9 7	5 5 3	3 14 1
Groundnut	,,	8 5 1	6 8 10	6 0 0	6 3 1
Linseed	,,	10 8 8	7 3 11	7 12 1	7 12 10
Rapeseed	,,	7 9 8	7 8 10	6 11 5	6 10 1
Sesamum	,,	10 6 5	10 11 1	8 14 8	8 4 2
Oils—					
Castor	Gal.	1 5 10	1 14 2	2 2 1	2 0 11
Coconut	,,	1 12 8	1 12 7	1 11 1	1 14 1
Oilcakes	Cwt.	3 12 8	3 8 3	2 6 1	1 14 4
6. Textiles, Jute—					
Jute, raw	Ton	290 7 4	347 14 8	322 8 11	330 15 1
Gunny bags	No.	0 4 5	0 3 4	0 4 10	0 5 11
,, cloth	Yd.	0 1 9	0 2 4	0 2 6	0 3 3
7. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	38 11 3	28 9 7	30 7 0	31 0 9
,, yarn	lb.	0 7 11	0 7 9	0 8 5	0 13 0
,, piecegoods, grey	Yd.	0 2 5	0 3 2	0 3 8	0 5 4
,, ,, coloured	,,	0 5 0	0 5 3	0 4 10	0 5 8

No. 47.—Declared value per unit of Principal Exported articles—*continued.*

Articles	Per	1909-10 to 1913-14	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
8. Other textiles—					
Wool, raw	lb.	0 7 10	0 9 9	0 8 0	0 10 6
9. Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	66 4 1	33 5 11	42 1 4	47 4 7
,, tanned	,,	85 10 10	83 10 0	110 6 2	114 6 7
Skins, raw	,,	68 0 6	82 7 6	68 11 11	75 1 11
,, tanned	,,	196 12 3	218 6 10	223 0 5	239 2 7
10. Other raw and manufactured articles—					
(*a*) Dyeing substances—					
Indigo	Cwt.	194 6 6	110 9 5	255 11 9	161 10 11
Myrobalans	,,	4 4 5	3 8 3	3 6 6	3 10 1
(*b*) Chemicals—					
Saltpetre	,,	11 7 6	9 3 10	12 5 9	13 0 8
(*c*) Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb.	0 1 10	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 4 9
Cigars	,,	0 13 7	1 7 9	1 0 9	1 3 3
(*d*) Opium	Cwt.	1,945 10 10	..	..	3,300 0 0
(*e*) Hemp, raw	,,	13 12 0	11 9 6	12 13 3	13 4 0
(*f*) Lac, shell	,,	54 1 9	28 7 0	40 0 2	67 2 3
(*g*) Coal	Ton	9 12 7	9 8 2	9 10 3	9 10 1
(*h*) Manures—Bones	,,	69 0 9	58 14 4	68 4 4	65 14 3
(*i*) Other raw materials—					
Rubber, raw	Cwt.	36 15 5	48 11 11	52 7 9	55 4 8
Coir, unmanufactured	,,	10 11 6	6 7 2	6 7 6	7 8 1
Mica	,,	72 15 0	80 12 9	105 13 9	126 8 9
(*j*) Other manufactured articles—					
Candles	lb.	0 4 6	0 9 9	0 7 7	0 6 5
Paraffin wax	Cwt.	22 7 1	21 13 0	23 6 8	25 11 8
11. Wood and Timber—					
Teakwood	C. Ton	155 12 1	179 11 7	160 11 10	153 3 8

No. 48.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPORTS FROM BRITISH INDIA OF SOME IMPORTANT ARTICLES, SUBJECT TO EXPORT RESTRICTIONS DURING THE YEARS ENDING MARCH 1940, 1941 AND 1942.

ARTICLES	Unit	Quantity			Value Rs. (000).		
		1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
1. Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre (*excluding* jute and cotton).	Cwts. (000)	65	68	78	10,61	11,73	14,96
2. Wool, raw	lbs. (000)	52,815	30,774	39,613	3,22,49	1,64,19	2,60,34
3. Mica—all sorts	Cwts. (000)	219	139	227	1,76,86	1,47,38	2,86,99
4. Myrobalans and extracts thereof	" "	1,290	925	756	40,52	37,68	34,12
5. Hides and skins, raw (*excluding* cuttings)	Tons	31,837	26,601	34,793	4,08,47	3,07,81	4,73,14
6. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	"	31,915	21,776	20,626	6,98,16	5,39,46	5,62,67
7. Vegetable oil, non-essential	Gals. (000)	7,221	12,864	11,525	1,11,83	2,14,81	2,04,98
8. Oilcakes	Tons (000)	288	177	99	2,02,92	84,16	37,44
9. Paraffin wax	Tons	7,559	7,600	2,731	32,98	35,56	14,04
10. Rubber, raw	lbs. (000)	21,544	19,609	14,575	93,76	91,89	72,77
11. Rubber manufactures	—	—	—	—	9,53	41,14	47,26
12. Seeds	Tons (000)	851	704	742	11,89,53	10,04,92	10,50,28
13. Cotton, raw and waste	" "	557	411	296	31,04,15	24,45,56	17,54,10
14. Cotton twist and yarn	lbs. (million)	37	78	91	1,79,40	4,09,17	7,37,83

15. Cotton handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece . .	No. (000)	872	1,321	1,268	28,38	35,03	40,08
16. Hosiery	—	—	—	—	5,24	5,48	22,09
17. Cotton piecegoods	Yds. (million)	221	390	772	6,11,43	10,64,32	26,51,81
17 (a). Canvas	Yds. (000)	718	7,391	4,985	4,38	65,98	43,69
18. Cotton manufactures, other sorts . . .	lbs. (000)	5,426	22,762	21,557	23,76	68,73	1,12,22
19. Hemp, raw	Cwts. (000)	744	595	728	86,20	76,28	96,53
20. Jute, raw	Ton (000)	570	243	316	19,83,33	7,84,60	10,41,73
21. Jute, twist and yarn	lbs. (000)	4,410	3,252	4,819	7,31	7,23	11,18
22. Gunny bags	No. (million)	1,211	678	492	25,45,23	20,30,97	18,12,20
23. Gunny cloth	Yds. (million)	1,561	1,546	1,696	22,41,26	24,16,06	34,10,97
24. Jute—rope and twine and manufactures—other sorts.	Cwts. (000)	493	263	663	78,34	84,21	1,54,99
25. Woollen manufactures—carpets and rugs . .	lbs. (000)	8,273	6,141	6,025	73,73	66,95	70,61
26. Lac	Cwts. (000)	760	594	766	1,90,87	2,25,43	4,91,74
27. Coir—yarn, mats and mattings, and coir manufactures—other sorts.	,, ,,	861	503	514	1,27,57	76,58	75,08
TOTAL .		—	—	—	2,03,92,12	1,86,89 94	2,37,57,66

No. 49.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUES OF SOME IMPORTANT RESTRICTED COMMODITIES IMPORTED INTO BRITISH INDIA DURING 1940-41 AND 1941-42.

Serial No.	Name of article	Import Tariff Item No.	VALUE	
			1940-41	1941-42
			Rs.	Rs.
	PART I.			
1	Ivory, unmanufactured	5(2)	6,67,466	9,25,371
2	Fruits, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified.	8	69,16,714	71,04,375
2a	Cloves, all sorts, whether ground or un-ground.	9(3)	*25,00,185*	*49,13,376*
2b	Chromosel S. F., chromoline and other chrome compounds used for dyeing and tanning (*excluding* Barium, lead and zinc chromates).	13	Not available separately.	Not available separately.
3	Sugar, *excluding* confectionery	17	18,06,367	2,77,339
4	Confectionery	17(2)	10,42,054	8,44,361
5	Sugar-candy	17(3)	1,00,920	44,841
6	Jams, jellies, pickles, chutnies, sauces and condiments, canned or bottled.	20	*11,41,581*	*16,65,116*
7	Fruits, canned or bottled	20(2)	*8,04,228*	*11,80,299*
8	Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors:	22(2)	71,61,685	81,32,961
8a	Proprietory and patent medicines containing spirit.	22(5)b	Not available separately.	Not available separately.
9	Tobacco, manufactured, not otherwise specified	24	4,92,787	5,98,003
10	Cigars	24(1)	36,465	1,20,330
11	Cigarettes	24(2)	44,62,440	42,31,696
12	Marble and stone, not otherwise specified	25(7)	2,18,142	10,922
13	Proprietory and patent medicines	28	*65,19,026*	*49,82,105*
14	Toilet requisites, not otherwise specified	28(14)	57,33,522	90,50,670
15	Cinematograph films, exposed	29(1)	12,70,952	9,78,194
15a	Aluminium powder and paint	30	Not available separately.	Not available separately.
15b	Dyes derived from coal-tar and coal-tar derivatives used in any dyeing process.	30(1)	4,55,84,201	5,03,56,496
16	Lead pencils	30(7)	5,64,745	9,89,896
17	Soap, not otherwise specified	32	1,11,536	1,19,336
18	Soap, toilet	32(1)	16,72,924	21,95,377
19	Soap, household and laundry	32(2)	55,555	55,994
20	Skins (*other than* fur skins) tanned or dressed, and unwrought leather.	36(2)	6,75,263	6,55,468
21	Fur skins, dressed	38	9,591	6,844
22	Rubber tyres and tubes and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified *excluding* apparel and boots and shoes.	39(1)	91,27,972	64,88,883
23	Furniture and cabinetware, not otherwise specified *excluding* mouldings.	40(2)	6,55,849	1,47,944
24	Furniture of wickerwork or bamboo	42	1,932	8,189
24a	Writing paper, all sorts	44	33,57,460	21,92,985

No. 49—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of article	Import Tariff Item No.	Value 1940-41	Value 1941-42
			Rs.	Rs.
	PART I—*contd.*			
24*b*	Printing paper, *excluding* poster and stereo and all coated papers, but *including* art paper, all sorts which contain no mechanical wood pulp or in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to less than 70 per cent of the fibre content.	44(1)	18,07,792	11,86,604
24*c*	(1) Printing paper, all sorts, not otherwise specified, which contain mechanical wood pulp amounting to not less than 70 per cent of the fibre content.	44(2)	94,81,560	1,10,08,828
	(2) Newsprints, all sorts, in reels	44(2)		
	(3) Newsprints, all sorts, in sheets	44(2)		
24*d*	Paper *including* poster and stereo and all coated papers except art paper, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	44(3)	1,02,74,697	77,60,607
24*e*	Pasteboard, millboard, cardboard and strawboard, all sorts.	44(4)	52,22,585	41,39,873
25	Stationery *including* drawing and copybooks, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter and other cards, *including* cards in booklet forms.	45	Not available separately.	Not available separately.
26	Cotton, raw	46(3)	9,13,11,464	15,43,96,049
26*a*	Raw manila hemp (fibre)	46(4)	*23,48,991**	*23,28,723**
26*b*	Raw sisal (fibre)	46(5)		
27	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of silk, *including* such fabrics embroidered with artificial silk.	48	41,07,268	27,38,178
28	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent silk.	48(4)	21,85,874	16,30,592
29	Mats and mattings, not otherwise specified	50(7)	2,04,440	2,38,059
30	Lace and embroidery	52	24,22,933†	19,77,515†
31	Apparel, haberdashery, millinery and drapery, not otherwise specified.	52		
32	Hats, caps, bonnets, and hatters' ware, not otherwise specified.	55	4,19,948	3,82,875
33	Parasols and sunshades and fittings for umbrellas, parasols and sunshades.	56	18,22,021	7,24,358
34	Umbrellas	56(1)	14,901	14,542
35	Articles made of stone or marble	58	62,987	80,537
36	Tiles other than glass, earthenware or porcelain tiles.	59	Not available separately.	Not available separately.
37	Earthenware, all sorts, not otherwise specified	59(2)	7,27,918	6,25,162
38	China and porcelain, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	59(2)		
39	Earthenware, pipes and sanitaryware	59(3)	7,00,029	12,11,609
40	Tiles of earthenware and porcelain	59(4)	6,19,747	8,39,617
41	Domestic Earthenware, China and porcelain	59(5)	13,47,964	14,83,324
42	Sheet and plate glass	60	Please see Serial No. 98.	
43	Glass tableware	60		

* Figures relate to Hemp raw. † Approximate.

No. 49—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of article	Import Tariff Item No.	Value 1940-41	Value 1941-42
			Rs.	Rs.
	PART I—*concld.*			
44	Glass bangles, glass beads and false pearls	60(3)	10,70,428	3,43,703
45	Pearls, unset	61	*13,56,387*	11,84,175
46	Precious stones, unset and imported cut	61(1)	8,97,954	9,04,211
47	Silver plate and silver manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	61(4)	43,598	74,213
48	Gold plate and gold manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	61(6)	1,240*	3,156*
49	Article, *other than* cutlery and surgical instruments, plated with gold or silver.	61(8)	1,51,987	1,33,564
50	Cutlery, plated with gold or silver	61(9)	23,661	32,981
51	Jewellery and jewels	61(10)	1,40,316	1,85,992
52	Enamelled ironware	63(29)	4,15,844	1,60,374
53	Domestic hardware and stores—			
	(1) made of aluminium	71	*5,56,801*	*5,37,210*
	(2) others			
54	Metal furniture and cabinetware	71(3)	3,22,744	2,67,056
55	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	78	23,16,644	20,85,190
56	Talking machines and parts thereof, and records for talking machines.	79	*4,79,735*	3,99,138
57	Ivory, manufactured, not otherwise specified	82(1)	7,524	2,775
58	Toys, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports, bird shot, toy cannons, air guns and air pistols.	84	19,07,894†	15,01,116†
59	Buttons, metal	85	3,47,292	61,805
60	Smokers' requisites *excluding* tobacco and matches—			
	(1) made of aluminium	85(1)	78,320‡	1,27,161‡
	(2) others			
61	Buttons *other than* metal	87	*11,09,723*	*6,63,780*
	PART II.			
62	Bacon and Ham, not canned or bottled	2	7,66,336	9,95,089
63	Butter, Cheese and Ghee	4	15,60,278	19,41,336
64	Milk, condensed or preserved *including* milk cream.	4(1)	13,57,237	16,74,363
65	Vegetables, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified.	7	25,679	6,23,576
66	Coffee, not otherwise specified	9	1,740	2,641
67	Coffee, canned or bottled	9(1)	86,100	41,622
68	Starch and Farina	11(4)	37,32,281	51,63,558
69	Rosin	13(4)	*2,47,345*	*1,99,253*

* Includes figures for gold leaf.

† Includes figures for bows and arrows, if any.

‡ Figures relate to "Smokers' requisites excluding tobacco and matches". Separate figures for Serial Nos. 60(1) and 60(2) are not available.

No. 49—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of article	Import Tariff Item No.	VALUE	
			1940-41	1941-42
			Rs.	Rs.
	PART II—*contd.*			
70	Lard, not canned or bottled	15(1)	14,775	12,802
71	Vegetable non-essential oils, not otherwise specified.	15(6)	13,15,482	13,05,571
72	Canned or bottled, bacon, ham and lard . .	16	1,01,665	2,02,882
73	Fish, canned	16(1)	5,84,729	5,14,877
74	Isinglass, canned or bottled	16(2)	5,662	16,088
75	Cocoa and chocolate *other than* confectionery .	18	2,50,327	3,35,451
76	Biscuits, cakes and farinaceous and patent foods, canned or bottled.	19	65,18,769	50,64,521
77	Vegetable products, canned or bottled . .	20	*30,173*	*7,621*
78	Fruit juices	20(1)	4,39,870	5,81,681
79	Vegetables, canned or bottled . . .	20(2)	3,95,531*	4,11,464
80	Canned or bottled provisions, not otherwise specified.	21	17,98,126	20,20,271
81	Provisions and oilman's stores and groceries, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	21(1)	12,98,194	13,93,618
82	All sorts of food, not otherwise specified . .	21(2)	32,717	43,269
83	All sorts of drink, not otherwise specified .	22	1,64,685	1,84,158
84	Wines, all sorts	22(3)	11,52,789†	13,37,597†
85	Spirits (other than denatured spirit) . .	22(4)	81,64,149	99,43,566
86	Spirits *other than* those contained in drugs and medicines *excluding* proprietory and patent medicines.	22(5)	Not available separately.	Not available separately.
87	Vinegar in casks	22(7)	24,843	18,451
88	Cement, not otherwise specified . . .	25(4)	3,61,257	5,15,516
89	Portland cement *excluding* white portland cement.	25(5)	32,175	4,242
90	Paints, colours and painters' materials, all sorts, not otherwise specified, *including* paints, solutions and compositions containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1934.	30	70,98,966	84,62,500
91	Paints, colours and painters' materials, the following, namely, Red lead, white lead, zinc white and other sorts, coloured, genuine dry, genuine moist or reduced dry or moist.	30(2) and 30(3)	23,04,588	23,25,795
92	Paints, colours and painters' materials, namely barytes, turpentine, turpentine substitute and varnish not containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1934.	30(4)	7,46,934	9,64,348
93	The following leather manufactures, namely, saddlery, harness, trunks and bags.	37	1,02,567	1,35,315
94	Leather cloths *including* artificial leather, and other manufactures of leather not otherwise specified.	37(1)	9,16,772	8,75,237
95	Books, printed, *including* covers for printed books, maps, charts and plans, proofs, music manuscripts and illustration specifically made for binding in books, *excluding* educational books.	45(1)	*41,31,527*	*40,21,475*

*Approximate.
† Figures relate to Wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit, *i.e.*, tariff item 22(3).

Serial No.	Name of article	Import Tariff Item No.	VALUE	
			1940-41	1941-42
			Rs.	Rs.
	PART II—*concld.*			
96	Prints, Engravings and pictures (*including* photographs and picture postcards) on paper or cardboard.	45(2)	59,250	45,940
97	Oilcloth and floor cloth	50(5)	5,85,449	5,96,428
98	Glass and Glassware, not otherwise specified and lacquered ware.	60	71,95,587	57,47,563
99	Glass globes and chimneys for lamps and lanterns.	60(1)	38,923	81,221
100	Electric lighting bulbs	60(2)	21,54,583	26,58,958
101	Metal lamps and *parts thereof* . . .	71	*11,61,011*	*16,50,029*
102	Cutlery all sorts, not otherwise specified .	71(2)	19,05,255	20,09,661
103	Typewriters and parts thereof . . .	72(6)	*24,34,979*	*23,85,238*
104	Sewing machines and parts thereof . .	72(6) and 72(10)	*18,79,288**	*60,56,732**
105	Fans, electric, table and ceiling and parts thereof.	73	*14,27,414*	*11,65,985*
106	Photographic instruments, apparatus and appliances *other than* cinema.	77	*22,43,172*	*37,58,088*
107	Brushes, all sorts	83	13,19,846	20,03,750
108	Prints, engravings and pictures (*including* photographs and picture postcards) not otherwise specified.	86	25,105	12,648
109	Leather, artificial, manufactures of . . .	87	Not available separately.	Not available separately.
110	Newspapers, old, in bales and bags . . .	44(7)	65,45,968	30,29,511

*Figures include parts of knitting machines and accessories.

APPENDIX I.

Copy of Government of India, Department of Commerce, Notification No. 91-C. W. (1)/42, dated the 7th February 1942, as amended by subsequent notifications up to the 30th June 1942.

No. 91-C. W. (1)/42.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (*3*) of Rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 91-C. W. (6)/41, dated the 14th June 1941, the Central Government is pleased to prohibit the export to any place outside India of any goods of the description specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, except the following, namely :—

(*a*) any goods consigned to or destined for the Portuguese possessions in India and intended for use or consumption therein ;

(*b*) any goods of the description specified in part E of the said Schedule and consigned to or destined to any part of the British Empire (including Mandated Territories) other than Palestine, Eire, Hong Kong, British North Borneo, Sarawak, the British Pacific islands and Malaya (including the Straits Settlements) ;

(*c*) any goods of the description specified in Part C of the said Schedule and covered by an export licence issued by the Central Government in the Department of Supply or by an officer authorised by that Department in this behalf ;

(*d*) any goods of the description specified in Part B, D or E of the said Schedule and covered by an Export licence issued by or under the orders of the Export Trade Controller appointed in this behalf by the Central Government ;

(*e*) any goods constituting the stores or equipment of an outgoing vessel or conveyance, or the *bonâ fide* personal effects of the crew of, or of the passengers in, such vessel or conveyance ;

(*f*) any goods transhipped at a port in British India ;

(*g*) any goods exported under the orders of Naval, Military or Air Force Authorities for Naval, Military or Air Force requirements ;

(*h*) any goods exported under the orders of the Central Government or such officers as may be appointed by the Central Government in this behalf ;

(*i*) any goods covered by an Open General Licence issued by the Central Government.

SCHEDULE.

PART A.

(*No licences.*)

1. Arms, Ammunition and Military stores (including explosives and fulminate of mercury).—
1A. Agar-agar.
2. Chemicals and Chemical preparations, the following :—
   (*i*) Acetone.
   (*ii*) Acid Acetic.
   (*iii*) Acid Formic.
   (*iv*) Aluminium Oxide.
   (*v*) Ammoniun sulphate.
   (*vi*) Aniline and alkylated aniline.
   (*vii*) Calcium Acetate (acetate of lime).
   (*viii*) Calcium Carbide.
   (*ix*) Chlorinated Hydrocarbons including Carbon Tetra-Chloride.
   (*x*) Chrome alum.

(*xi*) Lithopone and Cadmium Lithopone.

(*xii*) Naphthalene.

(*xiii*) Phosphorus.

(*xiv*) Potassium bichromate.

(*xv*) Sodium bichromate.

(*xvi*) Sodium Hydrosulphite.

(*xvii*) Sodium Nitrite.

(*xviii*) Toluol (Toluene).

3. Drugs and medicines, the following :—

Acidum Acetylsalicylicum, Acidum Boricum, Acidum Citricum, Acid Cresylic, Acidum Mandelicum, Acidum Tannicum, Acidum Tartaricum, Acriflavina, Aether Anaestheticus, Arsenious oxide, Atropinae Sulphus, Barbitonum Solubile, Borax, Brilliant Green, Cinchona bark or powder, Chlorofomum, Cocainae Hydrochloridum, Creosotum, Dextrosum, Emetinae Hydrochloridum, Ergota Praeparata and preparations, Fluoresceinum, Hexobarbitonum Solubile, Homatropinæ Hydrobromidum, Hyoscinae Hydrobromidum, Insulinum, Iodum and preparations, Ipecacuanha and preparations, Mepacrine Hydrochloride, Pamaquin, Paraldehydum, Pentothol Sodium, Percaine, Potassii Bromidum, Potassii Iodidum, Procainae Hydrochloridum, Quinine Salts, Sodii Salicylas, Sulphonamide preparations (*e. g.*, Sulphanilamide, Soluseptasine M. & B. 693, etc.).

4. Any medicinal preparation containing any one or more of the drugs or medicines specified in item 3 of this Part whether in bulk or in any other form, such as tablets, empoules, solutions, ointments, etc., including all proprietary brands and Trade Mark preparations and equivalents of them intended for oral, hypodermic, intravenous or external use.

5. Glass Substitute.

6. Horse heir and manufactures thereof.

7. Horses and mules.

8. Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances, and parts thereof, the following :-

(*i*) Clinical thermometers.

(*ii*) Optical glass formed and unformed.

(*iii*) Optical instruments, all sorts, not specified in Part C.

(*iv*) Surveying instruments and appliances.

(*v*) Cameras.

9. Metals and Ores, the following :—

(*i*) Antimony.

(*ii*) Ferro alloys including ferro-chrome, ferro-manganese, ferro-phosphorus, ferro-silicon, ferro-titanium, ferro-tungsten, ferro-vanadium and ferro-molybdenum.

(*iii*) Magnesium and magnesium alloys.

(*iv*) Nickel ; nickel oxide ; nickel ore and matte ; nickel alloys.

(*v*) Phosphor alloys.

(*vi*) Tin, wrought and unwrought ; tin alloys.

(*vii*) Zinc or spelter, wrought and unwrought ; zinc concentrates, dross and manufacturing residues ; zinc alloys.

(*viii*) Scrap containing any of the metals or alloys specified in entries (*i*) to (*vii*).

9A. Pyrethrum flowers, whole or powdered, and extracts of any strength obtained therefrom ; also insecticides containing pyrethrum flowers or extract of pyrethrum flowers.

10. Roofing felts and associated joining materials.

11. Textiles, the following :—

(*i*) Flax, row.

(*ii*) Flax manufactures.

12. Vessels for inland and harbour navigation (such as launches, boats, barges and dredgers) and component parts and equipment thereof.

13. Wood preservatives, the following :—

(*i*) Coal tar.

(*ii*) Creosote.

(*iii*) Mixtures containing coal tar or creosote.

PART B.

(Licences issued by the Export Trade Controller.)

1. Ascorbic acid.
2. Bakelite and other synthetic moulding powders.
3. Bacon and hem, not canned or bottled.
4. Condiments, not canned or bottled.
5. Drugs crude and refined, both indigenous and imported medicines and medicinal preparations, including camphor, other than those specified in Parts A and C.
6. Glass bottles of crown cork pattern.
7. Hops.
8. Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances, and parts thereof, the following :—
   (*i*) Photographic papers, plates and films (excluding those used in X-ray photography and excluding cinema films).
9. Malt.
10. Seed potatoes.

PART C.

(Licences issued by the Central Government in the Department of Supply or by an officer authorised by that Department in this behalf.)

1. Abrasives, manufactured, including grinding wheels.
2. Belting for Machinery—
   (*i*) of cotton ;
   (*ii*) of hair ;
   (*iii*) of leather.
3. Bristles, pig.
4. Buttons, all sorts.
5. Carbonised coconut shell.
6. Chemicals and chemical preparations, the following :—
   (*i*) Acid Hydrochloric.
   (*ii*) Acid Nitric.
   (*iii*) Acid Sulphuric.
   (*iv*) Alcohol Methyl.
   (*v*) Aluminous sulphates (including all forms of alum except chrome alum).
   (*vi*) Ammonia and ammonium compounds excluding ammonium sulphate.
   (*vii*) Barium Sulphate (Barytes).
   (*viii*) Bleaching powder and chlorine.
   (*ix*) Calcium chloride.
   (*x*) Caustic soda.
   (*xi*) Chemical manures other than Ammonium sulphate.
   (*xii*) Glycerine.
   (*xiii*) Iodine.
   (*xiv*) Magnesium sulphate.
   (*xv*) Potassium and potassium compounds excluding Potassium bichromate and Potassium chlorate.
   (*xv-a*) Refrigerent gases.
   (*xvi*) Salts and other compounds of arsenic, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, platinum, radium, tin and zinc.
   (*xvii*) Sodium bicarbonate.
   (*xviii*) Sodium carbonate.
   (*xix*) Sodium silicate.

(*xx*) Sodium Sulphate.

(*xxi*) Sodium sulphide.

(*xxii*) Sodium thiosulphate.

(*xxiii*) Sulphur.

7. Cork and cork manufactures.

8. Drugs and medicines, the following :—

Acidum Salicylicum, Adrenalina and preparations, Aethylis Chloridum, Amylis Nitris, Amylocaine Hydrochloride, Antrypol, Naganol, Argentoproteinum, Belladonna roots and leaves, Benzoinum, Bismuthi Carbonas Caffeina, Calcii Gluconas, Camphora, Chloral Hydras, Chrysarobinum, Glucosum liquidum, Hexamina, Hydrargyrum and preparations, Liquor Formaldehydi, Menthol, Morphine salts, Neoarsphenamina, Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ, Phenacetinum, Phenobarbitonum Solubile, Phenol, Physostigminæ Salicylas, Pituitary Extract, Resorcinol, Saccharinum, Sodii Bicarbonas, Sulpharsphenamina, Thymol.

9. Any medicinal preparation containing any one or more of the drugs or medicines specified in item 8 of this Part whether in bulk or in any other form, such as tablets, ampoules, solutions, ointments, etc., including all proprietary brands and Trade Mark preparations and equivalents of them intended for oral, hypodermic, intravenous or external use.

10. Glass, sheet.

11. Graphite and graphite crucibles.

12. Hydraulic packing.

13. Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances, and parts thereof, the following :—

(*i*) Accumulators and dry cells.

(*ii*) All electrical instruments, apparatus and appliances, not specifically included under any other entry.

(*iii*) Electric fans and accessories.

(*iv*) Electrical insulating materials of all sorts.

(*v*) Electric lamps.

(*vi*) Electric lighting accessories and fittings.

(*vii*) Electric wires and cables (including telegraph and telephone) wires and accessories.

(*viii*) Microscopes.

(*ix*) Photographic plates and films used in X-ray photography.

(*x*) Surgical and veterinary instruments, apparatus and appliances, including cotton wool and lint.

(*xi*) Telegraph and telephone instruments and apparatus.

(*xii*) Wireless instruments and parts thereof.

14. Leather goods, all sorts, including boots and footwear.

14-A. Liquors, all sorts, excluding perfumed spirits.

15. Machinery and millwork, including parts thereof but excluding—

(*i*) machine tools of any discription, and

(*ii*) parts of machinery and millwork which are exported for purposes of repairs or are returned to the manufacturers as defective.

16. Machine Tools of all description and parts thereof.

17. Metals and Ores, the following :—

(*i*) Aluminium and aluminium alloys.

(*ii*) Antimony alloys containing more than 10 per cent of antimony including printing and bearing alloys.

(*iii*) Beryl (Beryllium), ore, metal and alloys.

(*iv*) Copper ores; copper wrought and unwrought; copper plates and sheets; copper wire, drawn; copper alloys.

(*v*) Iridium; osmiridium; iridosmine and concentrates containing iridium.

(*vi*) Iron or steel :—

(*a*) Pig iron.

(*b*) High speed Tool Steel in any form.

(*c*) Die steel of any form.

(*d*) Steel ingots.

(*e*) Rolled, forged or cast steel.

(*f*) Iron castings.

(*g*) Tin plate.

(*vii*) Lead ore; pig lead; lead sheets; lead pipes and tubes; lead alloys.

(*viii*) Mercury.

(*ix*) Molybdenum and molybdenum ores.

(*x*) Platinum, crude and refined; platinum alloys.

(*xi*) Radium, radium ores and concentrates.

(*xii*) Tin concentrates and ores.

(*xiii*) Tungsten and Tungsten ore (Wolfram).

(*xiv*) Vanadium and Vanadium ores.

(*xv*) Scrap containing any of the metals or alloys specified in entries (*i*) to (*xiv*).

18. Manufactured articles, not specified elsewhere in this Schedule, made wholly or mainly of any of the metals alloys specified in item 9 of Part A or in item 17 of this Part; including containers, when not in use as containers or when in use as containers of goods specified in this Part.

(N.B.—*An article shall be deemed to be made mainly of any of the metals or alloys referred to, if such metal or alloy constitutes the major part of either the bulk or the value of the article.*)

19. Paints, all sorts, not covered by any other entry in this Part.

20. Processing materials for rubber tyres not included in any other item in this Part.

21. Provisions, canned and bottled.

22. Rubber manufactures, all sorts, including rubber shoes and canvas shoes with rubber soles.

23. Sera.

24. Textiles, the following:—

(*i*) Cotton mosquito netting.

(*ii*) Cotton sewing thread.

(*iii*) Cotton tape.

(*iv*) Hemp, raw, all sorts (Manila, Sisal and Indian hemp, etc.) and manufactures thereof, including twine.

(*v*) Woollen yarn and hosiery.

25. Turpentine and pine oil.

26. Vehicles and parts thereof (excluding old scrap parts), the following:—

(*i*) Aircraft and parts of aircraft; special aircraft materials.

(*ii*) Motor vehicles, namely, motor cars, motor cycles and motor omnibuses, vans and lorries and chassis for the same, whether fitted with rubber tyres and tubes or not.

(*iii*) Parts of motor vehicles, including rubber tyres and tubes.

27. Vitamin A, its preparations and admixtures.

28. Wood and timber, the following:—

Coniferous timber, namely, Pinus longifolia (Chir), Pinus excelsa (Kail), Picea morinda (Spruce), Abies Pindrow (Fir), and Cedrus deodara (Deodar); plywood and other laminated wood; also chests, boxes, crates and other containers made therefrom when exported empty, and parts thereof including shooks.

Part D.

(*Licences issued by the Export Trade Controller.*)

1. Asbestos and manufactures thereof.

2. Asbestos cement.

3. Cement.

4. Chemicals and chemical preparations, the following :—

(*i*) Ethyl alcohol.

(*ii*) Potassium chlorate.

(*iii*) Caoutchoncine.

(*iv*) Pyridine.

4-A. Coal.

4-B. Cinematograph films, not exposed.

5. Coffee.

6. Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured.

7. Containers made wholly or mainly of any of the metals or alloys specified in item 9 of Part A or in item 17 of Part C, when in use as containers of goods other than those, specified in Part C.

(N.B.—*An article shall be deemed to be made mainly of any of the metals or alloys referred to, if such metal or alloy constitutes the major part of either the bulk or the value of the article.*)

8. Derris root and powder.

9. Diamonds, precious and semi-precious stones.

10. Dyestuffs, the following :—

(*i*) Synthetic dyestuffs including coal tar derivatives used in any dyeing process.

(*ii*) Natural indigo.

11. Gall nuts.

12. Grain, pulse and flour.

13. Gums and resins, the following :—

(*i*) Gum Benzoin.

(*ii*) Gum Damar.

14. Kapok.

15. Lac, all sorts.

16. Matches, all sorts.

17. Mica.

18. Oils, animal, all sorts.

19. Oils, mineral, all sorts (including crude oil, kerosene, fuel oils, lubricating oils, grease, petrol, solvent oils, mineral turpentine, benzine and benzol).

20. Oils, vegetable, non-essential, all sorts other than tung oil.

21. Seeds, the following :—

(*i*) Seeds, oilseeds, non-essential, all sorts.

(*ii*) Seeds, other than oilseeds.

22. Paper and pasteboard, all sorts, and stationery.

23. Pulp of wood for paper-making.

24. Quartz crystals.

25. Rubber, raw.

26. Rubber scrap and waste.

26-A. Soaps, washing powders and toilet requisites.

27. Spices.

28. Starch, dextrine and farina.

29. Sugar including molasses.

30. Tea.

31. Textiles, the following :—

(*i*) Artificial silk yarn.

(*ii*) Artificial silk manufactures, including mixtures with other textiles or staple fibre.

(*iii*) Cotton twist and yarn.

(*iv*) Cotton piecegoods.

(*v*) Silk, raw cocoons, waste products (including Duppion) and hand reeled.

(*vi*) Silk yarn and manufactures, all sorts (including silk hosiery).

(*vii*) Wool, raw, and manufactures, other than woollen yarn and hosiery.

31-A. Toys and requisites for games and sports.

32. Tung oil.

33. Waxes of all kinds, including paraffin wax.

PART E.

(*Licences issued by the Export Trade Controller.*)

1. Animal bladders, guts and casings.

2. Candles of all kinds.

3. Carbon black.

4. Casein.

5. Chemicals and Chemical preparations, the following :—

(*i*) Cholesterol.

(*ii*) Fluorspar.

(*iii*) Phthalic acid and Phthalic anhydride.

(*iv*) Picric acid.

(*v*) Radon.

6. Coke, all sorts.

7. Fibres for brushes and brooms.

8. Fruits, nuts and vegetables (including dried, salted or preserved, not canned or bottled).

9. Gums and resins, all sorts, other than Gum Benzoin and Gum Damar.

10. Hair of all kinds and manufactures of hair, other than horse hair and manufactures of horse hair.

11. Hides and skins, raw; furs and furskins.

12. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, all sorts.

13. Perfumed spirits.

14. Magnesite.

15. Metals and Ores, the following :—

(*i*) Antimony ore.

(*ii*) Aluminium ore (Bauxite and Laterite).

(*iii*) Arsenic, ore and metal.

(*iv*) Bismuth.

(*v*) Cadmium.

(*vi*) Chrome ore and metal.

(*vii*) Cobalt ore.

(*viii*) Columbium.

(*ix*) Ilmenite, Monazite, Rutile, Zircon Kyanite and Sillimanite.

(*x*) Iron ore.

(*xi*) Iron pyrites.

(*xii*) Lithium.

(*xiii*) Manganese ore and Manganese.

(*xiv*) Silver ore, metal, alloys and manufactures.

(*xv*) Strontium.

(*xvi*) Tantalum ore and metal.

(*xvii*) Titanium metal.

(*xviii*) Thorium.

(*xix*) Uranium.

(*xx*) Zinc ore.

16. Myrobalans and other tanning substances excluding gall nuts.

17. Oilcakes, all sorts.
18. Plastics, manufactured or partly manufactured.
19. Scrap Cinematograph films.
20. Selenium.
21. Talc.
22. Tallow and stearine, all sorts.
23. Textiles, the following :—
    (*i*) Cotton manufactures, all sorts not specified in Parts C and D.
    (*ii*) Cotton, raw and waste.
    (*iii*) Jute, manufactures.
    (*iv*) Jute, raw.
    (*v*) Mesta-fibre.
    (*vi*) Ramie fibre and piecegoods made therefrom.
24. Turkey red oil.
25. Wood and timber, all sorts, other than those specified in Part "C".

APPENDIX II.

Copy of Government of India, Department of Commerce, Notification No. 56-I.T.C./41, dated the 23rd August, 1941, as amended by subsequent notifications up to 30th June 1942.

No. 56-I.T.C./41.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (*3*) of Rule 84 of the Defence of India Rules, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 1-I.T.C./40, dated the 20th May 1940, the Central Government is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India by sea, land or air from any place outside India of any goods of the description specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, except the following, namely :—

(*i*) any goods imported by the Central Government for defence purposes ;

(*ii*) any goods imported for transhipment to, or in bond for re-export to, any country outside India ;

(*iii*) any goods imported as passenger's baggage or by post for *bonâ fide* private use and not for sale ;

(*iv*) any goods covered by an Open General Licence issued by the Central Government ;

(*v*) any goods of the descriptions specified in Part A of the Schedule and covered by a special licence issued by the Chief Controller of Imports or any Import Trade Controller appointed or by any other officer authorised in this behalf by the Central Government ;

(*vi*) any goods of the descriptions specified in Part B of the Schedule and covered by a special licence issued by the Chief Controller of Imports appointed, or by any other officer authorised, in this behalf by the Central Government ;

(*vii*) goods of any description specified in columns 2 and 3 of the Schedule which have been despatched on through consignment to India before the date entered against that description in column 4 of the Schedule :

(*viii*) goods of any description importation of which is covered by an import licence issued in pursuance of Machine Tool Control Order, 1941 ;

(*ix*) goods of any description the importation of which is covered by an import licence issued in pursuance of the Commerce Department Notification No. 25-I.T.C./40, dated the 31st December 1940 ;

(*x*) goods of any description the importation of which is covered by a licence issued under Commerce Department Notification No. 22-I.T.C./42, dated the 28th March 1942 :

Provided that nothing in these exceptions shall prejudice the application to any goods of any other prohibition or regulation affecting the import of goods that may be in force at the time when such goods are imported.

SCHEDULE.

(*N.B.*—Each entry in column 2 has the same meaning as in the Import Tariff item specified against it in column 3 being the item which applies, wholly or in part to the entry in column 2.)

PART A.

Serial No.	Name of article.	Import Traff Item No.	Date specified under exception (*vii*).
1	2	3	4
1	Bacon and Ham, not canned or bottled . .	2	10th May 1941.
2	Butter, Cheese and Ghee	4	10th May 1941.

Serial No.	Name of article.	Import Tariff Item No.	Date specified under exception (*vii*).
1	2	3	4
3	Milk, condensed or preserved, including milk cream	4(1)	10th May 1941.
4	Coral, unprepared	5	1st Aug. 1941.
5	Ivory,, unmanufactured	5(2)	27th May 1940.
6	Vegetables, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified	7	10th May 1941.
7	Fruits, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified	8	27th May 1940.
8	Coffee not otherwise specified	9	10th May 1941.
9	Coffee, canned or bottled	9(1)	10th May 1941.
10	Cloves, all sorts whether ground or unground	9(3)	22nd Feb. 1941.
11	Lard, not canned or bottled	15(1)	10th May 1941.
12	Vegetable non-essential oils not otherwise specified	15(6)	10th May 1941.
13	Canned or bottled bacon, ham and lard	16	10th May 1941.
14	Fish, canned	16(1)	10th May 1941.
15	Isinglass, canned or bottled	16(2)	10th May 1941.
16	Sugar excluding confectionery	17	27th May 1940.
17	Confectionery	17(2)	27th May 1940.
18	Sugar-Candy	17(3)	27th May 1940.
19	Cocoa and chocolate other than confectionery	18	10th May 1941.
20	Biscuits, cakes and farinaceous and patent foods, canned or bottled	19	10th May 1941.
21	Vegetable product, canned or bottled	20	10th May 1941.
22	Jams, jellies, pickles, chutnies, sauces and condiments, canned or bottled	20	27th May 1940.
23	Fruit juices	20(1)	10th May 1941.
24	Fruits, canned or bottled	20(2)	27th May 1940.
25	Vegetables, canned or bottled	20(2)	10th May 1941.
26	Canned, or bottled provisions, not otherwise specified	21	10th May 1941.
27	Provisions and Oilman's stores and Groceries, all sorts not otherwise specified	21(1)	10th May 1941.
28	All sorts of food not otherwise specified	21(2)	10th May 1941.
29	All sorts of drink not otherwise specified	22	10th May 1941.

Serial No.	Name of article.	Import Tariff Item No.	Date specified under exception (*vii*).
1	2	3	4
30	Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	22(2)	27th May 1941.
31	Wines, all sorts	22(3)	10th May 1941.
32	Spirits (other than denatured spirit) . . .	22(4)	10th May 1941.
33	Spirits other than those contained in drugs and medicines excluding proprietary and patent medicines	22(5)	10th May 1941.
34	Proprietary and patent medicines containing spirit	22(5)(*b*)	26th Oct. 1940.
35	Vinegar in casks	22(7)	10th May 1941.
36	Tobacco, manufactured, not otherwise specified .	24	27th May 1940.
37	Cigars	24(1)	27th May 1940.
38	Cigarettes	24(2)	27th May 1940.
39	Cement not otherwise specified . . .	25(4)	10th May 1941.
40	Portland cement excluding white Portland cement	25(5)	10th May 1941.
41	Marble and stone not otherwise specified . .	25 (7)	27th May 1940.
42	Proprietary and Patent medicines . . .	28	27th May 1940.
43	Mercury Amalgams and compounds and preparations thereof excluding antifouling compositions.	28	16th Aug. 1941.
44	Toilet requisites not otherwise specified . .	28 (14)	27th May 1940.
45	Cinematograph films, exposed	29 (1)	27th May 1940.
46	Paints, colours, and painters' materials, all sorts not otherwise specified, including paints solutions and compositions containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1934, excluding Aluminium Powder and Paint.		
	If packed ready for retail sale	30	10th May 1941.
47	Paints, colours and painters' materials, the following namely :—	30 (2)	10th May 1941.
	(*a*) Red lead, genuine dry, genuine moist and reduced moist. (*b*) Whitelead, genuine dry. (*c*) Zinc white, genuine dry. (*d*) Paints, other sorts, coloured, moist. if packed ready for retail sale.		

Serial No.	Name of article.	Import Tariff Item No.	Date specified under exception (*vii*).
1	2	3	4
48	Paints, colours and printers' materials, the following, namely :— (*a*) Red lead, reduced dry (*b*) White lead, genuine moist, and reduced dry or moist (*c*) Zinc white, genuine moist (*d*) Zinc white, reduced dry or moist if packed ready for retail sale.	30 (3)	10th May 1941.
49	The following paints, colours and printers' materials, namely, barytes, turpentine, turpentine substitute, and varnish not containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1934.		
	If packed ready for retail sale	30 (4)	10th May 1941.
50	Lead pencils	30 (7)	27th May 1940.
51	Perfumery, not otherwise specified . . .	31 (5)	6th Sept. 1941.
52	Soap not otherwise specified	32	27th May 1940.
53	Soap, toilet	32 (1)	27th May 1940.
54	Soap, household and laundry	32 (2)	27th May 1940.
55	Skins (other than Fur skins), tanned or dressed, and unwrought leather	36 (2)	27th May 1940.
56	The following leather manufactures, namely, saddlery, harness, trunks and bags . . .	37	10th May 1941.
57	Leather cloth including artificial leather, and other manufactures of leather not otherwise specified	37 (1)	10th May 1941.
58	Fur Skins, dressed	38	27th May 1940.
59	Rubber tyres and tubes and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified, excluding apparel rubber lined fire hose and boots and shoes	39 (1)	27th May 1940.
60	Furniture and cabinetware, not otherwise specified excluding mouldings	40 (2)	27th May 1940.
61	(*i*) Aluminium tea chest linings . . .	40 (3)	10th Jan. 1941.
	(*ii*) Tea chests containing aluminium . .	40 (3)	6th Sept. 1941.
62	Furniture of wickerwork or bamboo . . .	42	27th May 1940.
63	Writing paper, all sorts	44	7th Jan. 1941.
64	Printing paper, excluding poster and stereo and all coated papers, but including art paper, all sorts which contain no mechanical wood pulp or in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to less than 70 per cent of the fibre content .	44 (1)	7th Jan. 1941.

Serial No.	Name of article.	Import Tariff Item No.	Date specified under exception (*vii*).
1	2	3	4
65	Printing paper, all sorts, not otherwise specified which contain mechanical wood pulp amounting to not less than 70 per cent of the fibre content, *Excluding white printing paper which weighs not less than 40 grammes per Square metre*	44 (2)	7th Jan. 1941.
66	Paper, including poster and stereo and all coated papers except art papers, all sorts, not otherwise specified, excluding *cigarette paper and packing and wrapping paper*	44 (3)	7th Jan. 1941.
67	Newspapers, old, in bales and bags	44 (7)	5th July 1941.
68	Stationery including drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter and other cards, including cards in booklet forms	45	27th May 1940.
69	Articles made of paper and papier mache	45	6th Sept. 1941.
70	Books, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts and plans, proofs, music manuscripts, and illustrations specially made for binding books, *excluding educational books*	45 (1)	10th May 1941.
71	Prints, Engravings and Pictures (including Photographs and picture postcards) on paper or cardboard	45 (2)	10th May 1941.
72	Artificial silk yarn and thread	47 (2)	1st Aug. 1941.
73	Cotton thread other than sewing or darning thread	47 (5)	1st Aug. 1941.
74	Cotton twist and yarn and cotton sewing or darning thread	47 (6)	1st Aug. 1941.
75	Twist and yarn of flax or jute	47 (7)	1st Aug. 1941.
76	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of silk, including such fabrics embroidered with artificial silk	48	27th May 1940.
77	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of artificial silk	48 (1)	1st Aug. 1941.
78	Cotton fabrics not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of cotton—		
	(*i*) Grey piecegoods (excluding bordered grey chadars, dhuties, saris and scarves)	48 (3) (*a*)	1st Aug. 1941.
	(*ii*) Printed piecegoods and printed fabrics	48 (3) (*b*)	1st Aug. 1941.
	(*iii*) Cotton piecegoods and fabrics not otherwise specified	48 (3) (*c*)	1st Aug. 1941.

Serial No.	Name of article.	Import Tariff Item No.	Date specified under exception (*vii*).
1	2	3	4
79	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent of silk	48 (4)	27th May 1940.
80	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk but more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent artificial silk	48 (5)	1st Aug. 1941.
81	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent artificial silk or 10 per cent wool, but containing more than 50 per cent cotton and not more than 90 per cent cotton	48 (7)	1st Aug. 1941.
82	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent artificial silk or 10 per cent wool or 50 per cent cotton	48 (8)	1st Aug. 1941.
83	The following Cotton fabrics, namely Sateens including italians of Sateen weave, velvets and velveteens and embroidered all-overs . .	48 (9)	1st Aug. 1941.
84	Fabrics containing gold or silver thread . .	48 (10)	1st Aug. 1941.
85	Textile manufactures, the following articles when made wholly or mainly of any of the fabrics specified in Import Tariff item No. 48, 48 (1), 48 (3), 48 (4), 48 (5), 48 (7), 48 (9) or 48 (10):— Bed sheets. Bed spreads. Bolster cases. Counterpanes. Cloths, table. Cloths, tray. Covers, bed. Covers, table. Dusters. Glass-cloths. Handkerchiefs. Napkins. Pillow cases. Pillow slips. Scarves. Shirts. Shawls. Sacks (cotton). Towels. Umbrella Coverings.	49	1st Aug. 1941.
86	Fents, being *bona fide* remnants of piecegoods or other fabrics— (*i*) of materials liable to duty under Import Tariff Item 48 (3), not exceeding 4 yards in length	49 (1) (*a*)	1st Aug. 1941.
	(*ii*) of other materials, not exceeding 4 yards in length	49 (1) (*c*)	1st Aug. 1941.

Serial No.	Name of article.	Import Tariff Item No.	Date specified under exception (*vii*).
1	2	3	4
87	Ribbons	49 (2)	1st Aug. 1941.
88	Oil cloth and floor cloth	50 (5)	10th May 1941.
89	Mats and Mattings, not otherwise specified	50 (7)	27th May 1940.
90	Socks and stockings made wholly or mainly from silk or artificial silk	51	1st Aug. 1941.
91	Cotton knitted apparel, including apparel made of cotton inter-locking material, cotton undervests, knitted or woven, and cotton socks and stockings	51 (2)	1st Aug. 1941.
92	Cotton knitted fabric	51 (3)	1st Aug. 1941.
93	Lace and embroidery	52	27th May 1940.
94	Apparel, haberdashery, millinery and drapery, not otherwise specified	52	27th May 1940.
95	Textile Manufactures not otherwise specified, excluding sisal yarn	53	1st Aug. 1941.
96	Hats, caps, bonnets and hatters' ware, not otherwise specified	55	27th May 1940.
97	Parasols and Sunshades and fittings for umbrellas, parasols and sunshades	56	27th May 1940.
98	Umbrellas	56 (1)	27th May 1940.
99	Articles made of Stone or Marble	58	27th May 1940.
100	Tiles other than glass earthenware or porcelain tiles	59	27th May 1940.
101	Earthenware, all sorts, not otherwise specified	59 (2)	27th May 1940.
102	China and porcelain, all sorts, not otherwise specified	59 (2)	27th May 1940.
103	Earthenware pipes and sanitary ware	59 (3)	27th May 1940.
104	Tiles of earthenware and porcelain	59 (4)	27th May 1940.
105	Domestic Earthenware, china and porcelain	59 (5)	27th May 1940.
106	(*a*) Sheet and Plate glass	60	27th May 1940.
	(*b*) Glass tableware	60	27th May 1940.
107	Glass globes and chimneys for lamps and lanterns	60 (1)	10th May 1941.
108	Electric lighting bulbs	60 (2)	10th May 1941.
109	Glass bangles, glass beads and false pearls	60 (3)	27th May 1940.

Serial No.	Name of article.	Import Tariff Item No.	Date specified under exception (*vii*).
1	2	3	4
110	Precious stones, unset and imported uncut excluding diamonds in all forms	61	6th Sept. 1941.
111	Pearls, unset	61	27th May 1940.
112	Precious stones, unset and imported cut . .	61 (1)	27th May 1940.
113	Silver plate and silver manufactures, all sorts not otherwise specified	61 (4)	27th May 1940.
114	Gold plate, and gold manufactures, all sorts not otherwise specified	61 (6)	27th May 1940.
115	Gold or gold-plated pen nibs	61 (7)	6th Sept. 1941.
116	Articles, other than cutlery and surgical instruments, plated with gold or silver . . .	61 (8)	27th May 1940.
117	Cutlery plated with gold or silver . . .	61 (9)	27th May 1940.
118	Jewellery and jewels	61 (10)	27th May 1940.
119	Enamelled ironware	63 (29)	27th May 1940.
120	Chemical or imitation gold known by any name such as 'New gold', 'Star gold', 'Orient gold', etc.	70 and 70 (1)	9th Aug. 1941.
121	Mercury	70 (1)	16th Aug. 1941.
122	Domestic hardware and stoves	71	27th May 1940.
	(*i*) made of aluminium.		
	(*ii*) others.		
123	Garden tools	71	6th Sept. 1941.
124	Metal lamps and parts of lamp	71	10th May 1941.
125	Incandescent mantles	71	6th Sept. 1941.
126	Zip Fasteners	71	6th Sept. 1941.
127	Buckets of tinned or galvanised iron . . .	71 (1)	6th Sept. 1941.
128	Cutlery, all sorts, not otherwise specified . .	71 (2)	10th May 1941.
129	Metal furniture and cabinetware . . .	71 (3)	27th May 1940.
130	Domestic Refrigerators	72 (5)	6th Sept. 1941.
131	Typewriters and parts thereof	72 (6)	10th May 1941.
132	Sewing machines and parts thereof . . .	72 (6) and 72 (10)	10th May 1941.
133	Fans, electric, table and ceiling and parts thereof.	73	10th May 1941.

Serial No.	Name of article.	Import Tariff Item No.	Date specified under exception (*vii*).
1	2	3	4
134	Wireless Reception Instruments and Apparatus and component parts thereof, including all electric valves, amplifiers and loud speakers which are not specially designed for purposes other than wireless reception or are not original parts of and imported along with instruments or apparatus so designed	73 (4)	27th May 1940.
135	Motor vans and motor lorries imported complete	75	27th May 1940.
136	Motor cars including taxi cabs and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof	75 (1)	27th May 1940.
137	Motor cycles and motor scooters and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof except such articles as are also adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor cars	75 (2)	6th Sept. 1941.
138	Motor omnibuses; chassis of motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries; and parts of mechanically propelled vehicles and accessories not otherwise specified, excluding rubber tyres and tubes and such parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item as are also adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor cars	75 (3)	27th May 1940.
139	Carriages and cars which are not mechanically propelled, not otherwise specified, and parts and accessories thereof; excluding rubber tyres and tubes	75 (4)	6th Sept. 1941.
140	Cycles (other than motor cycles) imported entire or in sections, and parts and accessories thereof; excluding rubber tyres and tubes . . .	75 (5)	27th May 1940.
141	Photographic instruments, apparatus and appliances other than cinema	77	10th May 1941.
142	Clocks and watches and parts thereof . . .	78	27th May 1940.
143	(*i*) Talking machines and parts thereof and records for talking machines	79	27th May 1940.
	(*ii*) Other musical instruments	79	6th Sept. 1941.
144	The following articles, except as specified in Import Tariff item No. 80 (3) namely:— (*i*) Firearms, including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified, but excluding parts and accessories thereof	80 (1)	27th May 1940.
	(*ii*) (*a*) Barrels, whether single or double for firearms, including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified	80 (2)	27th May 1940.

Serial No.	Name of article.	Import Tariff Item No.	Date specified under exception (*vii*).
1	2	3	4
	(*b*) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns, gas rifles and gas pistols. (*c*) Gun stocks and breech blocks. (*d*) Revolver cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry. (*e*) Actions (including skeleton and waster), breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces and locks for muzzle loading arms. (*f*) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms. (*g*) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms.		
145	Cartridge cases, filled and empty . . .	81	27th May 1940.
146	Coral, prepared	82	1st Aug. 1941.
147	Ivory, manufactured, not otherwise specified .	82 (1)	27th May 1940.
148	Bangles and beads not otherwise specified . .	82 (2)	6th Sept. 1941.
149	Brushes, all sorts	83	10th May 1941.
150	Toys, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports, bird shot, toy cannons, air guns and air pistols	84	27th May 1940.
151	Buttons, metal	85	27th May 1940.
152	Smoker's requisites excluding tobacco and matches—	85 (1)	27th May 1940.
	(*i*) made of aluminium.		
	(*ii*) others.		
153	Prints, Engravings and Pictures (including photographs and picture post cards), not otherwise specified	86	10th May 1941.
154	Buttons, other than metal	87	27th May 1940.
155	Leather, artificial, manufactures of . . .	87	10th May 1941.
156	Zip fasteners, with celluloid teeth . . .	87	6th Sept. 1941.
157	Synthetic stones	87	6th Sept. 1941.
158	All articles not otherwise specified in this schedule or in the schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce No. 25. I.T.C/40, dated 31st December 1940	The Appropriate item.	14th Jan. 1942.

PART B.

Serial No.	Name of article.	Import Tariff Item No.	Date specified under exception (*vii*).
1	2	3	4
1	Starch and farina	11 (4)	10th May 1941.
2	Chromosal S. F., chromaline and other chrome compounds used for dyeing or tanning (excluding barium, lead and zinc chromates) . .	13	22nd Mar. 1941.
3	Rosin	13 (4)	10th May 1941.
3-A	Medicines and drugs containing spirit, excluding articles mentioned in Part A	22 (5) (*b*)	20th Dec. 1941.
4	Tobacco, unmanufactured	24 (3)	6th Sept. 1941.
5	Asphalt	27 (1)	6th Sept. 1941.
6	Pitch and Tar	27 (2)	6th Sept. 1941.
7	All sorts of mineral oil not otherwise specified .	27 (3)	6th Sept. 1941.
8	Kerosene; also any mineral oil other than kerosene and motor spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit thermometer by Abel's close test . . .	27 (4)	6th Sept. 1941.
9	Mineral Oil, not included in Import Tariff item No. 27 (4) or Import Tariff item No. 27 (6) which is suitable for use as an illuminant in wick lamps	27 (5)	10th May 1941.
10	Motor spirit	27 (6)	6th Sept. 1941.
11	Mineral oil—all sorts	27 (7)	6th Sept. 1941.
12	Lubricating oil, that is, oil such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than lubrication, excluding any mineral oil which has its flashing point below two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit thermometer by Abel's close test . .	27 (8)	6th Sept. 1941.
13	Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines, all sorts not otherwise specified, excluding articles mentioned in Part A and S. No. 14 (Part B) . . .	28	6th Sept. 1941.
14	Chromium sulphate, chromium chloride and other chrome compounds excluding barium chromates	28	22nd Mar. 1941.
15	Bleaching paste and bleaching powder . .	28 (1)	6th Sept. 1941.
16	Copperas, green (ferrous sulphate) . . .	28 (2)	6th Sept. 1941.
17	Sulphur	28 (3)	6th Sept. 1941.
18	Soda ash, including calcined natural soda and manufactured sesquicarbonates	28 (4)	6th Sept. 1941.
19	Heavy chemicals, namely, Magnesium chloride .	28 (5)	6th Sept. 1941.

Serial No.	Name of article.	Import Tariff Item No.	Date specified under exception (*vii*).
1	2	3	4
20	The following Chemicals, namely :—		
	(*a*) Alum (ammonia alum, potash alum and soda alum)	28 (6)	6th Sept. 1941.
	(*b*) Magnesium sulphate or hydrated magnesium sulphate . . .	..	..
21	The following Chemicals, namely, cadmium sulphide, cobalt oxide, liquid gold for glass making, selenium, and uranium oxide . .	28 (7)	6th Sept. 1941.
22	The following Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines, namely, acetic, carbolic, citric, hydrochloric, nitric, oxalic, sulphuric, tartaric and other acids, excluding chromic acid, anhydrous ammonia, naphthalene, potassium chlorate, potassium cyanide and other potassium compounds, bicarbonate of soda, borax, sodium cyanide, sodium silicate, arsenic, calcium carbide, glycerine, lead, magnesium and zinc compounds not otherwise specified, aloes, asafoetida, cocaine, sarsaprilla and storax . . .	28 (8)	6th Sept. 1941.
23	Potassium bichromate, sodium bichromate and chromic acid	28 (8)	22nd Mar. 1941.
24	Cinema films, not exposed	29	6th Sept. 1941.
25	Dyes derived from coal-tar and coal-tar derivatives, used in any process . . .	30 (1)	10th Dec. 1940.
26	(*i*) Paints, colours and printers' materials, all sorts not otherwise specified, including paints, solutions and compositions containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1934, excluding aluminium powder and paint if *not* packed for retail sale .	30	10th May 1941.
	(*ii*) Aluminium Powder and Paint . . .	30	10th Jan. 1940.
27	Paints, colours and painters' materials, the following namely :— (*a*) Red lead, genuine dry, genuine moist and reduced moist. (*b*) White lead, genuine dry. (*c*) Zinc white, genuine dry. (*d*) Paints, other sorts, coloured, moist— if not packed for retail sale.	30 (2)	10th May 1941.
28	Paints, colours and painters' materials, the following namely :— (*a*) Red lead, reduced dry (*b*) White lead, genuine moist, and reduced dry or moist (*c*) Zinc white, genuine moist (*d*) Zinc white, reduced dry or moist if not packed for retail sale.	30 (3)	10th May 1941. ..

Serial No.	Name of article.	Import Tariff Item No.	Date specified under exception (*vii*).
1	2	3	4
29	The following Paints, colours and painters' materials, namely, barytes, turpentine, turpentine substitute, and varnish not containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1934 . . . . if not packed for retail sale	30 (4)	10th May 1941.
30	Printers ink	30 (6)	6th Sept. 1941.
31	Manures, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures :— . . Basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, carbo-lime, urea, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, ammonium phosphates, mineral phosphates and mineral superphosphates	35	6th Sept. 1941.
32	Wood and timber, all sorts, not otherwise specified including all sorts of ornamental wood . .	40	6th Sept. 1941.
33	Tea chests and parts and fittings thereof, excluding those specfied in Part A of the Schedule	40 (3)	6th Sept. 1941.
34	Printing paper, white, which contains mechanical wood pulp amounting to not less than 70 per cent of the fibre content and which weighs not less than 40 grammes per square metre .	44 (2)	12th Apl. 1941.
35	Cigarette paper	44 (3)	7th Jan. 1941.
36	Packing and wrapping paper	44 (3)	7th Jan. 1941.
37	Pasteboard, millboard, cardboard and strawboard, all sorts	44 (4)	7th Jan. 1941.
38	Cotton, raw	46 (3)	27th May 1940.
39	Raw Manilla Hemp (fibre)	46 (4)	22nd Feb. 1941.
40	Raw hemp excluding raw Manilla hemp (fibre) .	46 (4)	9th Aug. 1941.
41	Raw Sisal fibre	46 (5)	22nd Feb. 1941.
42	Aloe fibre	46 (5)	9th Aug. 1941.
42-A	Sisal yarn	53	1st Aug. 1941.
43	Asbestos manufactures, not otherwise specified .	58 (1)	6th Sept. 1941.
44	Packing—Engine and Boiler—all sorts not otherwise specified	58 (2)	6th Sept. 1941.

Serial No.	Name of article.	Import Tariff Item No.	Date specified under exception (*vii*).
1	2	3	4
45	Building and Engineering materials, all sorts not of iron, steel or wood not otherwise specified, including tiles (other than glass, earthenware or porcelain tiles), and firebricks not being component parts of any articles included in Import Tariff item No. 72 or No. 74(2) . .	59	6th Sept. 1941.
46	Building and Engineering bricks . . .	59 (1)	6th Sept. 1941.
47	Glass and glassware not otherwise specified and lacquered ware not specified in Part A of this Schedule	60	10th May 1941.
48	Diamonds, unset and imported uncut including bort and industrial diamonds . . .	61	6th Sept. 1941.
49	Iron or steel, and articles made thereof . .	63 63 (1) to 63 (28)	6th Sept. 1941.
50	Manufactures of copper, excluding scrap . .	64	6th Sept. 1941.
51	German silver including nickel silver . . .	65	6th Sept. 1941.
52	Aluminium-circles, sheets and other manufactures not otherwise specified	66	10th Jan. 1941.
53	Unwrought ingots, blocks and bars of aluminium	66 (1)	10th Jan. 1941.
54	Lead sheets for tea chests	67 (1)	6th Sept. 1941.
55	Zinc or spelter, manufactured not otherwise specified excluding scrap	68	6th Sept. 1941.
56	Manufactures of brass, bronze and similar alloys, not otherwise specified excluding scrap and chemical or imitation gold	70	6th Sept. 1941.
57	All sorts of metals other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified excluding those mentioned in Part A .	70 (1)	6th Sept. 1941.
58	Hardware, all sorts not specified in Part A of this Schedule	71	6th Sept. 1941.
59	The following hardware, iron-mongery and tools, namely, agricultural implements not otherwise specified and pruning knives	71 (1)	6th Sept. 1941.
60	The following printing materials, namely leads, brass rules, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys and metal furniture . .	71 (5)	6th Sept. 1941.

Serial No.	Name of article.	Import Tariff Item No.	Date specified under exception (*vii*).
1	2	3	4
61	Machinery, namely, such of the following articles as are not otherwise specified :— . . .	72	6th Sept. 1941.
	(*a*) prime-movers, boilers, locomotive engines and tenders for the same, portable engines (including power-driven road rollers, fire engines and tractors), and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts :		
	(*b*) machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power, not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts ;		
	(*c*) apparatus and appliances, not to be operated by manual or animal labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose ;		
	(*d*) control gear, self-acting or otherwise and transmission-gear designed for use with any machinery above specified, including belting of all materials (other than cotton, hair and canvas ply) and driving chains, but excluding driving ropes not made of cotton ;		
	(*e*) bare hard-drawn electrolytic copper wires and cables and other electrical wires and cables, insulated or not, and poles, troughs, conduits and insulators designed as parts of a transmission system, and the fittings thereof.		
	NOTE.—The term 'industrial system' used in sub-item (*c*) means an installation designed to be employed directly in the performance of any process or series of processes necessary for the manufacture, production or extraction of any commodity.		
62	The following textile machinery and apparatus by whatever power operated, namely, healds ; heald cords and heald knitting needles ; reeds and shuttles ; warp and weft preparation machinery and looms ; bobbins and pirns ; dobbies ; jacquard machines ; jacquard harness linen cords ; jacquard cards ; punching plates for jacquard cards ; warping mills ; multiple box sleys ; solid border sleys ; tape sleys ;		

Serial No.	Name of article.	Import Tariff Item No.	Date specified under exception (*vii*).
1	2	3	4
	swivel sleys; tape looms; wool carding machines; wool spinning machines; hosiery machinery; coir mat shearing machines; coir fibre willowing machines; heald knitting machines; dobby cards; lattices and lags for dobbies; wooden winders; silk looms; silk throwing and reeling machines; cotton yarn reeling machines; sizing machines; doubling machines; silk twisting machines; cone winding machines; piano card cutting machines; harness building frames; card lacing frames; drawing and denting hooks; sewing thread balls making machines; cumbli finishing machinery; hank boilers; cotton carding and spinning machines; mail eyes, lingoes, comber boards and comber board frames; take-up motions, temples and pickers; picking bands; picking sticks; printing machines; roller cloth; clearer cloth; sizing flannel; and roller skins .	72 (1)	6th Sept. 1941.
63	Printing and Lithographic Material, namely, presses, lithographic plates, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, wood blocks, half-tone blocks, electro-type blocks, process blocks, and highly polished copper or zinc sheets specially prepared for making process blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, lithographic nap rollers, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, lead cutters, rule cutters, slug cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, paper in rolls with side perforations to be used after further perforation for type-casting, rule bending machines, rule mitreing machines, bronzing machines, stereotyping apparatus, paper folding machines, paging machines but excluding ink and paper	72 (2)	6th Sept. 1941.
64	Component parts of machinery as defined in Import Tariff items Nos. 72, 72 (1) and 72 (2), namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of the machine or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose; . .	72 (3)	6th Sept. 1941.
	Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the machine to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.		

Serial No.	Name of article.	Import Tariff Item No.	Date specified under exception (*vii*).
1	2	3	4
65	Passenger Lifts and component parts and accessories thereof	72 (4)	6th Sept. 1941.
66	Machinery and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, not otherwise specified, and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one-quarter of one-brake horse-power excluding typewriters and sewing machines and parts thereof	72 (6)	6th Sept. 1941.
67	Water-lifts, sugar-mills, sugar centrifuges, sugar pug-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power and pans for boiling sugarcane juice	72 (7)	6th Sept. 1941.
68	The following Agricultural Implements, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed and corn crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters ensilage-cutters, horse and bullock gear, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, cold-crushers seed-drills, hay-tedders, hay presses, potato-diggers, latex spouts, spraying machines, powder-blowers, white-ant exterminating machines, beet pullers, broadcast seeders corn pickers, corn shellers, cultipackers, drag scrapers, stalk cutters, huskers and shredders, potato planters, lime sowers, manure spreaders, listers, soil graders, and rakes; also agricultural tractors, also component parts of these implements, machines or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements, machines or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture.	72 (8)	6th Sept. 1941.
69	The following Dairy and Poultry Farming Appliances, namely, cream separators, milking machines, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, butter workers, milkbottle fillers and cappers, apparatus specially designed for testing milk and other dairy produce, and incubators; also component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy and poultry farming purposes	72 (9)	6th Sept. 1941.
70	Knitting machines (and parts thereof) to be worked by manual labour or which require for their operation less than one quarter of one brake-horse-power	72 (10)	6th Sept. 1941.

Serial No.	Name of article.	Import Tariff Item No.	Date specified under exception (*vii*).
1	2	3	4
71	Electrical instruments, apparatus and appliances, not otherwise specified excluding telegraphic and telephonic and electrical fans and parts thereof	73	6th Sept. 1941.
72	The following Electrical Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances, namely :— Electrical Control Gear and Transmission Gear, namely, switches (excluding switch boards), fuses and current-breaking devices of all sorts and description, designed for use in circuits of less than ten amperes and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts; and regulators for use with motors designed to consume less than 187 watts; bare or insulated copper wires and cables, any one core of which, not being one specially designed as a pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, and wires and cables of other metals of not more than equivalent conductivity; and line insulators, including also cleats, connectors, leading-in tubes and the like, of types and sizes such as are ordinarily used in connection with the transmission of power for other than industrial purposes, and the fittings thereof but excluding electrical earthenware and porcelain otherwise specified . . .	73 (1)	6th Sept. 1941.
73	The following Electrical Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances, namely, telegraphic and telephonic instruments, apparatus and appliances not otherwise specified, flash lights, carbons, condensors, and bell apparatus, and switchboards designed for use in circuits of less than ten amperes and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts; also accumulators, batteries and electro-medical apparatus	73 (2)	6th Sept. 1941.
74	Telegraphic Instruments and Apparatus and parts thereof imported by, or under the orders of, a Railway Administration	73 (3)	6th Sept. 1941.
75	Electrical earthenware and porcelain, the following, namely :— (*a*) Insulators, Shackle, Sinclair, Cordeaux or Pin-type, not otherwise specified— (*i*) fitted (*ii*) not fitted (*b*) Two-way cleats (*c*) Spacing insulators (*d*) Ceiling roses— (*i*) fitted (*ii*) not fitted (*e*) Joint-box cut-outs— (*i*) fitted (*ii*) not fitted	73 (5)	6th Sept. 1941.

Serial No.	Name of article.	Import Tariff Item No.	Date specified under exception (*vii*).
1	2	3	4
76	Rubber-Insulated Copper Wires and Cables, no core of which, other than one specially designed as a pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, whether made with any additional insulating or covering material or not	73 (6)	6th Sept. 1941.
77	Coal tubs, tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track, if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel; and component parts thereof made of iron or steel .	74	6th Sept. 1941.
78	Tramcars and component parts and accessories thereof	74 (1)	6th Sept. 1941.
79	Railway materials for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, sleepers, other than iron and steel, and fastenings therefor; bearing plates, chairs, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, shunting skids, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, carriages, wagons, traversers, rail removers, scooters, trollies, trucks,; also cranes, water-cranes and water-tanks when imported by or under the orders of a railway administration: Provided that for the purpose of this entry 'railway' means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specifically include therein: Provided also that articles of machinery as defined in Import Tariff item No. 72 or No. 72(3) shall not be deemed to be included hereunder	74 (2)	6th Sept. 1941.
80	Component parts of Railway Materials, as defined in Import Tariff item No. 74(2), namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose: Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong, if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable	74 (3)	6th Sept. 1941.
81	Conveyances not otherwise specified and component parts and accessories thereof . .	75	6th Sept. 1941.

Serial No.	Name of article.	Import Tariff Item No.	Date specified under exception (*vii*).
1	2	3	4
82	Instruments, apparatus and appliances other than electrical, all sorts not otherwise specified, excluding photographic other than cinema .	77	6th Sept. 1941.
83	Optical, Scientific, Philosophical and Surgical Instruments, apparatus and appliances . .	77 (2)	6th Sept. 1941.
84	Bort	87	6th Sept. 1941.
85	Industrial diamonds	87	6th Sept. 1941.
86	Pyro-technic Aluminium Powder . . .	87	6th Sept. 1941.
87	Cotton, hair and canvas ply belting for machinery	50 (3)	18th Oct. 1941.
88	Cordage, rope and twine of vegetable fibre other than jute and cotton, not otherwise specified .	50 (6)	18th Oct. 1941.
89	Phenol/Formaldehyde, Moulding powders . .	87	21st Dec. 1941.
90	Cresol/Formaldehyde, Moulding powders . .	87	21st Dec. 1941.
91	Urea/Formaldehyde, Moulding powders . .	87	21st Dec. 1941.
92	Synthetic Resins in the manufacture of which Formaldehyde, Phenol, Cresol or Urea are used	87	21st Dec. 1941.
93	Celluloid	87	21st Dec. 1941.
94	Cellulose Acetate sheet and Moulding powders .	87	21st Dec. 1941.
95	Artificial Horn manufactured from Rennet Casein	87	21st Dec. 1941.
96	Perspex (Methyl methacrylate)	87	21st Dec. 1941.
97	Glass substitutes	87	14th Jan. 1942.

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